HISTORIC HOMES AND INSTITUTIONS

AND

Genealogical and Personal Memoirs

OF

BERKSHIRE COUNTY,

MASSACHUSETTS.

EDITED BY

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BERKSHIRE COUNTY HISTORICAL AND SCIENTIFIC SOCIETY, AND SECRETARY
OF THE BERKSHIRE COUNTY CHAPTER, MASSACHUSETTS SOCIETY,
SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

"And so it is, too, with family recollections. To have had forefathers renowned for honorable deeds, to belong by nature to those who have bravely borne their part in life and refreshed the world with mighty thoughts and healthy admiration, is a privilege which it were mean and self-willed to despise. It is as a security given for us of old, which it were falsehearted not to redeem; and in virtues bred of a noble stock, mellowed as they are by reverence, there is often a grace and ripeness wanting to self-made and brand-new excellence. Of like value to a people are ***heroic national traditions,*** giving them a determinate character to sustain among the tribes of men, making them familiar with images of great and strenuous life, and kindling them with faith in glorious possibilities."—*Martineau.*

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INTRODUCTORY.

The history of Berkshire county, civil, political and military, has been written by various authors and at various times, each succeeding writer adding a new chapter of annals, or treating his subject from a different viewpoint. Such history, however, splendid narrative that it is, is principally concerned with what has been accomplished by the people in the mass, and takes little note of individuals, except those so pre-eminent as leaders as to come under the full glare of fame.

Hence it follows that genealogical and family memoirs are of peculiar importance, including, as they do, the personal annals of those who make heroes and heroism possible—those who have marched in the ranks of progress, bearing the heat and burden of the day—portraying the spirit which actuated them, and holding up their effort for an example to those who come afterward. As was written by Martineau: "To have forefathers renowned for honorable deeds, to belong by nature to those who have bravely borne their part in life and refreshed the world with mighty thoughts and healthy admiration, is a privilege which it were mean and self-willed to despise. It is a security given for us of old, which it were false-hearted not to redeem; and in virtues bred of a noble stock, mellowed as they are by reverence, there is often a grace and ripeness wanting to self-made and brand-new excellence. Of like value to a people are *heroic national traditions,* giving them a determined character to sustain among the tribes of men, making them familiar with images of great and strenuous life, and kindling them with faith in glorious possibilities."

The county of Berkshire affords a peculiarly interesting field for a study of family traits, individual character and personal achievements. To its soil came a sturdy people—men, and women, too, of brawn and brain and conscience, their hearts fervent in reverence of God and love for religious and political liberty. They came up out of great tribulations. They were of that overflow from Plymouth which traversed an unbroken wilderness to make homes where were savages, and to conquer primeval nature. These pioneers builded better than they knew.

> "For good is not a shapely mass of stone,
> Hewn by man's hand and worked by him alone.
> It is a seed God suffers him to sow—
> Others will reap, and when the harvests grow,
> He giveth increase through all coming years,
> And lets men reap in joy seed that was sown in tears."

Simple and clean in their lives, as were these early settlers, the homes which they builded were humble, but they were the seat of all the virtues that constitute ideal manhood and womanhood. The courage, fortitude and activity displayed by these hardy pioneers was most remarkable, and, when the struggle for national independence came, the sons and daughters of their illustrious sires were not wanting in patriotism and devotion, freely sacrificing comfort, life and property, that they might bequeath to the generations that should follow them a free liberal government "of the people, by the people, and for the people." These founders of the olden time gave a pregnant interpretation to the words of Bishop Berkeley: "Westward the course of empire takes its way," for from them came an overflow which was destined to continue until it reached the far-off Pacific—men and women to carry forth and perpetuate that plain, sturdy personal character of manhood and womanhood for which New England people have gained so large a degree of renown. Wherever the New Englander has planted his home, there the church and the school house are found as monuments of his personality. Nor is this all. He prides himself in thrift, and the reward that comes as the fruit of honest toil and endeavor, and, wherever placed, has proved a power for ideal citizenship and good government—for that righteousness which exalteth a nation.

In each generation, and at every stage of progress, the people of Berkshire county have had the service of men of the loftiest character and highest capability, in arms, in the arts of peace, in statesmanship, in affairs and in letters. It is to connect the active progressive men of the present generation with their illustrious ancestry, that the present volumes were undertaken, in the conviction that

> " It is indeed a blessing when the virtues
> Of noble races are hereditary,
> And do derive themselves from the imitation
> Of virtuous ancestors."

The honorable ancestry which belongs to the people of Berkshire county is a noble heritage, and the story of its achievements is a sacred trust committed to its descendants, upon whom devolves the perpetuation of their record. History is constantly making, and that of yesterday and today is as important in its place as that of the centuries past. Throughout the county are those who are memorialized in these pages, through whose sagacity, determination and philanthropy states and communities have been benefited in material ways, and in religious, educational and political affairs—in all that stands for progress and improvement.

It was the consensus of opinion of the gentlemen, well informed and loyal to the memories of the past, who were consulted with reference to the matter, that the editorial supervision of Mr. Rollin H. Cooke in the preparation and completion of the material for these pages would insure the best results attainable in these deeply interesting channels, through his long and active identification with historical and patriotic societies, his unflagging industry in the pursuit of general information drawn at first hands from court and church archives and family records throughout the county, and that ample experience in their tabulation for practical use which afforded him a widely known pre-eminence. His work was performed with conscientious thoroughness, but he was not permitted to witness its completion. It is to be said, however, that what he so auspiciously began could not have been brought to its conclusion save as a result of labors after the plans which he formulated. Further, none of the subjects upon which his heart was deeply set has been omitted or neglected. It is a matter of peculiar interest that he penned, in addition to biographical material, the narratives (in this work) of the Berkshire Agricultural Society, the Berkshire Historical Society, and the Berkshire County Chapter of the Sons of the American Revolution, he being secretary and registrar of the latter body when he wrote it. These narratives have been somewhat extended by other hands to bring them down to a later date. Among those to whom credit is due is W. G. Harding, in relation to the Berkshire Historical and Scientific Society, and Joseph E. Peirson, of the Berkshire County Chapter, Sons of the American Revolution. The publishers also acknowledge their obligations for like information to Harlan H. Ballard, librarian of the Berkshire Athenaeum and Museum; Mrs. J. P. Goodrich, of the Fort Massachusetts Historical Society; Mrs. Hattie Cooley Stevenson, of Peace Party Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution; and Dr. John Bascom, of the

Greylock Reservation Commission. As sources of information the publishers gratefully acknowledge their obligations to Eugene Bouton's "History of Berkshire County," and to that by Charles J. Palmer. They are also thankfully indebted to the proprietors of the Pittsfield Eagle and the authorities of Williams College for various illustrations, and to W. H. Lyon, of Pittsfield, for portraits of prominent citizens represented in this work.

The founding of Williams College, the vicissitudes of its progress and its widely useful achievements—a history abounding in picturesque incidents as well as in events of world-wide importance—these have been appreciatively written of in this work by Mr. Leverett W. Spring, who brings to his task genuine enthusiasm and accurate knowledge.

With reference to the biographical matter contained in these pages, it is to be said that in its preparation the publishers have observed the utmost care. With such a mass of material, as a matter of necessity, the work must needs be committed to various writers. If, in some cases, the sketch should be incomplete or faulty, the shortcoming is entirely ascribable to the paucity of data furnished, many families being without exact records in their family line. In all cases sketches have been submitted to the subject or to his representative, for correction or revision, and upon him, in case of question, rests the ultimate responsibility.

It is believed that the present work will prove a real addition to the mass of literature concerning the people of the historic region under consideration, and that, without it, much valuable information therein contained would be irretrievably lost, owing to the passing away of many custodians of family records and the disappearance of such material.

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BERKSHIRE COUNTY.

HISTORICAL NARRATIVE.

As Berkshire, in the Valley of the Thames, is one of the most beautiful counties of England, so is its American namesake one of the most picturesque in all the New World. As described by Godfrey Greylock, it is a " region of hills and valleys, of lake and stream. The inexhaustible variety of its vistas is wonderful. [illegible] is marvelous in its endless series of combinations. Wherever one goes he meets a succession of changes which at once charm the eye and delight the heart. For material ends, the county is rich in productive farm lands, fine water power, luxuriant timber, iron and marble." It affords a peculiarly interesting and instructive field for nearly every class of observers and students—the scientist, the historian, the antiquarian, the philosopher, the poet and the painter, and all these have gained knowledge or inspiration within its borders.

The Berkshire region presents a wonderfully picturesque diversification of mountain and valley, and scarcely can be found a viewpoint which does not command a landscape of surpassing beauty. The mountains have for their principal peak the world-famous Greylock, rising to an altitude of more than thirty-five hundred feet. The Hoosac range is famous for its great railroad tunnel nearly five miles in length. This and the Taconic range embrace a valley of from five to ten miles in width, with minor valleys enclosed by side spurs of the mountains. The Taconic range is crowned by Mt. Everett, rising to a height of

2624 feet. Besides, there are numerous other lofty peaks which, seen from a distance, adorn the landscape, and, when surmounted, command an admirable view of valley and stream.

Grand old Greylock is made extended mention of elsewhere in this narrative. Mount Everett, in the town of Mt. Washington, in the extreme southwestern part of the county, is scarcely less famous. Indeed, at one time it was more widely known and more generally visited. These two great peaks have been termed "the twin sentinels of the county." Dr. Timothy Dwight, in his "Travels in New England," wrote of Mount Everett:

> "Taghconic, clad at this time in misty grandeur, partly embosomed and partly capped by clouds, particularly ornaments the landscape. Its sides are not precipitous, nor its summit angular, but it is everywhere limited by lines which are flowing and graceful. This fact has always appeared to some to sensibly diminish its magnificence; still it is a highly sublime object."

In 1845 Dr. Edward Hitchcock, president of Amherst College, made the ascent of the mountain, and remarked in his printed account of his trip: "It is surprising how little is known of this scenery in other parts of Massachusetts. I doubt whether nine out of ten of our intelligent citizens beyond Berkshire county are not ignorant of the existence of such a township within our limits. And even in the vicinity, very few have ever heard of the scenery of that place, which almost repays a lover of nature for a voyage across the Atlantic."

On this visit Dr. Hitchcock gave the mountain the name of Mount Everett, it having been previously known as "the Peak," or "Taghconick." Dr. Hitchcock's innovation was exceedingly distasteful to Dr. Orville Dewey, who protested vigorously, and he was warmly seconded by Miss Catherine Sedgwick, who penned the following lines:

Oh, call it not Mount Everett!
Forever 'tis the Dome
Of the great temple God has reared
In this our Berkshire home.

And let the name the red man gave
To all this mountain range
So sacred be that other term
Shall seem an utterance strange.

Taghconick—what that name imports—
Has been but vainly guessed,
As Urim let it reverence claim,
Worn on that rugged breast.

Berkshire is essentially a land of lakes. They number fifty or more, and lie for the greater part in the southern portion of the county. Most widely known abroad, probably, is "The Stockbridge Bowl," the proper name of which is Lake Mahkeenac, and which was the subject of a poem by Mrs. Sigourney:

"And many a son of Berkshire skies,
Those men of noble birth,
Though now, perchance, their roofs may rise
In far, or foreign earth—
Shall on this well remembered vase
With thrilling bosom gaze,
And o'er its mirror'd surface trace
The joys of earlier days."

Other lakes famous for their beauty are Pontoosuc lake, Onota lake, and Lake Buel.

None of the numerous watercourses are navigable, but the waters of several afford power for various industrial establishments. The Housatonic river pursues a meandering course of about seventy miles before its escape beyond the county bounds. It is formed by two principal streams which have their union in Pittsfield—the eastern branch, made by the rivulets from the hills of Windsor, Peru, Hinsdale, and Washington; and the western branch, which has its fountain head near the southern border of New Ashford. The Housatonic flows southerly through Lenox, Lee and Stockbridge, along the western base of Monument mountain, and thence onward into and through the state of Connecticut, until it loses itself in Long Island.

The principal affluent of the Housatonic is Green river. Next of importance after the Housatonic is the Hoosac, flowing through Cheshire, Adams and North Adams, along the north side of Greylock, and on into Vermont. Among other streams are the Farmington, the Deerfield, and the Westfield. It is said that in the town of Peru is a house so situated upon a mountain peak that the rain from one of the sides of its roof falls into the Westfield, and that from the other side into the Housatonic.

Two striking natural curiosities are of interest to all visitors: The Natural Bridge in North Adams, and the Balanced Rock in Lanesboro. The Natural Bridge has been formed by the action of the waters of Hudson's brook, which have worn a channel through a mass of solid marble, leaving the walls sixty feet high in some places, and a roof which forms the bridge over the chasm. Hawthorne, in his "American Note Book," likened it to "a heart that has been rent asunder by a torrent of passion." The Balanced Rock is a relic of the glacial period, brought from the far north with the great ice mass movement—an immense boulder resting upon its own pivot, and so evenly balanced that it may be readily moved with a lever.

The minerals of Berkshire have been objects of constant interest to scientists, and of great pecuniary value to land owners and manufacturers. Professor James D. Dana, in an address on "Berkshire Geology," delivered in 1885 before the Berkshire Historical Society, pronounced some of the rocks to be of undoubted archaean age—the oldest known, formed nearest to the time when the earth had its beginning—and identified one archaean area about seven miles east of Pittsfield, in a railroad cut a short distance north of the Hinsdale station.

The limestone formation is a portion of the bed which extends from Long Island Sound through Connecticut and Massachusetts into Vermont. From this has been quarried the dark blue limestone of which the Berkshire Athenaeum was built. Marble is abundant, generally white or lightly clouded, but often blue or grey. The white marble has long been in great demand. The principal portion of the court house in Pittsfield is built of white marble from a Sheffield quarry, and the basement walls of a greyish marble from the same place, which also provided the white marble for the completion of the National Monument in Washington City. The marble for the city hall in New York City was from West Stockbridge; that for the capitol extension in Washington City and for the city hall in Philadelphia was from Lee; and that for Girard College, in Philadelphia, was from Egremont. A quarry in Great Barrington long furnished from its quartz rock a superior fire stone which was used for many years for hearths for iron blast furnaces. Extensive beds of white quartz sand are located in Savoy, Cheshire, Lanesboro and Washington. This sand is the purest and best in the world for glass making, and thousands of tons of it are annually shipped to leading glass works in various parts of the country. Formerly glass manufacturing was carried on in the county, but has been abandoned for economic reasons. Iron exists in considerable quantities, and until recent years numerous furnaces were operated. Nearly all have now been closed, iron ore being produced more cheaply elsewhere. Of other minerals, kaolin, a species of clay valuable for the manufacture of pottery, is found in New Marlboro, mica and slate in West Stockbridge, and soapstone near Wahconah Falls.

Our mountains, wood-crowned, cheer the gazing eye,—
Whence bursting rills in constant murmurs flow;
Health vigorous walks beneath th' untainted sky,
And peace and joy our heaven-bless'd dwellings know.

* * * * * * * * *

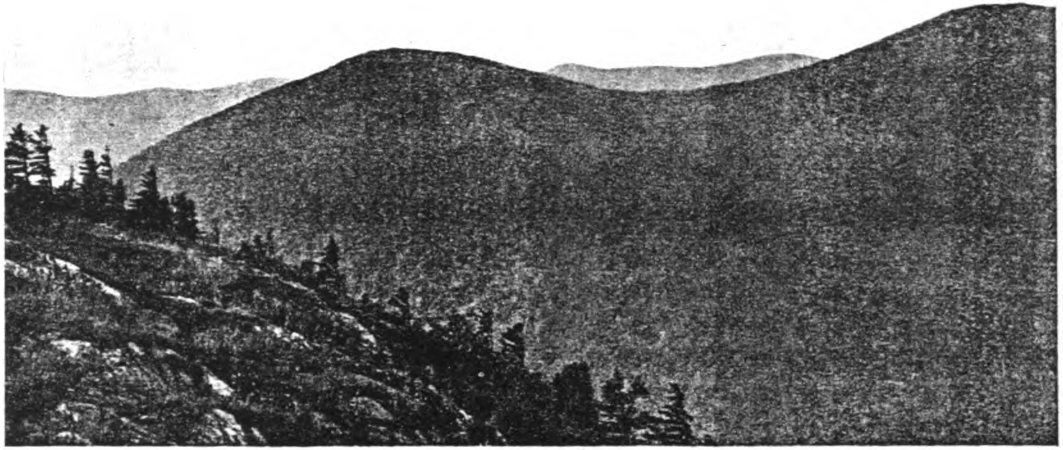
Old Greylock at the north uplifts his head,
And kindly looks on Learning's vale below;
And southward, Washington, of bulk outspread,
O'erpeers rich plains, where winding rivers flow.

* * * * * * * * *

Yon Saddle-Mountain in its azure hue,
All-mingled with the thoughts and scenes of yore,
Oh, with what joy it rises to thy view,
Son of Pontoosuc! at thy home once more!

So every son of Berkshire turns his eye
To some old mountain-head, of much-loved form,
Majestic rising in the cloudless sky,
Or turban'd thick with drapery of the storm.

—*Stanzas selected from a poem delivered at the Berkshire Jubilee, Aug.* 22, 1844, *by William Allen, D. D.*



Greylock Range.

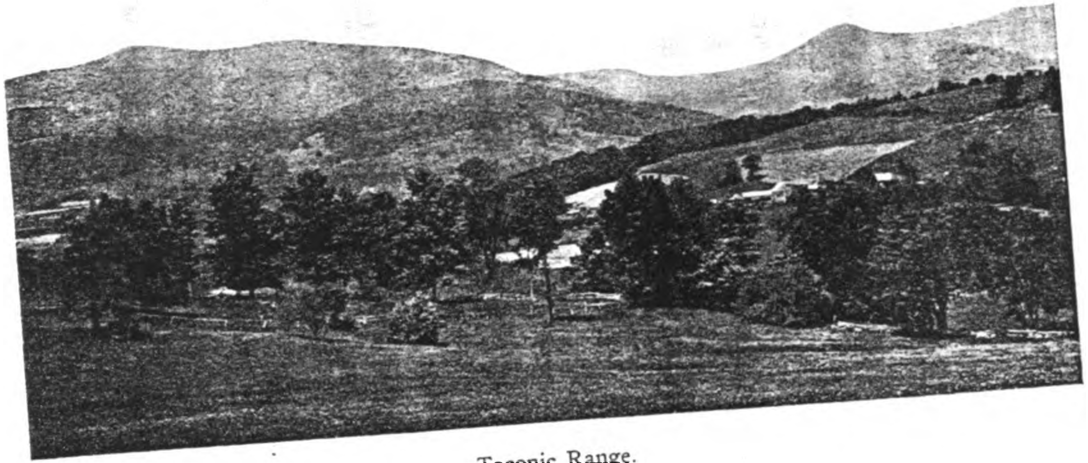
GREYLOCK RESERVATION.

A large part of the magnificent mountain region of Berkshire county has been set apart by the state as the Greylock Reservation—one of three, the others being Wachusett and Mount Tom. The Greylock Reservation had its beginning in the effort of gentlemen throughout the county who were interested in preserving its bountiful forests from wasteful commercial destruction. North Adams and Williamstown were chiefly active in forming what was known as the Greylock Park Association, which owned four hundred acres of land on the summit. This association built the road to the summit from the north, and erected an adequate iron tower. The tolls charged were not sufficient to maintain the road and develop the park. The mountain had been usually ascended from the north and the west; there was no road to Greylock from Pittsfield, and, with the exception of a few persons, was not often visited from that direction.

Greylock was taken under state charge by statute in 1898, and was further provided for by successive legislative enactments in 1900 and 1904. The original act of assembly restricted the reservation to "not to exceed ten thousand acres." Prior to January 1, 1904, the reservation commission had purchased and acquired by gift about 5,483 acres. From the appropriation of 1904 about 1,374 acres are to be added, making the total area, when this purpose is carried out, 6,587 acres. It is hoped to increase the acreage from further state appropriations until the reservation will embrace about 8,216 acres. Hon. Francis W. Rockwell, of the commission, in a recently published letter, states that "the reservation may in the end include the bunch of hills in the southeasterly part of Williamstown, the northeasterly part of New Ashford, the southeasterly part of Adams, and the hills along the westerly line of Adams, extending into the southwesterly part of North Adams." Adjoining the northeasterly part of the reservation as now acquired, the city of North Adams owns about eight hundred acres, used for a reservoir and water supply, which will be kept by the city in harmony with the general purposes of the state reservation.

The county of Berkshire annually appropriates fifteen hundred dollars "for the care and maintenance of the reservation." Individuals have aided the commission in various ways, by gifts of land and money, and by their efforts in forwarding the purposes of that body. The commissioners serve without compensation. They are appointed for six years, one each two years. The first board was composed of John Bascom, of Williamstown; Francis W. Rockwell, of Pittsfield; and A. B. Mole, of Adams. Mr. Mole rendered valuable service until his removal to Montreal. He was succeeded by G. S. Wilkinson, of North Adams. On his death, Mr. W. H. Sperry, of the same city, received the appointment and is the present commissioner. A custodian acting under the commission occupies, with his family, the little house on the summit of Greylock. His duties are to cut out trails for approaches to the mountain, keep the roadways to and over it, superintend changes in the road or laying out spur-roads, and keep a lookout for forest fires. His family, for a small compensation, serve lunch to visitors.

The Greylock Reservation is the pride of the Berkshires, and presents an unending field for study. It is noted the world over for the variety of its scenery, and Greylock mountain, its principal peak, the highest point in the State of Massachusetts, commands a view of widest scope and unsurpassable beauty, and is annually visited by about ten thousand people. These visitors begin to arrive about the middle of May, and are numerous until early in October. Some drive from North Adams, a distance of nine miles; others from Pittsfield, sixteen miles,



Taconic Range.

the drive either way occupying about four hours. Many enthusiastic pedestrians walk from Williamstown, from Adams, and from Cheshire Harbor. There are foot trails from the Williamstown side of the mountain through "the Hopper," one from North Adams through "the Notch," a distance of about five miles in either case.

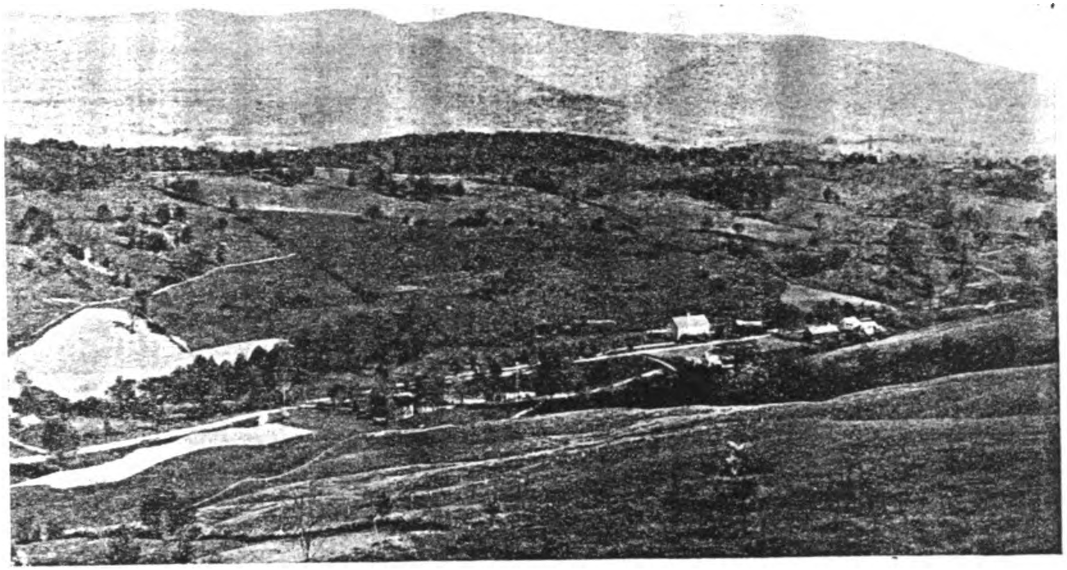
Probably the first white men in the region now known as Berkshire county were Major Talcott's column of British troops, which in 1676 passed over a route lying through the present towns of West Otis, Monterey and Great Barrington. Settlement of the region was in one way delayed and in another hastened by the uncertainties concerning the precise boundary line between Massachusetts and New York. It is asserted that the first to come were from New York, and settled at Mt. Washington as early as 1693, a Hallenbeck being named as the first settler, and the next a Van Valkenburg. Local annalists, however, do not seem to recognize these as *bona fide* settlers, and they accord that pre-eminence to Obadiah Noble, who came from Westfield and settled in what is now Sheffield, and who the next year after his coming brought a sixteen-year-old daughter. Noble came in 1725, being the first land occupant in Berkshire under a Massachusetts grant covering two townships, and under which was occupied, at least in part, the territory now known as Sheffield, Great Barrington, Alford, Egremont and Stockbridge. These lands came to the whites with a flawless title, directly acquired from the Indians, who accepted three barrels of cider and thirty quarts of rum as a just consideration. The next step in the settlement of the Berkshire region was under a grant of land for four townships along the route between Westfield and Sheffield. The main purpose was the making and maintenance of a passable road between the Connecticut and Housatonic rivers, for military purposes, affording a line for troops and supplies to the Canada frontier. What was called "the Great Road from Boston to Albany," between Blanford, Hampden county, and Great Barrington, was traversed by the troops under Major General Amherst, marching to the capture of Fort Ticonderoga; and upon it, from Saratoga to Boston, marched the captured army of Burgoyne, who, himself, was lodged for one night at Tyringham.

The coming of Noble was the precursor of an immigration which was slow for some years, and attended with a degree of discomfort almost inconceivable at the present day, as may be discerned from a portion of a letter written by one of the later immigrants, and quoted by Mr. Charles J. Palmer, of Lanesborough, in a historical paper: "Berkshire County, and what it has done for the World:"

> "My father and mother, with three children, started for Berkshire in a cart containing the provision for the journey, and all the household goods, drawn by a yoke of oxen. We traveled from five to eight miles a day, much of the way through a wilderness where roads had to be cut and bridges made. After a journey of a month's time we reached our new home, a log hut. Our cabin was very small, and we had to partition off nearly half of it for a fold for our sheep to keep them from the wolves, whose nightly howling echoed among the surrounding mountains. After three years my father conceived the idea of building a frame house, but was cautioned by the neighbors against so wild a project."

The general appearance of the county at the time of its settlement we can not so well describe as has been done by the gifted pen of Mr. J. E. A. Smith, the historian of Pittsfield:

> "If from some neighboring mountain top, the pioneer, as he approached, gained a view of the amphitheatre which lay below, the scene was one to enchant even the most prosaic heart. All the minor irreg-



Hemlock Brook Valley.

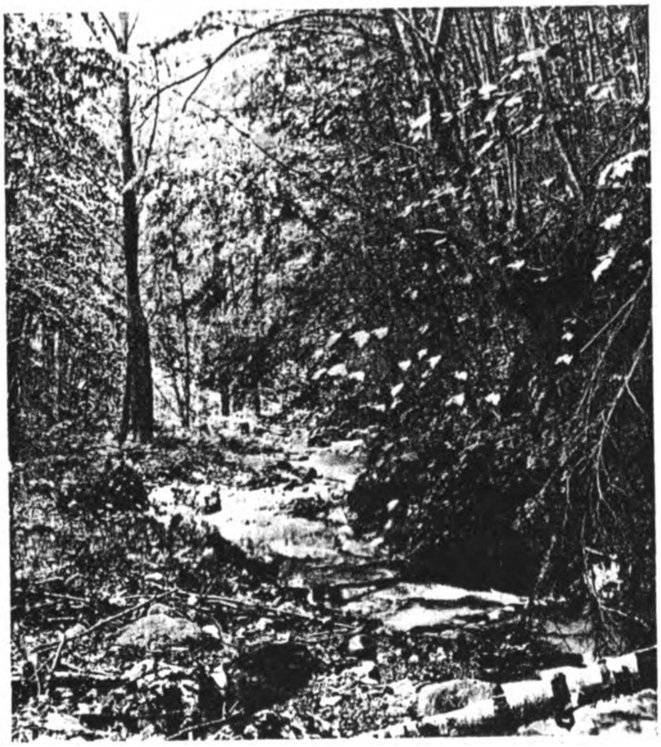
ularities, all the sharper angles, were softened and rounded by an enamel of forest, in which were embossed the rolling outlines of hill and valley. The landscape stretching through a range of fifty miles presented, until all other hues were lost in the blue of distance, the unbroken green of waving tree tops—save where through a few chance openings, the Housatonic flashed back the sunlight, or some shimmering glimpse of lakelet revealed its lonely surface upon which, perhaps, still lingered the graceful bark of a wandering Mohegan. At intervals, in the sea of green, a spot of darker verdure, where the boughs stirred more stiffly to the breeze, betrayed the lurking place of the gloomy and frequent hemlock swamps. Around the southern borders of Lake Shoonkeek-Moonkeek, and on some of the Taconic hills, glowed those noble groves of pine, whose fame, attended by a few not unworthy relics, remains to this day. As he descended the mountain side by Unkamet's road, or some other rude path, it would have been strange had not his ear been greeted by the growl of a bear, the howl of the wolf, or the cries of the wildcat and the Canadian lynx; for all then had their dens among the tumbled rocks of the neighboring ravines. As he proceeded, he might have caught a vanishing glimpse of a fox's brush, or the bristling quills of a porcupine. He was pretty sure to startle a brace of rabbits, and send a wood-chuck burrowing to his hole; while squirrels—red, black, grey, and striped—gambolled by scores up and down the shaggy sides of the great trees. The skunk made his presence known, and perhaps a raccoon, on some fallen mossy trunk, challenged a shot from the ever-ready firelock. But that, the marksman doubtless reserved for the moose which might presently peer at him from the recesses of the forest, the deer that was almost sure to dash across his path, or the wild turkey stalking among the ferns. Above him the eagle and the hawk swept in dizzy circles. From the dank borders of the lake the shrill scream of the loon and the harsh note of the heron saluted him. The black duck swung on the still waters, and possibly a sea gull, which had wandered inland with the mist of the sea, dipped its white wing along their surface. All the feathered host, which with bright hues or melodious song makes glad New England woods, fluttered among the overhanging branches."

Early life and customs in Berkshire were vividly described by Mr. Alexander Hyde in his historical paper on that subject, published in "Collections of the Berkshire Historical and Scientific Society," in 1899:

"In the valley of the Housatonic and Hoosac the forest must be leveled and burned before a hill of beans could be raised. The first thing to be done was to build a hut that might serve as a protection from the weather and the wolves. This was quite uniformly constructed of logs, notched together at the ends, with the interstices plastered with mud. The chimney was rudely built up of stones, which were also stuck together with mud, and the roof was formed of hemlock boughs. Sometimes the hut was built against some huge boulder, or some steep hill, which served as a back to both shanty and chimney, and one of the early settlers boasted a good deal of this style of architecture, claiming that it was very convenient, as he could feed his fire from the chimney top, and it saved time and labor in cutting and splitting the wood. No patent, however, was taken out for the invention, and the style became obsolete when saw mills and brick kilns were introduced. These log houses were pretty rough structures, as the axe and spade were the only implements employed in their construction. No wonder that a visitor from Cape Cod, as he came in sight of one of these houses, remarked to the guide, 'See, there is a hog-pen with a chimney to it.' 'Be quiet,' was the reply, 'that is where your uncle lives.'"

The interior arrangements and furnishings were in keeping with the exterior. There were no floors, for there were no boards, neither were there chairs or tables. The bedstead posts were crotched sticks driven into the ground, and in the crotches were placed two stout saplings, one at the head and the other at the foot, and on these were put lengthwise some slight elastic poles, serving the purpose of slats. Pine or hemlock boughs served for a mattress. The cooking utensils were a skillet and a spider, and the closet possibly contained a pewter cup and platter, and perhaps a wooden trencher. Clean birch bark frequently supplied the place of plates. The food was mostly fish and game, both of which were abundant.

The local nomenclature of Berkshire is interestingly significant, as pointing out the origin of the people who came to settle it. The subject was made the theme of an interesting paper by Charles J. Palm-



Flora's Glen.

er, and this has been largely drawn upon for the information herein contained. Tyringham derives its name from the Tyringham in England, which was connected with the family of Governor Bernard. Egremont was so called for Charles Windham, Earl of Egremont, who was secretary of state in England when the town was incorporated. Sheffield was named for Sir Edmund Sheffield, second Duke of Buckingham, grandson of James II. Becket took its name from the birthplace of Governor Bernard, in Berkshire, England. Marlborough was named after the town of the same name in England. Great Barrington probably was named after Lord Barrington, of England, then deceased, who during his life had manifested an especial interest in the New England colonies. The divisional line between Massachusetts and Rhode Island was unsettled and in controversy; the town of Barrington, now in Rhode Island, lay near the disputed line, and, as it was uncertain whether a final adjustment would leave it in Massachusetts or Rhode Island, to obviate the possible inconvenience of having two towns of the same name in the province, it was determined to call the new town Great Barrington. Stockbridge appears to have been named for the English town of the same name. Pittsfield was named after William Pitt, then prime minister of England. Windsor was named after Windsor, Connecticut, which was named for the English Windsor, in Berkshire. Lenox and Richmond were originally one town, named after Charles Lenox, Duke of Richmond, and when the town was divided one town took his name, and the other that which belonged to his distinguishing title. Lanesborough was so named for the Countess of Lanesborough, of Ireland, who was a court favorite, and a friend of the governor of Massachusetts. It is of interest to note that the Lane family of Ireland were ardent friends of the American cause, and sought to create a rebellion in Ireland at the time of the American revolution.

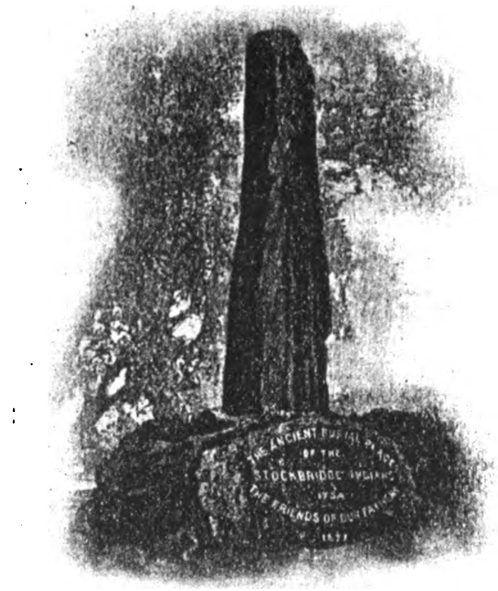
New Framingham, the former name of Lanesboro, was named from the Framingham in Middlesex county, whence came the greater part of the early settlers. Queensborough, the original name of West Stockbridge, was given it in honor of the queen of George III, but was dropped at the beginning of the revolution. The other towns in the county are named in greater part for revolutionary worthies, or after individuals who located manufacturing industries. Few Indian names are preserved.

On account of its position on the line of communication between New England and Canada, Berkshire was situated very much as were the "Border States" of Virginia, Kentucky and Missouri during the Civil war. The Indians, entirely familiar with the region, and inspired by the rewards offered by the French for American scalps, kept the settlers in constant dread. The relics of various of the old forts and stockades, and the sites of others which have entirely disappeared, are eloquent reminders of the courage and endurance of the early settlers of those times—of their privations, sufferings and dangers, and even of cruel deaths at the hands of a savage foe. The preservation and identification of these historic sites and the perpetuation of historical records have been effected primarily through the instrumentality of various patriotic societies, who by their works have proven themselves real guardians of the fame of their forbears—the Berkshire Chapter of the Massachusetts Society, Sons of the American Revolution; the Berkshire Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution; the Berkshire County Historical and Scientific Society; the Fort Massachusetts Historical Society, etc. Nor must be omitted from this mention reference to the arduous labors of one of the most active members of various of these bodies, the late lamented Rollin Hillyer Cooke. Among other notable efforts, he was primarily instrumental in locating the sites of many of the forts of the colonial and revolutionary periods, and was among the first to urge that they should be suitably marked. He also sought out and was instrumental in securing a marker for the site of the ancient Indian fort in New Ashford, from which the town took its name (Ashfort); and he also located the last resting places of soldiers of the Revolutionary war.

Fort Massachusetts, in North Adams, figures most prominently among the forts in Berkshire county during the French and Indian wars. This was attacked by a French and Indian force in 1746, and was compelled to surrender owing to the enfeebled condition of the garrison through sickness, and want of ammunition. The prisoners were taken to Canada, many dying on the journey. Those who survived were humanely treated, and subsequently liberated. The fort, which was destroyed, was afterward rebuilt. Others of the old defenses were the forts at Pittsfield—Fort Anson, near the Beaver street crossing of the east branch of the Housatonic river; Fort Fairfield, on the Holmes road, between the Housatonic river and the Sampson residence; and Fort Ashley, southwest of Onota lake, on the hill afterward occupied by the Daniels residence.

Against the pitiful side of the story of these trying days is set the narrative of the Rev. John Sergeant's missionary work among the Stockbridge Indians—a story at once inspiring and pathetic. His, the first attempt to civilize and christianize the American red man, was made in face of all manner of discouragement and opposition, and intensely pleasing is the recollection of the strong impression for good which he left upon those he came to enlighten. For the Stockbridge Indians proved a tower of defense to New England, and so highly did Washington esteem their services during the Revolution that, at the close of the struggle, in behalf of the infant nation and for himself, he publicly bore witness to his appreciation and gratitude.

John Sergeant undertook his mission under the auspices of the Church of England Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, and the work enlisted a widespread interest among churchmen and humanitarians in the Mother Country. The Rev. Isaac Hollis, of London (a nephew of Hollis, the distinguished benefactor of Harvard College), offered to support twenty of the Stockbridge Indians at an annual charge of five hundred pounds. The Rev. Dr. Watts sent to Sergeant seventy pounds, collected from among his friends, and also a copy of his treatise on "The Improvement of the Mind," a little volume which is a cherished memorial among the descendants of Sergeant to the present day. Among other supporters of Sergeant were the Prince of Wales, the Duke of Cumberland, the Duke of Dorset, Lord Gower, and others. Francis Ayscough, clerk of the closet and first chaplain to the Prince of Wales, sent to Sergeant a copy of the Holy Scriptures, in two large folio volumes, embellished with engravings, in which was inscribed: "Presented by Dr. Ayscough to Rev. John Sergeant, mis-



Stockbridge Monument.

sionary to the Stockbridge Indians, in the vast wilderness called New England."

Sergeant found greater obstacles to contend against than the paganism of the Indians, in the lawlessness and immorality of many of the white settlers. Rum was a principal agency of the white traders, but happily the influence of the missionary was so commanding and the good sense and moral principle of many of the red men so strong that a barrier was reared against this demoralizing traffic. A year after Sergeant had begun his labors, the Indians formally agreed "to have no trading in rum." The General Court further protected them by the enactment of a law (antedating the Maine liquor law by more than a century) making the sale of strong drink to an Indian a criminal offense. The traders endeavored to influence the Indians against this policy by the same arguments used in opposition to present-day prohibition, urging that the inhibition was deprivation of their personal liberty rights; but the influence of their pastor was sufficiently great to convince them that the law was enacted for their welfare. A curious sidelight upon this matter appears in the deplorable fact that the prohibition of liquor applied to the Indians only, and the records of a neighboring town show that, at the raising of the frame of a church, among other provisions made, it was voted to procure three barrels of beer and twenty gallons of rum.

Sergeant, in his work among the Indians, anticipated one of the foremost sociological movements of the present day, the principle of the University Settlement and the establishment of a school such as that at Hampton Court, where the Indians should be taught not only from books, but along practical lines, farming, the ordinary industrial avocations, housekeeping and domestic economy. At the same time, Sergeant anticipated the home missionary effort of the present age, by training native preachers to carry the Gospel to distant tribes. Among his scholars were some who, inspired by him, studied later at Harvard and Dartmouth, and proved shining lights in their day and generation.

Of this early day there is pleasant reminiscence in a letter to the "Boston Post Boy" of September 3, 1739, written from Stockbridge, and which contains the following:

> "There is a church gathering and fourteen Indian communicants; the number of the baptiz'd is near sixty. While I was at Stockbridge, the Rev. Mr. Sargeant (the minister there) was married to Mrs. Abigail Williams, a virtuous and agreeable young gentlewoman, daughter of Ephraim Williams, Esq. There were ninety Indians present at the marriage, who behaved with great gravity while the prayers were being made, yea, during the whole ceremony, and seem'd exceedingly well pleased that their minister was married; they show him great respect, etc. And I hope he may prove yet a great blessing among them, and be instrumental of turning many of them from darkness to light."

On the death of John Sergeant, he was succeeded by Jonathan Edwards, even then a scholar of unusual ability, and who in his work as teacher among the mingled whites and Indians had an able assistant in his wife, Sarah Pierrepont Edwards. After his death the schools for Indians, male and female, were continued under succeeding teachers, the last being John Sergeant, son of the missionary. While he was their pastor the Stockbridge Indians, with him as their head, removed to the Oneida country, in central New York, and with their removal ends the story of their relation to Berkshire county.

Originally a part of the old county of Hampshire, that of Berkshire was given its identity under its present name in 1761, by action of the General Court of the Province of Massachusetts Bay, in the first year of the reign of George III. This was fifteen years before the colonies declared their independence, and a little more than a half century before the neighboring counties of Hampshire and Franklin were created. Courts were first held at Great Barrington and Pittsfield alternately. Lenox was made the shire town in 1787, and remained such until 1868, when Pittsfield became the county seat, which it has since been to the present time.

From the outset the people of Berkshire were foremost in all movements looking toward independence, and which were destined to result in the birth of a new nation. They were a conglomerate of diverse character, but became substantially one in spirit. Many came from Connecticut, others from Boston. There were ultra Puritans, Anabaptists and Free-thinkers. There were hardy pioneers and Indian fightes, sturdily independent and aggressive, prepared to lead in opposition to whatever seemed to threaten abridgement of the natural liberties of the individual man. There were, also, in unusually large proportion for a new community, the highly educated, cultured, even aristocratic. Both were equally necessary for the day of great events which was already dawning—the former to take upon themselves a foremost part in the actual revolutionary struggle, though the other class were not wanting here; the latter to exert a constructive influence in the establishment of civil institutions after that struggle should have ended. As elsewhere in all the world's history during the progress of civilization and of man's advancement, neither class comprehended the importance of its own acts or their momentous effect upon the future of the country and of the world.

To the people of Berkshire county belongs the honor of being among the first (if they were not, as is probable, the very first) in the entire land to take pronounced action against British authority. At Sheffield, on January 12, 1773 (more than two years before the famous

"Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence" proclaimed at Mecklenburg, North Carolina, May 20, 1775), the people assembled to consider "The grievances which the Americans in general and the inhabitants of this province in particular labor under." The report of the committee appointed to voice the sentiments of the people, viewed "with deepest sorrow the design of Great Britain (which is too apparent to every virtuous lover of his country) gradually to deprive us of invaluable rights and privileges which were transmitted to us by our worthy and independent ancestors;" and professed "the most amicable regard and attachment to our most precious sovereign and protestant succession as by law established;" but "with that deference and respect due to the country on which we are and always hope to be dependent, enter upon the following resolves."

The first two of the resolutions are remarkable as being almost identical in language to a portion of the Declaration of Independence of July the Fourth, 1776, at Philadelphia:

> "*Resolved*, that Mankind in a State of Nature are equal, free and independent of each other, and have a right to the undisturbed Enjoyment of their lives, their Liberty and Property.
>
> "*Resolved*, that the great end of Political Society is to secure in a more effectual manner those rights and privileges wherewith God and Nature have made us free."

These resolutions (which recited every grievance complained of then or thereafter in any of the Colonies) were read twice in town meeting, and unanimously adopted. They were penned by the celebrated Theodore Sedgwick. He was already prominent in national councils, and it is not impossible that the Stockbridge proclamation had a close relationship to the document which was subsequently adopted at Philadelphia, through his association with the leaders of the Congress of 1776.

In this connection it is interesting to note that, when the Declaration of Independence of 1776, penned by Thomas Jefferson, was read in a church at Sheffield, a poor slave girl hearing it, said: "It stands to reason that I am free." She sought Mr. (afterwards Judge) Sedgwick, then a young lawyer, who brought suit to establish her freedom, which the court adjudged upon his plea. These facts were narrated in an address at the Edwards family meeting in Stockbridge in September, 1870, by Hon. David Dudley Field, who said this was "the first instance where that famous Declaration was held to mean what it said."

From the time of the Sheffield meeting of 1773 there was no halting. Incidentally it may be mentioned that at the town meeting on February 25, 1775, "the present inhuman practice of enslaving our fellow creatures, the natives of Africa," was called up, but action was deferred, "the subject being under the consideration of the General Court." In the same year, when British aggression had become so pronounced as to threaten the virtual reduction of Massachusetts to the condition of a conquered province, when, to quote "The Boston Gazette," "The whole continent seemed inspired by one soul, and that a rigorous and determined one,". Berkshire was first to hold a county convention, at Stockbridge, and which body adopted a solemn league and covenant "that we will not import, purchase or consume, or suffer any person for, by, or under us, to import, purchase, or consume, in any manner whatever, any goods, wares, or manufactures, which shall arrive in Great Britain, from and after the first day of October next * * * until our charter and constitutional rights shall be restored." Shortly afterward a liberty pole in Sheffield was cut down, and, the two doers of the deed being identified, one was compelled to pass before a long line of the inhabitants, begging pardon of each one; while the other was tarred and feathered, and in such dire plight was forced to knock at the door of every house in the town and make humble apology. As another instance of the spirit of the times may be noted the fact that, some time before the Declaration of Independence, the people of Pittsfield by vote ordered the erasure of the name of King George from all official insignia, and, as if to show their contempt for that sovereign, coupled with this vote a number of miscellaneous provisions, one being against hogs running at large.

This determined spirit of independence was further made manifest even in the relations of the county to the provincial authority. For a considerable period Berkshire was practically administered as an independent principality, its inhabitants holding that, by the act of revolution, each political entity had relapsed to entire dependence upon its own inherent powers, that the old provincial charter had been abrogated, and that they would recognize no courts or authority originating in Boston, but would rest upon their own self-government until a state convention should be held and a lawful government organized *de novo*. To effect the latter end the people of Berkshire took primary action, and it is a well established fact that Jonathan Smith, of Lanesboro, contributed more than all others to the ratification of the Federal Constitution by the people of Massachusetts and the erection of a stable government. Concerning this important event the commissioners charged with the publication of the Massachusetts Colonial Records wrote recently to Mr. Charles J. Palmer, of Pittsfield: " While all our people seem to have shown a genius for code-making and a wonderful apprehension of the philosophy of Republican government, the honor of being first and most zealous in insisting upon a new constitution, properly and lawfully formed, undoubtedly belongs to the little community scattered along the extreme western border of the province along the beautiful and fertile valleys of the Housatonic. And yet how little prominence is given to this fact in our books of history. It is certainly very modest in the intelligent people of Berkshire not to have claimed more than they have for the achievements of their forefathers." Although not immediately related to this subject, it is interesting to note that it was owing to the earnest and determined effort of men of Pittsfield that Massachusetts finally removed the remaining relics of the most objectionable Puritan legislation, and gave to all religious bodies absolute independence, and equality in the eyes of the law.

Berkshire performed its full share during the Revolutionary war. Its minute-men marched to Boston on receiving the Lexington alarm. Three of its regiments fought in the battle of Bennington, August 16, 1777. With one of these was Pittsfield's famous "Fighting Parson Allen." When the news of the approaching conflict came to the village, Parson Allen assembled his congregation in the meeting house and, musket in hand, called upon his people to accompany him to the field. It is claimed for him that he fired the first shot at Bennington on the American side. Berkshire men were present in the campaign culminating in the capture of Burgoyne and his army at Saratoga.

During the war between the United States and Great Britain, 1812-1814, Pittsfield was the rendezvous for the Berkshire county volunteers. There also were congregated the British soldiers captured during the war. The ground occupied by the cantonment then belonged to the United States, and comprised, among other territory, the ground since occupied by the Maplewood Young Ladies' Institute, St. Joseph's (Roman Catholic) Church, and buildings pertaining thereto.

At the outbreak of the Civil war, Berkshire county responded with cheerful alacrity, as it did to all subsequent calls, and, when the final

Soldiers' Monument.

accounting was made, it was shown that it sent to the front nearly six thousand men—nearly four hundred (three hundred and eighty-eight) more than its aggregated quota. The county was largely represented in the Eighth Massachusetts Regiment under President Lincoln's first call for seventy-five thousand men. The Forty-ninth Regiment was almost entirely made up in the county, which also contributed largely to the ranks of the Tenth, Twenty-first, Thirty-first, Thirty-fourth and Thirty-seventh Regiments, and to many others in smaller numbers.

One of the most beautiful and impressive soldiers' monuments in the United States is that in the City Park in Pittsfield. The striking figure of the color-sergeant, in bronze, was modeled by the noted sculptor, Launt Thompson. Among the inscriptions upon the granite column, which are peculiarly touching and expressive, are the following:

"For the Dead, a Tribute."

"For the Living, a Memory."

"For Posterity, an Emblem of Loyalty to the Flag of their country."

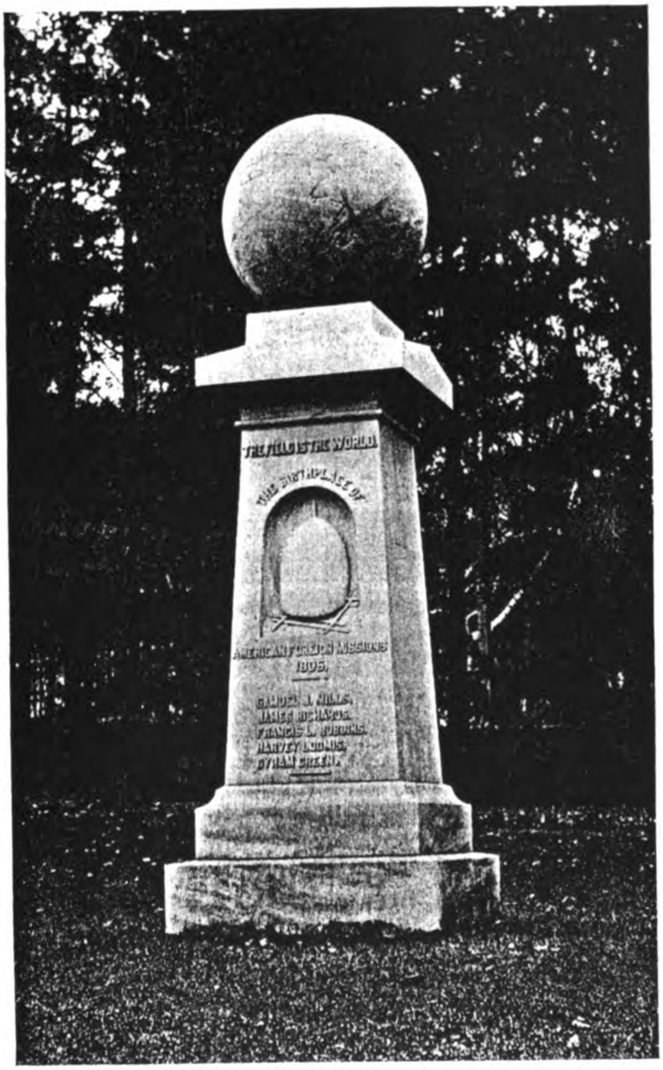
It was upon the occasion of the unveiling of this monument, on September 24, 1872, that George William Curtis pronounced one of his most eloquent orations, and his fervent praise is equally applicable to the Soldier of the Union, from whatever town or whatever state:

> "Let us be grateful for Greece two thousand years ago, and thank God that we live in America today! The war scattered the glamour of the past and showed us that we, too, live among great virtues, great characters and great men. Through these streets the culture of Greece, the heroism of Rome, the patriotism of our own revolution, have marched before your eyes. These elms, like the trees of Ardennes, have shed their tears in dew drops over the unreturning brave. The ground upon which we stand is consecrated by the tread of feet gladly going to the noblest sacrifice. And from these throbbing drums and wailing horns, still peals the music to which they marched away. They were your sons, Pittsfield and green Berkshire! They were your comrades, Massachusetts soldiers! They were the darlings of your homes, tender hearts that hear me! And here in this fair figure of heroic youth, they stand as you will always recall them—the bloom of immortal youth upon their cheeks; the divine hope of youth in their hearts; the perpetual inspiration of youth to every beholder. For this is the American soldier of the Union; the messenger of liberty to the captive, and of peace to the nation. This is the perpetual but silent preacher of the gospel of liberty and justice as the only sure foundation of states. 'Beautiful on the mountains are the feet of him that bringeth glad tidings, that publisheth peace, that said unto Zion, thy God reigneth!'"

In the same park with "the Color Sergeant" is a lofty flagstaff erected by the city at the opening of the Spanish-American war, from which floats, on occasion, a handsome national flag, the gift of the children of the public schools.

How quickly the people of the revolutionary period turned to the arts of peace as soon as war was over, is discernible in the fact that education became one of their chiefest concerns. Williams College, without question the most important institution in the Berkshires, from humble and unpromising beginnings rose to the front rank among American colleges. It has not only been a pioneer in more than one field of scholarship and research, but its religious influence has been felt to the ends of the earth. A pertinent illustration is found in the following: It is related that in the early days of the last century the students were accustomed to meet in the fields for prayer. On one occasion a thunder storm drove them to the shelter of a haystack, and, amid the war of elements, there came to some of them the purpose to "preach the gospel to every creature." Several of the students became the first and most notable of American foreign missionaries, and the conferences of Williams College students led to the organization of that wonderfully efficient body, the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions.

Other potent educational agencies were the many academies which early dotted the county, and which were the resort of pupils from New York and Boston, indeed, from all over the land, making Berkshire the seat of a great share of the influence which has made Massachusetts the center of literary and educational activity and helpfulness for the whole land. To quote Mr. Palmer: "Every one of these schools was no mere place for giving the fashionable veneering of the ordinary boarding school, but rather the severe round of training in the Spartan virtues of hard, severe, honest, legitimate toil, and earning every step of advance achieved. And from these schools, as well as from the mountain farms and hillside slopes of the Housatonic, there has flowed a constant stream of manly vigor which has served to replenish the wear and waste and strain of many a town and city in every portion of the land." Nor must be overlooked, as a potent educational


THE FIELD IS THE WORLD.
THE BIRTHPLACE OF
AMERICAN FOREIGN MISSIONS
1806.
SAMUEL J. MILLS.
JAMES RICHARDS.
FRANCIS L. ROBBINS.
HARVEY LOOMIS.
BYRAM GREEN.

Haystack Monument.

agency, the libraries which were early established in various towns. The latter contained no flashy novels, but were filled with standard works of history, biography, travels and poetry, and social circles were formed for reading these works. Mr. Hyde, previously quoted, says that young ladies, as they spun wool and flax, would have "Paradise Lost" or Young's "Night Thoughts" or some other book before them, and read as they spun. Many young women committed to memory entire poems, and were well versed in Rollin's "Ancient History" and "Plutarch's Lives," and (remarks Mr. Hyde) "it has been claimed by some, who had an eye on the first half century of Berkshire as well as the last half, that the matrons of the first period were more conversant with standard English authors than are their daughters and grand-daughters." Pertinent to the same topic is the following from the "Autobiography and Letters of Orville Dewey, D. D.:"

> "For books to read, the old Sheffield Library was my main resource. It consisted of about two hundred volumes,—books of the good old fashion, well printed, well bound in calf, and well thumbed, too. What a treasure was there for me! I thought the mine could never be exhausted. At least, it contained all that I wanted then, and better reading, I think, than that which generally engages our youth nowadays,—the great English classics in prose and verse, Addison and Johnson and Milton and Shakespeare, histories, travels, and a few novels. The most of these books I read, some of them over and over, often by torchlight, sitting on the floor (for we had a rich bed of old pine-knots on the farm); and to this library I owe more than to anything that helped me in my boyhood. * * * I remember the time when there were eminent men in Sheffield. Judge Sedgwick commenced the practice of the law here; and there were Esquire Lee, and John W. Hurlbut, and later, Charles Dewey, and a number of professional men besides, and several others who were not professional, but readers, and could quote Johnson and Pope and Shakespeare; my father himself could repeat the 'Essay on Man,' and whole books of the 'Paradise Lost.'"

Berkshire was the home of a notable array of professional men—clergymen, lawyers and physicians—who left a deep impress not only upon their own but succeeding generations. At the beginning the settlers were for the greater number Puritan Congregationalists. The business of building churches, settling ministers and providing for their support was transacted in town meeting. To quote Alexander Hyde ("Early Life and Customs"), "Pastors were settled for life. With scarecely an exception they were graduates from college, and eminent for scholarship, piety and practical wisdom. They constituted the aristocracy of the county, using the term in its original meaning—government by the best. To them the people looked not only for religious instruction, but for counsel in all matters of education and civil polity." Jonathan Hubbard, the first pastor in the county, was settled in Sheffield in 1735, and died there in 1765. He was settled in the same year John Sergeant was ordained at Deerfield. Mr. Sergeant was succeeded by Jonathan Edwards, pronounced by many to be "the giant intellect of America." After Mr. Edwards was called to the presidency of Princeton College he was succeeded in his pastoral office by Dr. West, a famous theologian, who in the absence of theological seminaries taught numerous divinity students. Dr. West was succeeded by Dr. Field. In 1743 Samuel Hopkins, who was to come to large distinction, was settled at Great Barrington, where he remained until 1770, when he removed to Newport, Rhode Island. There were also famous preachers in the mountain towns. Rev. Thomas Strong settled at New Marlborough, was succeeded by Dr. Alexander, and he by Dr. Catlin, who was author of "A Compendium of Theology." Adonijah Bidwell, settled at Tyringham in 1750, was another strong figure, his pastorate covering a period of thirty-four years. Clergymen were settled in central and northern Berkshire about a quarter of a century after those in the southern part of the county. The renowned Thomas Allen, the first Pittsfield pastor, was settled in 1764. He died in 1810, and was succeeded by his son, William Allen, afterward president of Bowdoin College, and he by Herman Humphrey, who was later called to the presidency of Amherst College. Dr. Hyde was settled in Lee in 1792, and Dr. Shepard at Lenox in 1795.

To illustrate the deep feeling of that day, Mr. Rollin H. Cooke, in his paper on the Rev. John Todd, D. D. (published in the Collections of the Berkshire Historical and Scientific Society, 1899), notes a letter written by that eminent divine, in which he refused to attend the funeral of a friend, on account of having to take part with a Unitarian minister, beginning by saying, "I do believe that Unitarianism is not the Gospel of Christ," and closing: "By acceding to your polite invitation I come alongside of a Unitarian minister, and thereby publicly acknowledge him to be a minister of Jesus Christ. Sir, in view of the judgment day, I dare not do it." And Mr. Cooke observes: "Yet we criticise the doctrine of papal infallibility."

The lawyers of the county, from its foundation, were ever in the lead in social rank, and more especially in public life. When the county was incorporated (1761) there were only five lawyers in active practice, but they were men of great ability. Among them were John Huggins and John Ashley, in Sheffield; Mark Hopkins, in Great Barrington, and Theodore Sedgwick, in Stockbridge. The first lawyer in Pittsfield was Woodbridge Little, who began practice there in 1770. David Noble settled in Williamstown about the same time, and Daniel Dewey came in 1790. The last named rose to the supreme bench of the state, and his legal and judicial traits reached to the third generation. Later came to Lenox, Samuel Quincy, a graduate of Harvard, and to Pittsfield, John Chandler Williams. All these and other illustrious lawyers and jurists exerted a strong influence upon the life of the community and upon the jurisprudence of Massachusetts. As early as 1815 a Law Library Association was formed by the members of the Berkshire county bar, to procure law books for use during court sessions. By 1829 the Association had collected upwards of three hundred volumes, and it has now grown to more than ten times this number.

The physicians exerted less moulding influence than did the lawyers, but there were men of lofty character and high attainments among them. The early practitioners were generally college graduates and men of broad intelligence. Among them were William Bull and Lemuel Barnard, of Sheffield; John Buck and William Whiting, of Great Barrington; Erastus Sergeant, of Stockbridge; John Crocker and Hugo Burkhardt, of Richmond; Oliver Brewster, of Becket, and Timothy Childs, of Pittsfield. Adaptability for the profession seems to have been hereditary in some families, especially the Sergeant, Brewster and Childs families.

Dr. Erastus Sergeant and Dr. Oliver Partridge, of Stockbridge, were appointed in 1785 a county corresponding committee to act in conjunction with the Massachusetts Medical Society, incorporated in 1781. This led to the organization in 1787 of a medical society at Stockbridge, and in 1794 a second county association was formed, but existed only two years. In 1818 the legislature chartered the Berkshire Medical Society, but its organization was not perfected until 1820. The Pittsfield Medical Society was formed in 1871, and the North Berkshire Medical Society in 1876.

In 1821 a movement was set on foot for the establishment of a medical school, but plans were long delayed on account of the opposition of the friends of the one connected with Harvard College. The

Berkshire Medical College was chartered January 4, 1823, and opened its doors September 11 of the same year, with the following faculty: Dr. H. H. Childs, theory and practice of medicine; Dr. J. P. Batchelder, anatomy, surgery and physiology; Dr. Asa Burbank, materia medica; Professor Chester Dewey, of Williams College, chemistry, botany and mineralogy. Lectures on obstetrics were to be delivered, but the lecturer was not named. In 1821 the old Pittsfield Hotel was bought for school uses, and received about twenty-five students. In 1823 the legislature made the college a grant of $5,000, to be paid in five annual installments. The building used as a lecture room was destroyed by fire in 1850, and the legislature made a further grant of $10,000, while the citizens of Berkshire contributed $5,000, and a new edifice was erected, the dedication taking place August 5, 1851. After many vicissitudes the college closed its doors in 1871, selling its building to the town, which remodeled it for school purposes. The sum accruing from the sale, after paying the college indebtedness, was turned over to the Berkshire Athenaeum.

During its forty-four years' existence, the Berkshire Medical College graduated eleven hundred and thirty-eight doctors in medicine, who held a rank equal to that of those sent out by any American school of medicine of that day. As was observed by J. E. A. Smith ("History of Berkshire County"), "It had a large share in the advancement of medical science and the elevation of medical character. It had attracted to Pittsfield, in its faculty and others, persons of culture who had adorned the society of the village while they mingled with it, and left it the better for their presence, and, when it could no longer creditably perform the work which was entrusted to it, it gracefully yielded the place to those who could." During the existence of the college voluntary associations were formed among the students for mutual literary and professional improvement. In these took part some who achieved a high place in educational life, among them President Mark Hopkins, of Williams College, and Dr. J. G. Holland. Drs. Thayer and Stiles entered upon the publication of the Berkshire Medical Journal in 1861; it greatly intensified the local *esprit du corps* of the profession, and, though it was continued but one year, left an enduring influence.

The local press is not to be overlooked in epitomizing the influences which were potent in the education of the people and the advancement of the interests of the community at large. The first newspaper established was the American Centinel, by E. Russell. The first number appeared December 1, 1787, and its existence was but brief. At that time there were but two other papers in Massachusetts west of Worcester. The Centinel was succeeded by the Berkshire Chronicle, which issued its first number May 8, 1788, Roger Storrs being the publisher. It was only twelve by eight inches in size, but at its thirty-first number was amplified to eighteen by twelve inches. It was ably conducted and enjoyed a wide popularity. There was then no postoffice in the county (the first, at Stockbridge, was not opened until 1792), and post riders were irregular, making their trips at long intervals. In January, 1790, the Chronicle announced that "the printer (Mr. Storrs), ever endeavoring to furnish his customers with the earliest intelligence, had engaged a post to ride weekly from his office in Pittsfield to Springfield on Mondays and return on Wednesdays, with the papers published in the different States in the Union, when matters of importance (brought) by them will be published by the Chronicle on Thursday, and immediately circulated to the several towns by the different post riders."

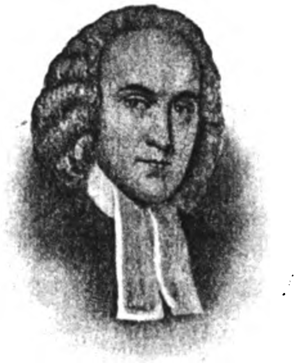
In 1827 the people of northern Berkshire determined upon the establishment of a newspaper in that portion of the county, and a strong rivalry grew up between North Adams, South Adams and Williamstown, aspiring politicians being the principal factors in behalf of their respective towns. A committee of North Adams people achieved the victory, and in one night brought from Pittsfield a press and types and workmen. From this equipment was produced on February 23, 1827, the first number of the Berkshire American, published by Asa Green, a man of character and a ready writer. The journals thus named were the forerunners of many, some ephemeral, some of permanent establishment, and all contributing in less or larger degree to the development of the county along material lines, and the upholding of higher standards of education and intelligence.

In various lines the county of Berkshire has ever been an advanced leader in thought and action. Indeed, one writer (Mr. H. M. Plunkett) has said " we claim that more of those first things that draw the chariot of progress forward so that people can see it has moved, have been planned and executed by the inhabitants of the nine hundred and fifty square miles that constitute the territory of Berkshire, than can be credited to any other tract of equal extent in the United States." A student of Williams College, as early as 1806 (long before a railroad had been constructed in the world), broached the idea of a railroad from Boston to Albany. In 1826, through the effort of people of Stockbridge, the scheme was seriously advanced in the legislature, and in the subsequent construction over the Berkshire hills was first demonstrated the practicability of operating railroads on severe ascending and descending grades, as well as upon the level. Here was overcome the steepest grade of the day (eighty-five feet to the mile), and the feat was deemed such a marvel of engineering that the point was visited and studied by railroad builders from Great Britain and various of the continental countries. In the same year was suggested the Great Hoosac Tunnel, one of the largest in the world, the construction of which was, however, long delayed. It was begun in 1863 and completed in 1875, and so accurate was the work, begun at opposite sides of the mountain, that, when the workmen met, it was found that the variation in the alignment was less than an inch, and in the level less than three inches, in the entire length of four and three-fourths miles. In 1826 also, an elevated railroad was proposed by Theodore Sedgwick, of Stockbridge. The principle of electric railroads was patented by Stephen Field, of the same town; and the Atlantic telegraph cable had its inception in the brain of another Stockbridge man, Cyrus W. Field, who carried the project forward to its consummation.

In more recent days have been founded within the borders of the county manufacturing enterprises of first importance, the products of which are familiar in every market reached by American commerce, and which have made the names of Pittsfield, Dalton, Hinsdale, Great Barrington, Adams, North Adams, Williamstown, Lee, and others, widely known. At Lee was made the first wood pulp, and the first paper from that material; and at Dalton are located the mills where is made the distinctive paper upon which is printed the bonds and bills of the United States, all the manufacturing operations being carried on under the direct supervision of agents of the United States Treasury Department.

The natural beauties of old Berkshire, its churches and its graveyards with their hallowed memories, its ancestral homes with their annals and traditions, have been, through the years, an inspiration to men and women of letters, historians and poets, some native to the soil, others who came to dwell for a time and ply their pens *con amore,* in midst of congenial and suggestive surroundings.

Dr. Jonathan Edwards resided in Stockbridge from the time he came to succeed the Rev. John Sergeant as teacher and preacher, until he was called to the presidency of Princeton (New Jersey) College. Here, in a house known as Edwards Hall (torn down only a few years ago) in a room six by fifteen feet, he wrote his great treatises on "Freedom of the Will," "The Nature of Virtue," and "Original Sin." A remarkable instance of his precocious genius and knowledge is afforded in the following, written by him when he was about twelve years old:



Jonathan Edwards.

"There are some things that I have happily seen of the wondrous way of the working of the spider. * * * Everybody that is used to the country knows their marching in the air from one tree to another, sometimes to the distance of five or six rods. Nor can one go out in a dewy morning in the latter end of August and the beginning of September but he shall see multitudes of webs, made visible by the dew that hangs on them, reaching from one tree, branch, or shrub, to another; which webs are commonly thought to be made in the night, because they appear only in the morning; whereas none of them are made in the night, as these spiders never come out in the night when it is dark, as the dew is then falling. But these webs may be seen well enough in the day-time by an observing eye, by their reflection in the sunbeams. Especially late in the afternoon may these webs that are between the eye and that part of the horizon that is under the sun, be seen very plainly. * * * And the spider's themselves may be very often seen traveling in the air, from one stage to another amongst the trees, in a very unaccountable manner. But I have often seen that which is much more astonishing. In very calm and serene days in the forementioned time of year, standing at some distance behind the end of a house or some other opaque body, so as just to hide the disk of the sun and keep off his dazzling rays, and looking along close by the side of it, I have seen a vast multitude of little shining webs and glistening strings brightly reflecting the sunbeams, and some of them of great length, and of such height that one would think they were tacked to the vault of the heavens."

His old study table is preserved in the Stockbridge village library, and a monument to his memory, erected by his descendants, stands upon the church lawn.

Among other eminent divines resident in Berkshire was the Rev. John Todd, for thirty years pastor of the First Church in Pittsfield. He was famous not only as a preacher but as an author, and the greater number of his works were here written. He was an adept in writing for youth, and among his most widely distributed volumes were "Lectures to Children," which went through many editions, in England as well as in America, and was translated into the French, German, Greek, Bulgarian, Tamil and other languages; and the "Student's Manual," of which more than one hundred and fifty thousand copies were sold in London, England. Among others of his works were: "Truth Made Simple," and "Nuts for Boys to Crack." In his "Simple Sketches," and particularly in his "Summer Gleanings," he gave poetical description of the Berkshire country, interspersed with moralizings at times delightful, and at times sweetly if rather mournfully pathetic, as in his narrative of the dedication of the new cemetery:

"We have just returned from dedicating our new cemetery. It is of very great extent. Solemn woods, sunny lawns, pleasant hills and dales, and a singing stream, which, stopping once in its course, forms a beautiful little lakelet,—all are found in our chosen resting-place for the dead. Miles of smooth carriage road wind among the hillocks and trees, and as the stranger rides now in sunlight and now in shade, he confesses that no expense has been spared, and that it is an honor to the town. But the dedication. The morning was beautifully clear, and, as the thousands gathered to move in procession, no banner or martial music disturbed the solemnity of the occasion. The bell tolling, a single bass-drum beating time to our footsteps, the procession, a mile in length, went forward to the grounds. In one of the beautiful groves, and on the side of a hill, the seats and the platform were arranged, and at least three thousand sat down in silence. The exercises consisted of prayer, reading the Scriptures, singing, addresses, and a sweet poem from a most gifted mind,— Dr. Holmes. We seemed to be standing between the living and the dead.

" We were drawn back to the past and connected with our fathers; for we are to remove, as far as possible, all the dead who have been buried in this town since its first settlement, and lay their bones here, to be disturbed no more, we trust, till the resurrection day.

" We were solemn, for we seemed to be looking into our own graves; for though it is now 'a new sepulchre wherein never man was yet laid,' yet we knew that the first graves would soon be opened, and that beneath these lofty trees our own dust must shortly sleep. We were connected with the future, for we knew that it would be at least two hundred, perhaps five hundred years, before the dead will again call for more room. We were doing what will not be again done here for centuries, and here the dust of our children and of our posterity is to be gathered. And we thought how we should then be centuries old ourselves, and through how many strange scenes of thinking, feeling, hoping, fearing, suffering, and enjoying, we should pass ere that day comes."— *From "Summer Gleanings."*

Dr. William Ellery Channing, the first leader among Unitarian clergymen and writers, and who upon the platform was not surpassed by any American orator, passed several summers in Lenox, in quest of health. Among his congenial friends while there were Catherine Sedgwick and Fannie Kemble. At Lenox, on August 1st, 1842, he delivered an address on the anniversary of the emancipation of slaves in the British West Indies, an effort of great power and eloquence.

The Rev. Mark Hopkins, D. D., the revered president of Williams College for a period of thirty years, was born in Great Barrington. Among his published works was his " Outline Study of Man." He was intensely loyal to his town and county, and prided in their remarkable history. In an address delivered at the Edwards family meeting in Stockbridge, in September, 1870, he said:

Mark Hopkins.

"For a town no larger than this, there have been and are connected with it, by residence or birth, an unusual number of those whose names will live in history. In the same line with Edwards, West and Field were great men, and were worthy of the tablets in this church by which they are commemorated in connection with him. In another line are the names of Judge Sedgwick, and Miss Catharine Sedgwick, and Mrs. Theodore Sedgwick. We have also among the living a codifier of laws, the most eminent of this age (David Dudley Field); a judge of the Supreme Court of the United States (Stephen J. Field); and still another (Cyrus W. Field), whose name will be remembered as long as the swift messages of the telegraph shall make the ocean-bed their highway, and shall outrun the sun in his course. At the head of these, Edwards stands, the greatest of all * * * ; not great before God (for that no man can be), but great as walking humbly with him."

Henry Ward Beecher owned a farm in Lenox, and passed several summers there with his family. Many of the brilliant word-pictures which he drew for his hearers in Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, were drawn from the hills and streams of Berkshire, and his religious and ethical teachings were inspired in many instances by recollections of Jonathan Edwards and Mark Hopkins, as he traversed the paths once trodden by them. Here he wrote his famous "Star Papers," in which he drew lessons of pregnant import from most inconsequential objects:

"Ten million wings of despised flies and useless insects are mightier than hand or foot of mine. Each mortal thing carries some quality of distinguishing excellence by which it may glory, and say, 'In this, I am first in all the world!'

"Since the same hand made me that made them, and the same care feeds them that spreads my board, let there be fellowship between us. * * * I, too, am but an insect on a larger scale. Are there not those who tread with unsounding feet through the invisible air, of being so vast, that I seem to them but a mite, a flitting insect? And of capacities so noble and eminent, that all the stories which I could bring of thought and feeling to them would be but as the communing of a grasshopper with me, or the chirp of a sparrow?

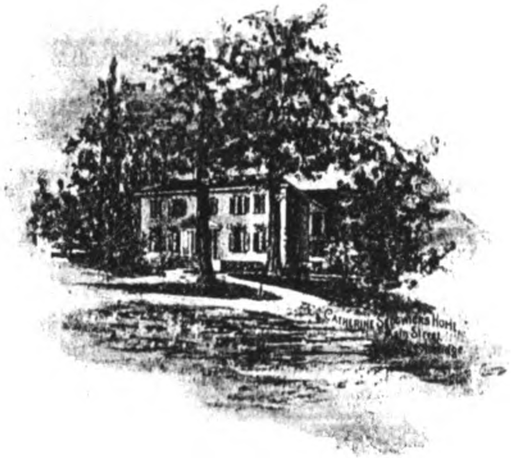
"The line that divides between the animal and the divine is the line of suffering. The animal, for its own pleasure, inflicts suffering. The divine endures suffering for another's pleasure. Not then when he went up to the proportions of original glory was Christ the greatest; but when he descended, and wore our form, and bore our sins and sorrows, that by his stripes we might be healed!"

Dr. Orville Dewey, an eminent Unitarian preacher, was born in Sheffield, and came back to spend his declining days and pass away. His "Autobiography" is rich in description of Berkshire county scenes and recollections of the active men of a past generation, as evidenced by the following fragment:

"* * * I remember nothing till the first event in my early childhood, and that was acting in a play. It was performed in the church, as a part of a school exhibition. The stage was laid upon the pews, and the audience seated in the gallery. I must have been about five years old then, and I acted the part of a little son. * * * We are apt to think of the Puritan times as all rigor and strictness. And yet here, nearly 60 years ago, was a play acted in the meeting-house: the church turned into a theatre. And I remember my mother's telling me that when she was a girl her father carried her on a pillion to the raising of a church in Pittsfield; and the occasion was celebrated by a ball in the evening. * * *

"The next thing that I remember, as an event in my childhood, was the funeral of General Ashley, one of our townsmen, who had served as colonel, I think, in the War of the Revolution. I was then in my sixth year. It was a military funeral; and the procession, for a long distance, filled the wide street. The music, the solemn march, the bier borne in the midst, the crowd!—it seemed to me as if the whole world was at a funeral. * * *

"* * * I remember the time when I really feared that if I went out into the fields to walk on Sunday, bears would come down from the mountain and catch me. * * * What mistaken notions of life, of the world,—the great, gay, garish world, all full of cloud-castles, ships laden with gold, pleasures endless and entrancing! What mistaken impressions about nature; about the material world upon which childhood has alighted, and of which it must necessarily be ignorant; about clouds and storms and tempests; and of the heavens above, sun and moon and stars!"



Among the authors of Berkshire county must be named the Rev. David Dudley Field, of Stockbridge, who performed a labor of love and one of permanent value in his "History of Berkshire County." He was the father of four notable sons, three of whom are eulogized upon another page of this work in a quotation from the Rev. Mark Hopkins. The fourth son, Dr. Henry M. Field, was a well known traveler and author, whose "From Egypt to Japan," and "Among the Holy Hills," gave pleasure to a past generation, and whose "History of the Atlantic Telegraph" (the great achievement of his brother), will ever remain as an authentic narrative of that stupendous undertaking.

Nor must be left unmentioned one whose indefatigable labor has given to the county and country a work of monumental importance, Mr. J. E. A. Smith, who wrote the "History of Pittsfield," the first volume published in 1869, and the second in 1876.

At Stockbridge was born Catherine Maria Sedgwick, the first among American women to achieve a real fame in literature, and here repose her remains in the Sedgwick family plat in the village cemetery. Her works found admiring readers even in England, unfriendly as were its people to New World authors. Among her most widely and favorably known books are: "The Linwoods," and "Hope Leslie." She charmingly pictured many of the natural beauties of the Berkshire region and vividly described the New England life of her day. She was the peer of Cooper in depicting the Indian, even then well nigh vanished from view:

> "The Indian stranger was tall for her years, which did not exceed fifteen. Her form was slender, flexible and graceful; and there was a freedom and loftiness in her movement which, though tempered with modesty, expressed a consciousness of high birth. Her face, although marked by the peculiarities of her race, was beautiful even to a European eye. Her features were regular, and her teeth white as pearls; but there must be something beyond symmetry of feature to fix the attention, and it was an expression of dignity, thoughtfulness, and deep dejection that made the eye linger on Magawiska's face, as if it were perusing there the legible record of her birth and wrongs. Her hair, contrary to the fashion of the Massachusetts Indians, was parted on her forehead, braided, and confined to her head by a band of small feathers, jet black, and interwoven, and attached at equal distances by rings of polished bone. She wore a waistcoat of deerskin, fastened at the throat by a richly-wrought collar. Her arms, a model for sculpture, were bare. A mantle of purple cloth hung gracefully from her shoulders, and was confined at the waist by a broad band ornamented with rude hieroglyphics. The mantle, and her strait short petticoat, or kilt, of the same rare and costly material, had been obtained, probably, from the English traders. Stockings were an unknown luxury; but leggins, similar to those worn by the ladies of Queen Elizabeth's court, were no bad substitute. The moccasin, neatly fitted to a delicate foot and ankle, and tastefully ornamented with bead-work, completed the apparel of this daughter of a chieftain."—*From "Hope Leslie; or Early Times in The Massachusetts," by Catharine Maria Sedgwick.*

Here, in Sheffield, was born George F. Root, author of many popular hymns and ballads, and whose war songs quickened the feet of hundreds of thousands of "Boys in Blue" as they marched to battle and final victory during the days of the slaveholders' rebellion. His services to the Union during that dreadful epoch were immeasurable. The writer of this narrative has in mind an incident pertinent to the present mention. It was at a great gathering in the Auditorium in Chicago, shortly before the death of General William T. Sherman, who presided. The assemblage was in large part made up of veterans of the war, and among them were many officers of high rank and national fame. A principal feature was a program of war songs sung by a great chorus of children and young people. The audience broke into storms of applause in listening to

"Yes, we'll rally 'round the flag, boys,
Rally once again,
Shouting the battle-cry of freedom, "

and

"Tramp, tramp, tramp, the boys are marching,
Cheer up, comrades, they will come,"

and broke into sobs when the voices of the singers tremulously sang

"Just before the battle, mother,
I am thinking most of you.

* * * * *

Farewell, mother, you may never
Press me to your heart again."

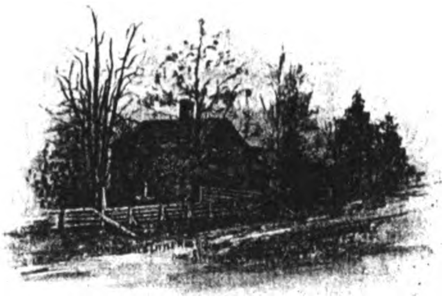
A one-armed veteran, who had worn the star of a general, saw Mr. Root in the audience, immediately in front of him, leaned over and grasped his hand, and said, "Mr. Root, I would rather have been the writer of your songs than to have commanded an army corps of ten thousand men." Men turned to witness the interruption, and, as Mr. Root came to be recognized, his name was vociferously called out from all parts of the house. He was obliged to mount a chair, having in his diffidence declined a call to the stage, and received an ovation which his voice could not acknowledge, and to which his tears were the only response.

Another native of Berkshire county was Henry Shaw, who, as "Josh Billings," has been called "the queerest and wisest of humorists," and who gave to his countrymen an old philosophy of life in quaintest phrase. In pretended ignorance, he broke into many eccentricities of expression:

> "The village of New Ashford iz one ov them towns that don't make enny fuss, but for pure water, pure morals and good rye and injun bread it stands on tiptoze. * * * If yu luv a mountain cum up here and see me. Right in front ov the little tavern whare I am staying rizes up a chunk ov land that will make yu feel week tew look at it. I hav bin on its top, and far above waz the brite blu ski, without a kloud swimmin in it, while belo me the rain shot slantin on the valley, and the litenin plade its mad pranks. * * *. The fust thing i do in the morning when i git up iz tew go out and look at the mountain and see if it iz thare. If this mountain should go away, how lonesum i should be. Yesterday i picked one quart ov field strawberries, kaught 27 trout and gathered a whole parcell ov wintergreen leaves, a big daze work. When i got home last nite tired, no man kould hav bought them ov me for 700 dollars, but i suppoze after all that it waz the *tired* that waz wuth the munny. Thare iz a grate deal ov raw bliss in gittin tired."

At Mt. Washington lived Elaine and Dora Read Goodale, known as the "Sky Farm Poets," who began their verse making at the early age of nine years.

Of later day authors are H. H. Ballard, author of the "World of Matter," and various text-books and special pages; William Stearns Davis, author of "A Friend of Cæsar;" Mrs. H. M. Plunkett, author of "Life of Dr. J. G. Holland;" and Anna L. Dawes, author of "The World of Matter."



Lenox will ever preserve as a tender reminiscence the memory of Nathaniel Hawthorne, who, coming to Berkshire in search of health, in the "Little Red House" (and probably at his desk which is preserved in the Berkshire Athenaeum), wrote some of his most delightful works —"The House of the Seven Gables," and his "Tanglewood Tales," the book taking its title from the name by which his home place was known. His "American Note-Book" contained many excellent descriptions of Berkshire county scenery:

> "Hudson's Cave is formed by Hudson's Brook. There is a natural arch of marble still in one part of it. The cliffs are partly made verdant with green moss, chiefly gray with oxidation; on some parts the white of the marble is seen; * * * there is naked sublimity seen through a good deal of clustering beauty. Above, the birch, poplars, and pines grow on the utmost verge of the cliffs, which jut far over, so that they are suspended in air; and whenever the sunshine finds its way into the depths of the chasm the branches wave across it. There is a lightness, however, about their foliage, which greatly relieves what would otherwise be a gloomy scene. After the passage of the stream through the cliffs of marble, the cliffs separate on either side, and leave it to flow onward; intercepting its passage, however, by fragments of marble, some of them huge ones, which the cliffs have flung down, thundering into the bed of the stream through numberless ages.

Doubtless some of these immense fragments had trees growing on them, which have now mouldered away. Decaying trunks are heaped in various parts of the gorge. The pieces of marble that are washed by the water are of a snow-white, and partially covered with a bright green water-moss, making a beautiful contrast.

"Among the cliffs strips of earth-beach extend downward, and trees and large shrubs root themselves in that earth, thus further contrasting the nakedness of the stone with their green foliage. But the immediate part where the stream forces its winding passage through the rock is stern, dark, and mysterious. * * *

"The cave makes a fresh impression upon me every time I visit it,—so deep, so irregular, so gloomy, so stern. * * * I stand and look into its depths at various points, and hear the roar of the stream re-echoing up. It is like a heart that has been rent asunder by a torrent of passion."—*From Hawthorne's "American Note-Book."*

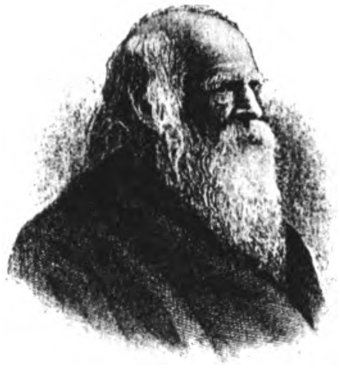
Nathaniel Hawthorne.

Among those whose memory is most pleasantly treasured is Fanny Kemble. Attracted to Lenox, she here built a cottage which was her summer home for a space of thirty years, and where she wrote a number of works, poetry and prose, among them "Sketches of a Girlhood." A gift from her remains in a clock in the Congregational Church, and it is pleasantly remembered that the purchase was made with means earned by her Shakesperian readings one evening in the long-ago. She penned an ode for the Berkshire Jubilee of 1844, and which contained the following stanza:

"And may God guard thee, oh, thou lovely land,
Danger, nor evil, nigh thy borders come,
Green towers of freedom may thy hills still stand.
Still be each valley peace and virtue's home;
The stranger's grateful blessing rest on thee,
And firm as Heaven be thy prosperity!"

At Lenox also was the Rev. John T. Headley, who on stirring pages fought again the battles of Napoleon, and Washington, and Grant; the scholarly Dean Stanley, of England; and the romantic novelist, G. P. R. James.

At "Arrowhead," near Pittsfield, abode for a time Herman Melville, traveler, author and lecturer, and who gave name to the place through the incident of his there picking up a flint arrow-point, and here wrote his famous "Piazza Tales."

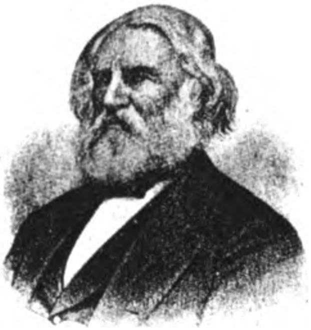

William Cullen Bryant.

"In the summer, too, Canute-like, sitting here, one is often reminded of the sea. For not only do long ground-swells roll the slanting grain, and little wavelets of the grass ripple over upon the low piazza, as their beach, and the blown down of dandelions is wafted like the spray, and the purple of the mountains is just the purple of the billows, and a still August noon broods upon the deep meadows, as a calm upon the Line; but the vastness and the lonesomeness are so oceanic, and the silence and the sameness, too, that the first peep of a strange house, rising beyond the trees, is for all the world like spying, on the Barbary coast, an unknown sail."—*From "The Piazza," one of "The Piazza Tales," by Herman Melville.*

The Berkshire hills and vales were ever a favorite resort of poets. William Cullen Bryant, in his young manhood, resided in Great Barrington, where he was town clerk for several years and practiced law. But he frequently turned aside to the fields and streams to indulge his poetic fancies, as he depicts in his poem on "Green River":

"That fairy music I never hear,
Nor gaze on those waters so green and clear,
And mark them winding away from sight,

Darkened with shade or flashing with light,
While o'er them the vine to its thicket clings,
And the zephyr stoops to freshen his wings,
But I wish that fate had left me free
To wander these quiet haunts with thee,
Till the eating cares of earth should depart,
And the peace of the scene pass into my heart;
And I envy thy stream as it glides along
Through its beautiful banks in a trance of song."


Henry W. Longfellow.

In "The Bryant House," where he resided, he wrote much of his choicest verse, including "The Indian at the Burial Place of His Fathers."

Henry Wadsworth Longfellow and his bride, Miss Frances Appleton, visited Pittsfield while on their bridal tour, and passed several successive summers there. They made their stay in the house on East street, now the home of the Plunkett family, which was then the country home of Mrs. Longfellow's father, Hon. Nathan Appleton, of Boston. There the poet found that which gave him inspiration for one of his most pathetic poetic musings—"The Old Clock on the Stairs"—

"By day its voice is low and light;
But in the silent dead of night,
Distinct as a passing footstep's fall,
It echoes along the vacant hall,
Along the ceiling, along the floor,
And seems to say at each chamber-door,—
Forever—never!
Never—forever!"

There, also he wrote "Evangeline," "The Belfry at Bruges," and several minor poems.

Oliver Wendell Holmes, poet, essayist, novelist and philosopher, passed what he termed "seven blessed summers" on the old Lenox road, about two miles from the park at Pittsfield. In his novel, "Elsie Venner," it is believed he pictured various bits of neighborhood scenery and more than one well known local character. Here he also wrote several of his most widely known and generously praised poems, among them "Dedication of the Pittsfield Cemetery," and "The Ploughman." The latter he read at the anniversary of the Berkshire Agricultural Society on October 4, 1849. It contained the following stanza, worthy of Cowper or Gray:

Oliver Wendell Holmes.

"O gracious Mother, whose benignant breast
Wakes us to life, and lulls us all to rest,
How thy sweet features, kind to every clime,
Mock with their smile the wrinkled front of time!
We stain thy flowers—they blossom o'er the dead;
We rend thy bosom, and it gives us bread;
O'er the red field that trampling strife has torn,
Waves the green plumage of thy tasselled corn;
Our maddening conflicts scar thy fairest plain,
Still thy soft answer is the growing grain.
Yet, O our Mother, while uncounted charms
Steal round our hearts in thine embracing arms,
Let not our virtues in thy love decay,
And thy fond sweetness waste our strength away."

A pathetic interest attaches to the residence in Berkshire county of Rose (Terry) Cooke, the gifted poet and story writer. Her admiration for the beauties of the region was intense, and shortly after her marriage to Rollin Hillyer Cooke she prevailed upon him to establish their home in Pittsfield. There the pair performed their most meritorious and useful work—he in his historical and genealogical investigations and writings; she in the production of some of her most charming volumes, with their faithful and attractive portraiture of rural New England life and character, and the collation of her complete poetical writings. Her plaintive poem on "The Two Villages" might well stand as a requiem for both herself and her husband:

"Over the river, on the hill,
Lieth a village, white and still;
All around it the forest trees
Shiver and whisper in the breeze,
Over it sailing shadows go
Of soaring hawk and screaming crow,
And mountain grasses, low and sweet,
Grow in the middle of every street.

"Over the river, under the hill,
Another village lieth still;
There I see in the cloudy night
Twinkling stars of household light,
Fires that gleam from the smithy's door,
Mists that curl on the river shore;
And in the roads no grasses grow,
For the wheels that hasten to and fro.

"In that village on the hill
Never is sound of smithy or mill;
The houses are thatched with grass and flowers;
Never a clock to tell the hours;
The marble doors are always shut,
You cannot enter in hall or hut;
All the villagers lie asleep;
Never a grain to sow or reap;
Never in dreams to moan or sigh;
Silent and idle and low they lie.

> "In that village under the hill,
> When the night is starry and still,
> Many a weary soul in prayer
> Looks to the other village there,
> And weeping and sighing, longs to go
> Up to that home from this below;
> Longs to sleep in the forest wild,
> Whither have vanished wife and child,
> And heareth, praying, his answer fall:
> 'Patience! that village shall hold ye all.'"

BERKSHIRE HISTORICAL AND SCIENTIFIC SOCIETY.

This society had its origin in a meeting held at the Berkshire Athenaeum, January 21, 1878, at which were present Ensign H. Kellogg, who presided; Henry W. Taft, William R. Plunkett, Henry L. Dawes, James M. Barker, James W. Hull, Thomas P. Pingree, J. E. A. Smith, Robert W. Adam, John P. Brown, Dr. J. F. A. Adams, and E. G. Hubbell, curator and librarian of the Athenaeum. At this meeting the purpose was expressed of forming "a society for increasing an interest in archaeological science, to rescue from oblivion such historical matter as might otherwise be lost," and to promote a knowledge of natural science.

A further meeting was held on February 22d following, at which were present the gentlemen before named, and a considerable number of others, a general invitation having been extended to all citizens of Berkshire county who were in sympathy with the objects expressed at the initial conference. At this meeting thirty-two persons were enrolled as members, a constitution was adopted, and the following officers were elected: Alexander Hyde, of Lee, president; Joseph White, of Williamstown, and James M. Barker, of Pittsfield, vice-presidents;

E. G. Hubbell, of Pittsfield, secretary; Henry W. Taft, William R. Plunkett, of Pittsfield, and Charles J. Taylor, of Great Barrington, executive committee.

At a subsequent meeting the use of the Athenaeum was granted by its trustees to the society for holding meetings, and as a place of deposit for valuable documents, specimens, relics, etc. From the first the society has been highly successful in its work, having had in its membership, from its founding to the present day, a large proportion of the most scholarly and enthusiastic people of the county, male and female, who have labored with commendable zeal for the promotion of the objects for which it was established. It is here pertinent to observe that Berkshire was the last county in the state to be organized, and its peopling was one hundred years later than that of the Connecticut Valley. Yet it possesses a most interesting history, and is making history daily. The work of the society has been most valuable in recording for future generations much that, but for its existence and accomplishments, would be irretrievably lost.

The society holds regular quarterly meetings, and, besides, an annual field meeting in the summer season, and on some spot of historic interest in the county. At these meetings very many able and interesting papers on historical and scientific subjects have been presented and discussions held. These have been preserved in the "Collections of the Berkshire Historical and Scientific Society," which is a welcome visitor to the leading libraries and historical and antiquarian societies of the country. The first paper printed was by Professor Perry, of Williamstown, on "The Battle of Bennington." Professor Perry was for many years president of the society, and took great interest in its work. The writers on scientific topics have included such widely known authorities as Professor Dana, of Yale College, who wrote on "The

Formation of Greylock Mountain," and other interesting subjects. "The Judicial History of the County," "Indian Missions at Stockbridge," and "Shay's Rebellion," are among the subjects treated of by members who had made careful study of their subjects. Among the scientific papers the botany and geology of the county have been carefully treated. In the archives of the society are histories of the manufactures of the county—paper, glass, woolens, etc.,—and biographies of Parson Allen, Jonathan Edwards, Theodore Sedgwick, John Chandler Williams and others are preserved for future investigators. The scientific department was thoroughly developed by the present secretary, Harlan H. Ballard, whose reputation as president of the Agassiz Association has extended throughout the country.

The present officers of the society are: Joseph E. Peirson, president; E. H. Robbins, vice-president; Harlan H. Ballard, secretary; W. G. Harding, assistant secretary; Rev. R. D. W. Mallory, T. Nelson Dale and Rev. C. J. Palmer, executive committee. The following is the membership roll of the society; address, Pittsfield, unless otherwise given:

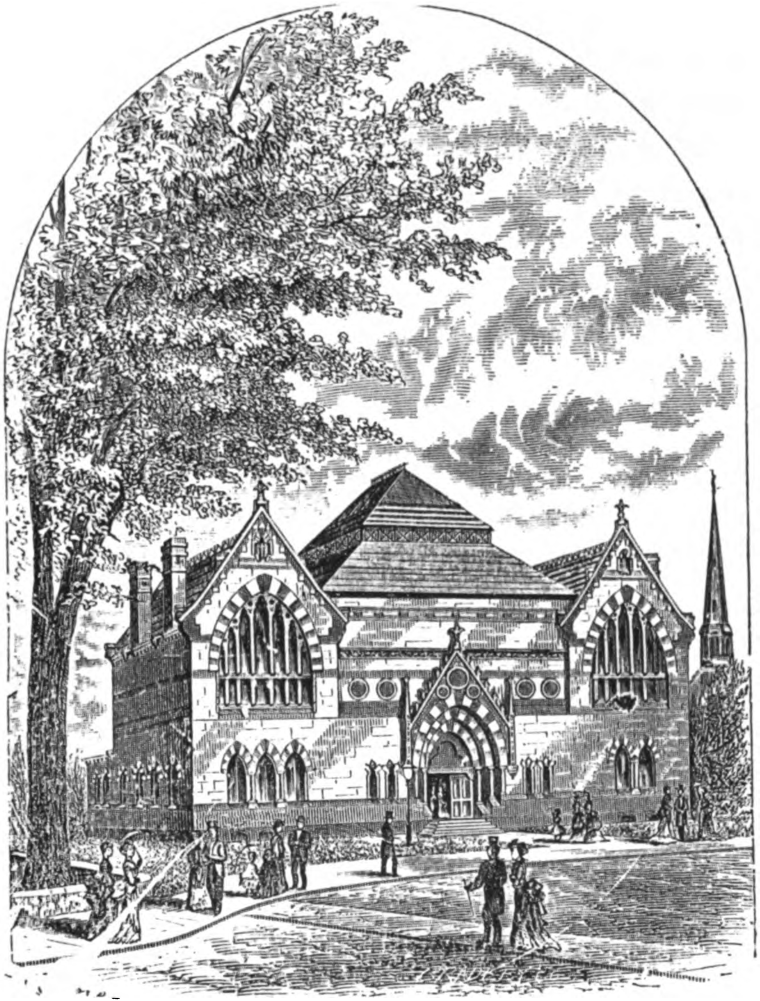
W. R. Allen.
Theo. L. Allen.
Edgar D. Aldrich, Dalton.
R. W. Adam.
W. L. Adam.
O. A. Archer, Blackinton.
Dr. J. F. A. Adams.
Prof. John Bascom, Williamstown.
Henry W. Bishop, 164 Rush street, Chicago.
Henry A. Brewster.
Miss F. E. Brewster.
O. C. Bidwell, Great Barrington.
E. Burlingame, Adams.
J. H. Burghart, Stockbridge.
Dr. B. O. Barber, Pownal, Vt.
Judge H. H. Bixby, Adams.
J. L. Barker, Adams.
L. L. Barnes, Canaan, Conn.
Henry A. Barton, Dalton.
L. W. Brayton, North Adams.
Miss Ella S. Brown, Dalton.
H. W. Bowen, Adams.
Mrs. S. W. Brown, Cheshire.
Mrs. J. S. Bracken.
H. C. Bowen, Cheshire.
H. W. Brock, Adams.
G. W. Bliss, Cheshire.
D. M. Collins.
Dr. Henry Colt.

Mrs. Frank Colt.
Mrs. G. W. Campbell.
Zenas Crane, Dalton.
Fred G. Crane, Dalton.
Hon. W. Murray Crane, Dalton.
Miss M. E. Crane, Dalton.
Clinton W. Curtiss.
C. K. Collins, Great Barrington.
A. W. Curtis, Sheffield.
Mrs. James D. Colt.
W. D. Curtis, Lenox.
Mrs. W. H. Cooley.
L. A. Cole, Cheshire.
Miss Annie B. Clapp.
Rev. Silas P. Cook.
A. B. Clark, Lee.
H. H. Dyer, 223 Washington St., Boston.
Miss S. Jane Dean, Adams.
Mrs. Anna Dunbar.
R. B. Dickie, Dalton.
John A. Duggan, North Adams.
Mrs. John H. Eells.
J. W. Ferry, Lee.
I. D. Ferrey.
L. J. Fisk, Cheshire.
Arthur Follett, Adams.
Mrs. James H. Francis.
C. C. Gamwell.
W. A. Gallup, North Adams.
I. B. Gale, Williamstown.
W. D. Goodwin.
Miss Anna K. Green, Adams.
W. B. Green, Adams.
W. G. Harding.
James H. Hinsdale.
James W. Hull.
Mrs. B. F. Huntting.
T. Hooper Durham, Centre, Conn.
W. Harrison, Lebanon Springs, N. Y.
C. W. Kniffen, West Stockbridge.
D. A. Kimball, Stockbridge.
C. W. Kellogg.
H. F. Keith, Mount Washington.
L. S. Kellogg, South Lee.
Dr. Orville L. Lane, Great Barrington.
Mrs. Mary H. Lane, Great Barrington.
Dr. W. W. Leavitt.
Ralph Little, Sheffield.
J. Ward Lewis.
Rev. Arthur Lawrence, Stockbridge.
W. C. Lane, Harvard College Library, Cambridge.
Dr. W. M. Mercer.
Mrs. Dr. Miller, Sheffield.
E. E. Merchant, Adams.
J. H. Manning.
James Magenis, Adams.
C. W. Miller, Adams.
Charles A. Mills.
Hon. L. E. Munson, New Haven. Conn.
Rev. T. W. Nickerson.
Mrs. T. W. Nickerson.
Mrs. C. D. Nichols, 302 C street, N. W., Washington, D. C.
E. H. Nash.
William Nugent.
Mrs. F. C. Parker, 4 W. School street, Westfield.
J. E. Parsons, Trinity Bldg., New York City.
W. M. Prince.
J. C. Partridge.
G. T. Plunkett, Hinsdale.
Don M. Peck.
Mrs. Don M. Peck.
C. Quackenbush, Hoosac, N. Y.
C. S. Rackemann, 39 Court street, Boston.
Mrs. C. B. Redfield.
W. B. Rice.

Mrs. F. W. Rockwell.
Miss Dora Radlo, 9 Cherry street, North Adams.
E. H. Robbins.
Dr. O. S. Roberts.
H. T. Robbins, Great Barrington.
Robert C. Rockwell.
H. S. Russell.
Mrs. S. S. Roys, Sheffield.
Mrs. E. H. Robbins.
George Wiley Roberts, Lee.
Wellington Smith, Lee.
N. H. Sabin, Williamstown.
Mrs. L. W. Streeter, Adams.
George Shipton.
Hon. E. T. Slocum.
Mrs. Seraph H. Stevenson.
Dr. H. H. Smith, Lee.
John M. Stevenson.
Gen. Morris Schaff, Boston.
Mrs. S. M. Smith.
W. P. Small, Sheffield.
Mrs. Clarence L. Sherman, Adams.
Mrs. Louise P. Shedd.
Rev. Nathaniel Seaver.
Hon. Joseph Tucker.
Mrs. Daniel Upton, Adams.
Marshall Wilcox.
Miss Maria R. Warriner.
F. H. Wright, Great Barrington.
W. A. Whittlesey.
Henry C. Warner, Great Barrington.
Mrs. Charles E. West.
Rev. A. B. Whipple.
Mrs. Wm. P. Wood.
Dr. D. M. Wilcox, Lee.
Mrs. Dr. W. H. Wentworth.

Berkshire Athenaeum and Museum.

The trustees of the Berkshire Athenaeum were organized as a corporation on May 13, 1872, under a charter granted in the preceding year, that instrument reciting its purpose to be "establishing and maintaining in the town of Pittsfield an institution to aid in promoting education, culture and refinement, and diffusing knowledge by means of a library, reading rooms, lectures, museums and cabinets of art, and of historical and natural curiosities." Power was also granted to the town to appropriate money toward the support of the institution so long as it maintained a free library for the use of the inhabitants. It succeeded the Pittsfield Athenaeum, and took over its well selected collection of books, which had been received in greater part from the Pittsfield Library Association, a proprietary organization established in 1850. Of the original trustees of the Berkshire Athenaeum were Thomas Allen



Berkshire Athenæum.

and Henry L. Dawes, who were among its most active supporters and liberal benefactors.

At the organization of the corporation a deed was made to it for a tract of land formerly occupied by the Agricultural National Bank, which was purchased with a fund to which Calvin Martin had contributed $5,000, the remainder being given by Thomas Allen and Thomas F. Plunkett. The corporation also received, in 1869, in accordance with an enactment by the legislature, the library, museum and apparatus of the Berkshire Medical College, and $4,400 from the trustees of that institution, which, after a long and useful career, though sadly hampered for want of means, had gone out of existence. The latter sum of money was paid out for land additional to that previously conveyed. In 1874 the town of Pittsfield appropriated $24,000 for the purchase of additional land and for the payment of certain mortgages on that already in its possession, and $22,400 was devoted to that purpose. Thomas Allen then proceeded to the erection of the Athenaeum building, upon the condition that the town would contribute to the support of the free public library maintained by the trustees, an obligation which has been religiously carried out to the present time.

The Athenaeum building provided by Mr. Allen having served its purposes for a period of twenty-one years, from the accretions to the library came to be no longer adequate for the proper storing of the books and for such an administration of the library as was demanded by its increasing use by the people of Pittsfield. This fact was called to public attention by the president in 1890, and resulted in the completion of an addition in 1897, at a cost for land and building of about $50,000, and which will for a long time afford all sufficient accommodation. Among the benefactors of the Athenaeum were Phinehas Allen, who died in 1873, who made a bequest amounting to $91,525.92. In re-cataloguing, rearranging and adding to the Library and Art Gallery, $10,000 was expended in 1883, and this amount, as well as the cost of the new addition to the Library building and repairs upon the old one, was taken from this fund. Since 1891 the income from the remainder has been applied to the current expense account.

Bradford Allen, son of Hon. Thomas Allen, bequeathed to the corporation the sum of five thousand dollars, the income to be applied to the purchase of works of art. The most notable purchases made from this fund have been "Mid Ocean," by Woodbury, and a copy of the Sistine Madonna by Bardi, of Naples. In 1880 Mrs. Elizabeth Campbell Clapp gave to the trustees $1,000 to be expended in the purchase of books. Her death occurred the same year, and she left a further sum of $4,000, the income to be expended annually for books. Prior to her death in 1891, Miss Elizabeth S. Newton made a bequest of a valuable collection of paintings, engravings and books, many of the former having been purchased in 1835 in London, England, by her father, Hon. Edward A. Newton. From Mr. Justice Oliver Wendell Holmes the library received about one thousand volumes from the library of his namesake father, the beloved "Autocrat of the Breakfast Table," who during his lifetime maintained his interest in Pittsfield, his grandfather, Jacob Wendell, having been one of the original proprietors of the township, and it was for a number of years his own place of summer residence. These books are appropriately marked with Dr. Holmes' own bookplate. In 1903 Hon. Zenas Crane, of Dalton, presented the fine Museum of Natural History and Art, located on land contiguous to the Athenaeum, the property and its contents representing a value of more than one hundred thousand dollars. This benefaction grew out of the donor's conviction that the similarity of the purposes of the Athenaeum and the Museum pointed to the desirability of their being united under one management. The name of the corporation was accordingly changed to that of the Berkshire Athenaeum and Museum, and additional trustees were provided for. With reference to this union Mr. F. M. Cruden wrote as follows in *The Outlook:*

> "It would be ungracious not to acknowledge the appreciation of the trustees, in which they are confident the entire community shares, of the fine gift from the Hon. Zenas Crane, of the Museum of Natural History and Art, with its admirably selected works of art, specimens of natural history and objects of curiosity and interest. Its reception by the public has been cordial and enthusiastic, and the praise of it has been universal. It will long continue to be an object of pride to the citizens of this county, a wise contribution to education in art and natural history, and an incentive to the high citizenship that is helpful in promoting institutions that are educational and uplifting."

The Museum of Natural History and Art is located in South street, a few rods from the Pittsfield Park, where stands, as Pittsfield's soldiers' monument, the Launt Thompson heroic bronze statue of "The Color Bearer," and near where flourished and faded the Old Elm, famous in history, its place now marked by the sun dial set up in 1903 by the Patriotic Order of the Daughters of the American Revolution. Adjoining is the massive Athenaeum edifice, one of the principal architectural ornaments of the city. The Museum building is constructed of gray limestone and gray Roman brick, in the Italian renaissance style of architecture. The exterior is severe in design, and depends for its architectural effect upon its extreme simplicity, refinement, and carefully studied proportions.

In this building have been assembled works of art representing both ancient and modern schools, examples of statuary from casts of famous works; samples of productions in bronze and pottery, and curious specimens of ancient glass, clay and the metals, in decorative de-signs, in coins and jewelry, in articles for use and ornament, some of them but crude attempts, yet possessing a beauty and interest of much value as representing the progress made from the days of old to the present perfection of productions in art and the trades.

One of the most interesting of the exhibits of the Archaeological Department is a model of what is known as the black obelisk of Shalmaneser II, who ruled the Assyrian empire, 858 to 823 B. C., and which was found overthrown under the debris covering the palace of Shalmaneser, among the extensive ruins at Nimroud, identified by Sir Henry Rawlinson and others as Calah, and situated about thirty miles below Nineveh, on the Tigris. In the same department are thirty-four clay tablets with cuneiform inscriptions, representing an empire earlier than that of the Assyrians—the Chaldaean, or First Babylonian. There is also a replica of the famous Rosetta stone, the original of which is in the British Museum, and which has proven to be practically the key to the great temple of knowledge of ancient Egypt, its two inscriptions in Egyptian (B. C. 195, 205-181) representing different periods, and first introducing Egyptologists to an acquaintance with the language of the Pharaohs.

The collection of Greek and Roman curios, useful and ornamental, is replete with fine specimens, and includes one case of sixty-five glass vases of the third and second centuries before Christ, of unique beauty, many of them carrying the opalescence of rare gems, and others presenting the scale of the rainbow. There are also Greek and Roman gold ornaments of the fourth and third centuries B. C.; specimens of Greek and Roman bronze vases and implements of the fourth to the second centuries B. C.; and a collection of Egyptian, Greek and Roman beads, coins, etc., of great antiquity. Other objects of beauty and interest are Phoenician and Chinese curios, and a rare array of relics of the Indians of North America.

Besides the statuary in the entrance hall, there are three pieces of splendid sculpture in the Museum—the Discobolus, of Myron, about the fifth century; St. George, the slayer of the Dragon, by Donatello, 1386-1466; and the Wrestlers, a well known Greek group. The Natural History Department has for its principal adornments a series of Berkshire mineral specimens, collected and presented by Daniel Clark, of Tyringham; a collection of marine curiosities, including beautiful algae; and a hortus siccus of plants and ferns collected by members of the Agassiz Association. A representative collection of birds is of peculiar interest and beauty.

The officers of the Berkshire Athenaeum and Museum for 1904-5 are as follows: President, W. R. Allen; Vice-President, James M. Barker; Treasurer, George H. Tucker; Librarian and Clerk, Harlan H. Ballard; Auditor, Henry Colt. Investigating Committee—President, Treasurer, Auditor (*ex-officio*), C. W. Kellogg and I. D. Ferrey. Library Committee—Dr. Henry Colt, Walter Hawkins, Dr. J. F. A. Adams. Art and Museum Committee—C. W. Kellogg, I. D. Ferrey, George Harding. Trustees—Morris Schaff, William M. Mercer, Henry W. Taft, Walter Cutting, Harry D. Sisson, Joseph Tucker, Wm. E. Tillotson, Erwin H. Kennedy, Henry R. Peirson, Henry A. Francis, Theo. L. Pomeroy, James L. Bacon, John C. Crosby.

THE AGASSIZ ASSOCIATION.

Perhaps no work originating in Berkshire county has been more widely instructive and beneficial than that inaugurated by the Agassiz Association. It was an earnest desire of the distinguished naturalist, Louis Agassiz (whose last work was the establishment of a School of Natural History on the island of Penikese, Rhode Island), that societies should be formed in towns for the purpose of studying the district for a radius of five or ten miles. It is probable that this desire found root in some considerable degree from his knowledge of the natural beauties of the Berkshires, with which region he became familiar while a professor at Harvard College. It was full of interest to students of nature; its geological structure had for many years attracted the attention of eminent scientists; its flora found high appreciation for its richness and variety; and it was alive with birds of most numerous species for the extent of its territory.

In the desire to realize in some degree the views of Professor Agassiz, in 1875 Harlan H. Ballard effected the organization of the Lenox High School Association, its membership made up from among his pupils. The members entered upon their investigations with genuine enthusiasm, and in many of their excursions came upon a flower or a vein of quartz crystals quite out of the ordinary. In 1880 the name of the society was changed to the Agassiz Association, and it was incorporated with an efficient directory. In the same year the association published a report of its work, and a general invitation was extended to all who might feel interest, to form local clubs and unite with the association, for the interchange of scientific information, exchange of specimens, etc. The association now numbers some ten thousand members, grouped in about one thousand chapters.

In 1893 the Agassiz Association made an exhibition at the World's Columbian Exposition in Chicago, the exhibit comprising specimens collected by various chapters, prepared collections of minerals, photographs, courses of study, and a quantity of literature fully setting forth the work performed by the association. The exhibits of the association have been given place in the rooms of the Berkshire Athenaeum, whose librarian and curator is Harlan H. Ballard, president of the Agassiz Association.

How fertile a field is Berkshire county for such investigations is evidenced by a citation from the illustrated catalogue pamphlet issued by the Athenaeum authorities in 1904, with reference to the ornithological display in the Museum. This recites the interesting fact that during the months of May and June there is in the eastern United States no better place to study bird life than on the grounds of the Pittsfield Country Club. From the club house, almost any morning in mid-May, can be identified by sight or hearing at least twenty-five species of birds. During a three hours stroll through the grounds, on May 14, 1904, fifty-one species were recognized, while in one single minute the notes of no less than nine different species were heard. According to Ralph Hoffman, of the one hundred and ninety-seven species of birds that inhabit the highways, water-courses, fields and forests of Berkshire, about ninety are residential, remaining during the entire year. Of "cottagers," to use a local term, there are sixteen species. These spend the winter in the south, some as far away as Central or South America, returning in the spring to build their nests and rear their broods. Then there are the "transients," that winter either in the north or south, and are only seen as they pass over in their migrations. All these many and interesting species are displayed in the ornithological department of the Museum.

FORT MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

The Fort Massachusetts Historical Society grew primarily out of the effort of Mrs. Jennie Paul Goodrich, and the ladies whom she associated with herself for the patriotic purpose of preserving the identity of the site of the famous old stockade known as Fort Massachusetts, built in 1745, and destroyed by the French and Indians in August, 1746, and afterwards rebuilt. The site is about one and a quarter miles west of the centre of the city of North Adams, and its only marker for many years was "The Perry Elm," a tree planted in 1857, near where stood the northeast corner of the stockade, by Professor Arthur Perry, of Williams College, assisted by students of that institution. This is now a large and flourishing tree.

Some years ago the owner of the land including the stockade site purposed dividing the tract into building sites, and Mrs. Goodrich's proposal to purchase that portion which was of historic worth met with a cordial response from the women of North Adams. In order to procure means for their purpose, they obtained the use of the *Hoosac Valley News,* through the generous cooperation of its proprietor, Edward A. McMillin, and put out a special issue of that paper on November 23, 1895, comprising twenty-four pages, and of which five thousand copies were printed. All the labor upon this issue, except that purely mechanical, was performed by the women who had lent themselves to this praiseworthy task, and women alone contributed to its columns, their essays and other writings presenting a most meritorious array of original work; while they also secured through their own efforts a very large advertising patronage. This venture brought to its authors a sum of thirteen hundred dollars, which was used in the purchase of a portion of the land desired. More needed to be obtained, however, and to accomplish this purpose eighteen persons, representatives of the older families of North Adams, met on October 14, 1896, in St. John's Parish House, to perfect the organization of the Fort Massachusetts Historical Society, a charter for which they had procured January 18th, preceding. According to the terms of this instrument "the purpose for which this corporation is formed is to purchase, preserve and improve the site of Fort Massachusetts." Accordingly one and a half acres were purchased, covering a trifle more than the original stockade ground, at an outlay of three thousand dollars, all of which has been liquidated except about four hundred dollars.

In 1897 a flagstaff was reared upon the stockade site by the Society, and from it was displayed on October 23d of that year, a beautiful national flag, the gift of Mrs. Hiram Sibley, a former resident of North Adams. The flag was drawn to its place by Professor Lewis Perry, of Williams College, son of Professor Arthur Perry, who forty years before had planted the commemorative elm. This flag has since been displayed on all patriotic occasions.

The intention of the Society is, as soon as practicable, to erect a permanent monument to mark the historic site of Fort Massachusetts. What form this will take has not yet been decided, but it is safe to assume that it will be in every manner worthy of the spot and of the Society.

Mr. A. C. Houghton, then first mayor of the city of North Adams, in 1897 donated to the city a building for a public library. In his deed of gift he reserved two rooms for the use of the Fort Massachusetts Historical Society. In these rooms are contained a valuable collection of portraits of early pioneers, manuscripts, maps, prints, engravings, together with domestic utensils, weapons, agricultural implements, and other relics of the pioneer days, all possessing peculiar historical interest, and which will have an ever increasing value as the years go by. The rooms are much frequented by school teachers and students of the neighborhood, as well as by the hundreds of tourists who visit the Berkshires during the summer months.

The annual meetings of the Society have been largely educative to the public, and on these occasions are heard speakers of high ability and wide reputation. At the October meeting in 1905 the Society dined at the Wellington, two hundred persons being present. Among the speakers were Mr. C. Q. Richmond, toastmaster; Judge George P. Lawrence; F. F. Murdock, principal of the Normal School; Dr. John Bascom, of the Greylock Reservation Commission; and Professor Lewis Perry, of Williams College.

The original officers of the Society were as follows: S. W. Brayton, since deceased, president; Colonel F. S. Richardson, secretary; Mrs. C. Q. Richmond, treasurer; Mrs. Jennie Paul Goodrich, registrar. For the past six years Dr. John Bascom has been president; and the other officers are: W. Arthur Gallup, vice-president; Edward A. McMillin, secretary; Mrs. Hannah B. Richmond, treasurer; Mrs. Jennie Paul Goodrich, registrar and custodian. There is also an executive committee consisting of Charles H. Cutting, F. W. Wilcoxson, C. Q. Richmond, Valmore Whitaker, Mrs. Edward W. Blackinton, Mrs. S. W. Brayton, Mrs. Mary Hunter Williams, Miss Angie Blackinton.

SONS AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

Berkshire County Chapter, Sons of the American Revolution, was founded through the action of a meeting held in Pittsfield, April 15, 1887, as a result of which a committee representing every town in the county was appointed to secure members. The application to the State Society for a charter was signed by thirty-one citizens of Berkshire county, and the charter was granted April 19, 1889. A constitution was adopted and the first board of officers elected was as follows: Wellington Smith, president; John M. Stevenson, A. J. McCulloch and

Charles H. Evans, vice-presidents; Rollin H. Cooke, secretary and registrar; Donelson M. Peck, treasurer; J. F. L. Adams, historian; Rev. S. L. Rowland, chaplain: T. W. Richmond, James W. Hull, Keyes Danforth, F. J. Barrett, A. T. Treadway, managers.

The Society has brought about the placing of markers at the graves of many revolutionary soldiers in every town in the county, having met with the willing cooperation of all the town officials concerned. The Chapter is now completing a laborious task well begun by Mr. Rollin H. Cooke (and whose ambition it was to bring it to completion, a consummation defeated by his tragic death), the compilation of a record of all revolutionary soldiers from Berkshire county, with the dates of birth and death, the roll being intended to include the very many who emigrated to other states after the revolution.

The present officers of the Chapter are as follows: Allen H. Bagg, president; Edward T. Slocum, James H. Punderson, Roscoe C. Taft, vice-presidents; Joseph E. Peirson, secretary and registrar; William C. Stevenson, treasurer; J. F. Alleyne Adams, historian; Rev. J. E. C. Sawyer, chaplain; N. H. Sabin, A. J. McCulloch, H. D. Sisson, John M. Stevenson, Edward H. Brewer, board of managers.

The following is the list of members:

Adams, J. F. Alleyne, Pittsfield.
Bagg, Allen H., Pittsfield.
Barrett, Frank J., Lenox.
Brewer, Edward H., Dalton.
Brown, Howard P., Pittsfield.
Brown, W. T. Kendall, Pittsfield.
Bush, Edward H., Dalton.
Brooks, Thomas L., Pittsfield.
Chapin, Clifford S., Great Barrington.
Clark, Eliot A., Pittsfield.
Drowne, Charles N., Pittsfield.
Evans, Charles H., Great Barrington.

Gale, Bennett T., Lee.
Hale, Edward P., Lenox.
Hull, James W., Pittsfield.
Joyner, Frank H., Pittsfield.
Kellogg, Charles W., Pittsfield.
Kimball, Daniel A., Stockbridge.
Lawrence, Edgar T., Pittsfield.
Manning, John H., Pittsfield.
McCulloch, Almiron J., Savoy.
Moore, Marcus T., Pittsfield.
Peck, Donelson M., Pittsfield.
Peirson, Frank E., Pittsfield.
Peirson, Joseph E., Pittsfield.
Punderson, James H., Stockbridge.
Root, Henry A., Pittsfield.
Sabin, N. Henry, Williamstown.
Sawyer, J. E. C., Williamstown.
Sisson, Harry D., Pittsfield.
Slocum, Edward T., Pittsfield.
Smith, Wellington, Lee.
Smith, Augustus R., Lee.
Stevenson, John M., Pittsfield.
Stevenson, William C., Pittsfield.
Taft, Roscoe C., Egremont.
Treadway, Allen T., Stockbridge.
Warner, Milton B., Pittsfield.
Whittlesey, William A., Pittsfield.

DAUGHTERS AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

The Peace Party Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, was organized February 5, 1897, with twenty charter members, through the efforts of Mrs. James B. Crane, who was afterward chosen regent. The name of the chapter was chosen in commemoration of a large party given by the citizens of Pittsfield in the autumn of 1783 to celebrate the ratification of peace following the termination of the Revolutionary war.

The Chapter Day occurs in November, the month in which occurred the famous Peace Party above mentioned. The annual election of officers takes place in January. Until recently four meetings have been held each year, the others being, in addition to those just named, in April and August, nearly all on dates commemorating some Revolutionary war event in which ancestors of chapter members were present. In the month of October, 1905, it was decided to hold meetings once each month during the ensuing winter.

In April is commemorated the battle of Lexington, by awarding prizes to pupils in the high school of Pittsfield for the best essay on some Revolutionary subject. In August, or near the date of the battle of Bennington, a field meeting has been held which thus far has proven one of the most satisfactory meetings of the year. In 1902 the Chapter made a pilgrimage to the scene of this memorable encounter.

Soon after the organization of the Chapter the nation became involved in the war with Spain. Although the Chapter, as a body, took no prominent part in relieving the sufferings of the sick and wounded of the American army, many individual members gave generously of money as well as of time, their gifts amounting in the aggregate to not less than four thousand dollars. In its corporate capacity the Chapter has contributed liberally to the national work of the Daughters of the American Revolution; to the erection of the tomb of Mary Washington; to the building of the home in Washington for the Society at large; to the statue of Washington designed by Mr. Daniel French, and erected in Paris during the year of the Exposition; and to other objects of general interest. It has erected in the park in the centre of the city of Pittsfield a beautiful sun-dial to commemorate the famous "Old Elm," a native forest tree particularly identified with the history of the city and county.

Through the aid of the late Rollin H. Cooke and the efforts of a very capable committee, the Chapter has located more graves of Revolutionary soldiers than any other Chapter in the Union. The Chapter has provided Revolutionary markers for these graves, cleaned and straightened the headstones, and on Decoration Day adorns them with wreaths of evergreen.

During the eight years of its existence the Chapter has increased in membership from twenty to seventy-two. It has had two real Daughters of the Revolution: Mrs. Ann Eliza Prentice, who is yet living; and Mrs. Mary Thompson, deceased. Other members who have passed away are as follows: Mrs. Julia C. Mitchell Weston, Mrs. Mary Brewster Adam, Mrs. Mary Goodrich Crane, who was the first regent; and Mrs. Frances Stevenson Beach.

The present officers of the Chapter are: Mrs. Caroline Whittlesey, regent; Mrs. Harriet O. Slocum, vice-regent; Mrs. Florence N. Peirson, secretary; Miss Clara Bridgman, assistant secretary; Mrs. Mabel W. Peirson, treasurer; Mrs. Margaret Baldwin, registrar; Mrs. Hattie C. Stevenson, historian. The following is the membership roll:

Miss Lilian B. Adams.
Mrs. Sara Andrews (G. W.), Dalton.
Mrs. Margaret Baldwin (E. G.).
Mrs. Emma Bardwell (R. G.).
Miss Olive Barker.
Mrs. Achsah A. Beach (W. N.), Williamstown.
Mrs. Marion Brackin (J. A.).
Miss Fanny Brewster.
Miss Clara Bridgman, Dalton.
Mrs. Mary Bridgman (E. A.). Dalton.
Mrs. Anna F. Bennett, Lanesboro.
Mrs. Ella C. Bryant (C. M.), Williamstown.
Mrs. Avis E. Burton (S. C.).
Mrs. Elizabeth Chapin (A. N.).
Mrs. Harriet Chickering.
Miss Annie Clapp.
Mrs. S. H. Clapp.
Mrs. Kate Clary.
Mrs. Mary Clark (Eliot).

Mrs. Abbie Cooley (W. H.), Abroad.
Mrs. Almira Cooley (S. M.).
Mrs. Ellen J. Crane (Zenas), Dalton.
Miss Clara L. Crane, Dalton.
Mrs. Ellen H. Cranston (W. H.).
Mrs. Nancy M. Dodge.
Mrs. Mary Foote (W. B.).
Miss Emeline Foxcroft.
Mrs. Harriette W. Francis.
Mrs. Nellie Gardener (W. R.).
Miss Mary J. Goodrich, Stockbridge.
Miss Ethel Hawkins.
Mrs. Lilian Haynes (S. T.).
Mrs. Frances Hammond, Abroad.
Mrs. Mary L. Hinsdale (J. H.).
Mrs. Isabel A. Jones (E. A.).
Miss Harriet Kilbourne.
Mrs. Anna Laird (J. H.), Hinsdale.
Mrs. Minnie M. Lament (Harry).
Mrs. Eliza L. Lane.
Mrs. A. M. A. Lombard (L. A.), Abroad.
Mrs. Sylvia Loveless.
Mrs. Madeline B. Norton (A. A.), Boston.
Mrs. Alice Nachtmann, Albany.
Mrs. Alida Orr (John).
Mrs. Henrietta Parker (R. T.).
Mrs. Elizabeth Partridge (H. W.).
Mrs. Mary Allen Peck (T. L.).
Mrs. Florence N. Peirson (F. E.).
Mrs. Mabel W. Peirson (J. E.).
Mrs. Louise C. Pomeroy (T. L.).
Mrs. Kate C. Plunkett (G. T.), Hinsdale.
Miss Mary E. Porter.
Mrs. Eliza Prentice.
Mrs. Martha Read (F. F.).
Miss Florence Read, Pontoosuc.
Mrs. Mary Rifenbergh.
Mrs. Florence Roberts (Fred).
Mrs. Jennie Root (J. A.).
Mrs. Fannie Robbins(F. A.), Springfield.
Mrs. Lena Robertson (M. W.).
Mrs. Caroline Smart (W. S.), Adams.
Mrs. Louise P. Shedd (Horace).
Mrs. Anna Stevens (L. A.).

Mrs. Harriet O. Slocum (E. T.).
Mrs. Hattie C. Stevenson (J. M.).
Mrs. Sarah G. Stevenson (Will).
Mrs. Seraph H. Stevenson.
Mrs. Isabel J. Stone (J. B.).
Mrs. Susan B. Snyder (Henry), Cheyenne, Wyo.
Mrs. Emily Tilden (George).
Mrs. Ellen Tracy (W. A.).
Mrs. Martha Wadhams.
Miss Maria Warriner.
Miss Mary Wellington.
Mrs. Anna M. Wentworth (W. H.).
Mrs. Caroline W. Whittlesey (W. A.).
Mrs. Olivia L. Wilson (N. H.).
Dr. Alfreda Withington.
Miss Minnie H. Wolfe.
Mrs. Luella S. Woodruff (R. A.).
Mrs. Helen M. Wright (C. H.).
Mrs. Kate Clary.
Mrs. Ford.
Mrs. S. Harold Clapp.

Berkshire Agricultural Society.

This notable society had its beginning in a meeting held in Pittsfield, on January 30, 1808, at the tavern of Captain Pepoon. This meeting had been brought about by Elkanah Watson, who had exhibited the previous fall two fine merino sheep, a ram and a ewe, the first of that breed ever brought to New England. They attracted much attention, and he reasoned that a display of more animals, on a large scale, would have a good effect. During the winter he urged the introduction of merino sheep, and finally brought about the meeting of January 30th.

Mr. Watson's first exhibit was on a spot about which cluster many historical associations, the present City Park, and which remained in its natural state until about 1812. Its most conspicuous feature was

"The Old Elm," a magnificent tree standing near the present centre of the Park, rearing itself to a height of one hundred and twenty feet, its first limb branching out ninety feet above the ground. In its shade much transpired which made the history of Pittsfield notable. In 1825 it looked down upon the great ovation given to General Lafayette, who made a visit to the town and was received with great ceremony and enthusiasm. The tree finally became unsafe, and in 1862 was cut down. It was commemorated in "Taghconic," by Joseph E. A. Smith:

> "You must have heard of the old Elm of Pittsfield Park. It has its place of fame among The Trees of America; and has had this many a year. It is not long since it rose here, among the young green growth, the scarred and seared veteran of centuries. Straight into the air it sprang, one hundred and twenty-six feet; a tall grey pillar, bearing for sole capital a few green branches, and a few withered, shattered and bare limbs. From Greylock to Monument Mountain there was no inanimate thing so revered and venerable. Nor had it grown thus without a story, and one with which the stories of others, and human lives, were closely entwined."

Under "the Old Elm" Elkanah Watson exhibited his sheep, and here was held, in 1810, the first "cattle show," notable as the real beginning of the Berkshire Agricultural Society, which, while not the first organization of the kind in the country, was the first in Massachusetts. True, "The Western Society of Middlesex Farmers" had been formed in 1794, and was incorporated in 1803, but it was not in purpose what the Berkshire Society was. The farmers present at the cattle show of 1810, under the inspiration of Mr. Watson, determined that the institution should be made permanent, and at the next session of the legislature a charter was procured for the "Berkshire Agricultural Society for the Promotion of Agriculture and Manufactures." The officers at organization were: Elkanah Watson, president; William

Walker and S. H. Wheeler, vice-presidents; Caleb Hyde, corresponding secretary; Thomas B. Strong, recording secretary; John B. Root, treasurer; Joseph Shearer, Ezekiel Bacon, and Jonathan Allen, trustees. The fair of 1811 witnessed a procession of domestic animals, including sixty yoke of oxen drawing a plow, and floats containing cloth making machinery in operation, and specimens of Berkshire county manufactures. Premiums were first awarded, in 1812 and 1813, to women for articles of their own production. A decided innovation was introduced in 1814, a committee of practical farmers being sent into the fields throughout the county to award premiums for standing crops. A legislative appropriation of two hundred dollars annually for three years was made in 1816, and this was followed two years later by an act granting aid to all county societies which should comply with certain conditions. The Berkshire Society first awarded premiums in plowing matches in 1818. As the Society gradually developed it became a principal model for others, and Thomas Gold, the third president, said in 1822: "The fame and influence have extended over the entire surface of the United States, its example followed, its approbation courted by its extended offspring. It has been recognized, as well in Europe as in America, as an original novel plan, and the most excellent organization ever conceived to promote the great interests under its patronage." An effort was made in 1823 to procure a permanent location for fair grounds, but it languished until 1855, when a tract of nearly thirty acres of land was purchased from William W. Goodman, at an outlay of twenty-two hundred dollars. The grounds lie about a mile and a half north of the Pittsfield Park, and command a magnificent view of the surrounding country. There was erected an Agricultural Hall, and later a dining hall, while suitable sheds and barns have been built from time to time. On the grounds is a half-mile track for speeding purposes.

Elkanah Watson declined a re-election as president in 1814, and in 1816 removed from the county. He died in Port Kent, New York, in 1842, aged eighty-four years. He always regarded with great pride his labors in Berkshire county, and the inscription upon his monument records him as "The Founder and First President of the Berkshire Agricultural Society."

Berkshire and Columbia Missionary Society.

This society was organized February 21, 1798, and has the distinction of being the first missionary society in the United States. At the first meeting twenty-three were enrolled as members, each pledging to give one dollar annually.

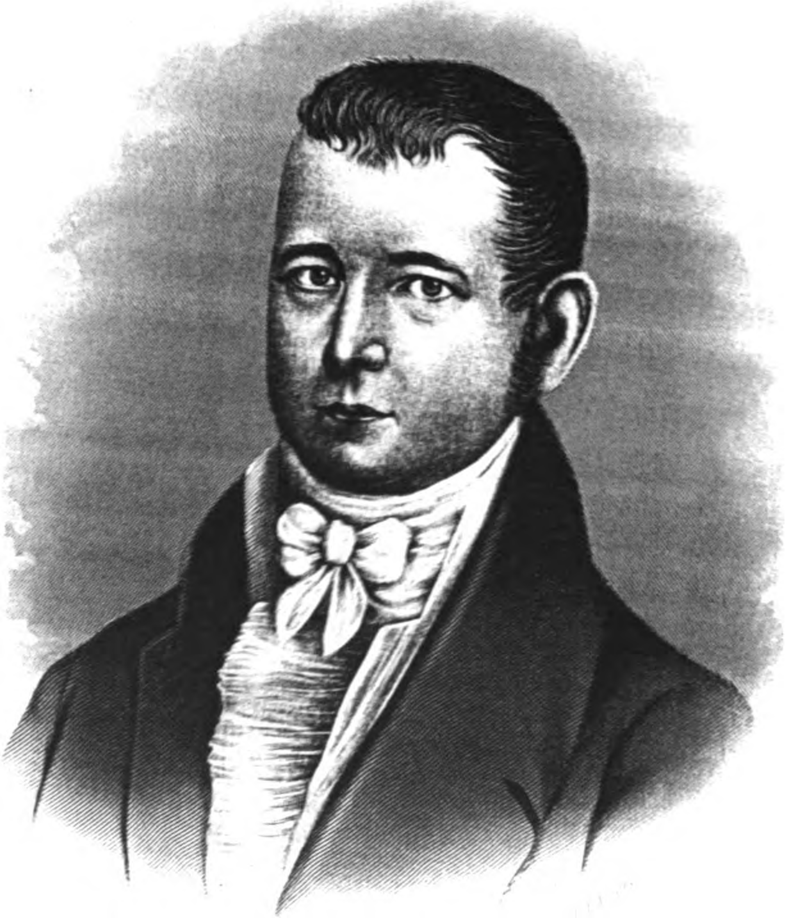
The object of the society was "to send missionaries to destitute fields to preach the Gospel of Jesus Christ, and to distribute Bibles, Vincent's Catechism, and tracts." The territory which supported the society embraced Berkshire county and the adjoining county, Columbia, New York. Collections were taken annually in the Congregational churches of these counties. The first collection received was from the church in Spencertown, Columbia county, and amounted to $5.64. The first year two missionaries were sent out: Rev. Joseph Brogen to the Susquehanna, and Rev. Beriah Hotchkin to the "Western Settlements," which extended westward from the Mohawk Valley. For many years missions were sustained in the states of Pennsylvania, New York and Vermont. In 1805 a donation of "Bibles, Testaments, Primers and Dialogues" was received from a gentleman in Boston. Donations came in from other distant places. Female cent societies figure among the donors. In time, after the formation of national and state missionary, Bible and tract societies, Columbia county ceased to contribute, but Berkshire county has still an organization and a fund, the income from which still is devoted to home work among the feeble churches of the county.

At its last annual meeting, held February 20, 1905, it was voted to make efforts to increase the present fund so that a sufficient income can be realized to support in full a county missionary. The present officers of the society are: President, Judge Edward T. Slocum, of Pittsfield; Vice-President, Rev. George A. Andrews, of Dalton; Treasurer, John L. Kilburn, of Lee; Secretary, William G. Harding, of Pittsfield; auditor, Edward S. Rogers, of Lee; and a board of seven trustees.

BERKSHIRE COUNTY HOME FOR AGED WOMEN.

In 1899 the sons of Mr. Zenas Marshal Crane erected at Pittsfield, as a memorial to their father, the elegant edifice known as the Berkshire County Home for Aged Women, and which, since its founding, has supplied to many lonely ones the lack of love and kindly attention of kindred. In June of the same year the matron and two old ladies entered upon the occupancy of the building. At the outset many people, and among them some who gave to the institution their most devoted effort, were skeptical as to the real necessity of such a Home, and seriously doubted if there could be found a sufficient number of persons of the class for which it was intended, to justify its maintenance. But if it was slow in making known its reasons for its existence, it has amply vindicated itself and taken an enduring place among the worthy charities of Berkshire county.

Since the institution opened its doors, sixty-one old ladies have been received as inmates, thirty have died, nine have withdrawn or been



Zenas Crane

1801.

dismissed, and twenty-two are now inmates. The Board of Control is officered as follows: Mrs. Zenas Crane, president; Mrs. C. W. Kellogg, vice-president; Mrs. William Newton, honorary vice-president; Mrs. Edward T. Slocum, secretary; Mrs. Minnie R. Trowbridge, treasurer.

The corporation numbers two hundred and thirty contributing members. Besides the home care provided for the inmates of the institution, each year various entertainments are gotten up for their enjoyment—teas at private residences, sociables, and seats at lectures, theatrical performances, concerts, etc. The annual cost of maintaining the Home is about $11,000. The endowment fund is nearly $50,000, and the property is valued at about $35,000.

Applicants for admission to the Home must not be less than sixty years of age, and must have been residents of Berkshire county for five years preceding application for admission. The entrance fee is three hundred dollars, and after this payment no charge whatever is made for maintenance.

CRANE FAMILY.

The Crane family of Massachusetts, numerously represented in present generations, has been conspicuous in the history of the commonwealth from early colonial days.

Henry Crane, born in England, probably about 1621, died in Milton, Massachusetts, March 21, 1709, married Tabitha Kinsley, daughter of Stephen Kinsley. She died soon after 1681, and he married (second) about 1683, Elizabeth (name unknown) who survived him. The selectmen's records of Dorchester show that he had a farm of one hundred and twenty acres, with a house which he had apparently occupied several years prior to 1654. He was a selectman in Milton, 1679-

80-81, and a trustee of the first meeting house built there. An autograph letter of May 7, 1677, is in Vol. 30, p. 239, Massachusetts Archives. He had ten children. The second by his first wife was:

Stephen Crane, born about 1657, died July 20, 1738; married, July 2, 1676, Mary Denison, born 1660, died June 17, 1721. He married (second) August 13, 1723, Comfort, widow of Samuel Belcher, at Braintree, Massachusetts; she died at Milton, December 21, 1745. He had six children by his first wife. The sixth was:

Benjamin Crane, born December 17, 1692, married, December 27, 1722, Abigail Houghton. They had eight children. The seventh was:

Stephen Crane, born May 19, 1734, married, November 13, 1762, Susannah Badcock, born in Milton, Massachusetts, February 7, 1742. daughter of Nathaniel and Susannah (Tucker) Badcock. Stephen Crane removed to Canton, Massachusetts, and built a house on Punkapoag brook, near its junction with Neponset river. His grandmother, Susannah Tucker, was baptized August 23, 1719, she was a daughter of Ebenezer Tucker, and granddaughter of Manasseh Tucker, of Milton, who was born about 1681, son of Deacon Manasseh Tucker, who before 1681 married Waitstill Sumner, probably daughter of Roger and Mary (Josselyn) Sumner, of Dorchester, and granddaughter of William Sumner, who was in Dorchester as early as 1636. Deacon Manasseh Tucker was probably son of Robert Tucker, who was in Weymouth in 1638, and removed to that part of Dorchester which became Milton, and was representative in 1669-80-81.

Nathaniel Badcock, who married Susannah Tucker, was baptized in Milton, July 5, 1719, son of Nathaniel Badcock, Jr., who was born December 16, 1684, and died January 22, 1719; he married May 3, 1710, Mary Field, born 1682, died December 3, 1759. He was a son of

Nathaniel Badcock, born March 14, 1658, died January 7, 1719, and had a wife Hannah and four children. This Nathaniel was son of Robert Badcock, who was in Dorchester as early as 1648.

In 1730, Daniel Henchman, a Boston bookseller, having had some encouragement from the general court, built at Milton the first paper mill in New England, but it ceased operations in a few years from a lack of skilled workmen. In 1760 it was revived. In 1775 Massachusetts had only three small mills. The home of Stephen Crane was in that corner of Canton, now near Dedham, Hyde Park and Milton, near the paper mill. His son Stephen having learned the business there, established himself at Newton Lower Falls. He had five children besides Stephen J. The sixth child was:

Zenas Crane, born May 9, 1777, died in Dalton, June 20, 1845, married, November 30, 1809, Lucinda Brewer, born 1788, died May 2, 1872, ætat. 84, daughter of Gaius and Lucretia (Babcock) Brewer, of Wilbraham.

When he had to choose his life employment, he went to his brother Stephen and learned the rudiments of the business of paper making, then he went to Worcester and completed his studies in the mill of General Burbank. In 1799 he started westward on horseback in search of a suitable location. At Springfield he found a mill established before 1788, probably by Eleazer Wright, and went further west until he reached the upper Housatonic, and passed his first night in Berkshire at an inn near the border line between Dalton and Pittsfield, not far from where his sons, Zenas M. and James B., afterward built fine mansions, and where the Crane mills are still turning out products that have a worldwide as well as a national fame.

In 1799 Dalton had nearly one thousand inhabitants, chiefly engaged in agriculture, among them were such men as William Williams, son of the distinguished loyalist, Colonel and Judge Israel Williams, of Hatfield, and a cousin of Ephraim Williams, founder of Williams College, who entrusted to him chiefly the execution of his plans; Calvin Waldo, a graduate of Dartsmouth, and a prominent lawyer; Dr. Perez Marsh, a graduate of Harvard, and a county judge; and other men of like character. At that time the nearest mills were at Springfield, Massachusetts; Bennington, Vermont; Troy, New York; and Hartford, Connecticut. While the site was selected in 1799, the mill was not built until the spring of 1801, as is shown by the following advertisement in the *Pittsfield Sun* of February 8, 1801:

> " Americans!
>
> " *Encourage your own Manufactories, and they will improve.*
>
> " LADIES, ſave your RAGS.
>
> " As the Subſcribers have it in contemplation to erect a PAPER-MILL in *Dalton,* the enſuing ſpring; and the buſiness being very beneficial to the community at large, they flatter themſelves that they shall meet with due encouragement. And that every woman, who has the good of her country, and the intereſt of her own family at heart will patronize them, by ſaving their rags, and ſending them to their Manufactory, or to the neareſt Storekeeper—for which the Subſcribers will give a generous price.
>
> HENRY WISWALL,
> ZENAS CRANE,
> JOHN WILLARD.
>
> *Worceſter,* Feb. 8, 1801."

Martin Chamberlain, a son of Joseph, who was an early settler of the town, was at first apparently skeptical, and would give only oral permission to erect a building and make the experiment, but finally (December 25, 1801) executed a deed to Henry Wiswell, Zenas Crane and Daniel Gilbert for about fourteen acres of land, with a paper mill and appendages thereon standing, for $194. Gilbert had taken the place of John Willard. The building was a one-vat mill, and its main part was of two stories, of which the upper one was used as a drying loft. Its capacity was twenty posts, a post being one hundred and twenty-five sheets of paper. When the mill started there were two weekly newspapers in the county, and one of them purchased much of its supply from this mill. In 1779 there were only five postoffices in Berkshire county, and in 1801 only seven. The nearest one to Dalton was at Pittsfield, where Mr. Crane received his mail matter until 1812, when the Dalton postoffice was established.

Mr. Crane conducted the mill since known as the "Old Berkshire" until 1807, when he sold his undivided third to his partner, Wiswell, and went into the mercantile business in the eastern part of town, in which he continued until 1810. In that year (April 28), he bought David Carson's interest in what was later known as the "Old Red Mill," which was run for a time by Crane, Wiswell, Chamberlin and Cole until 1822, when Mr. Crane, who had from the date of his purchase been superintendent and chief manager, became sole owner. In 1842 he transferred his interest in the Old Red Mill to his sons, Zenas Marshall and James Brewer, who were already his partners. That year the B. & A. railroad was opened. In the fall of 1870 the mill was burned, but was rebuilt. In 1879 the firm was awarded the contract for supplying the United States government with paper for bank bills, United States bonds, etc. To fill this contract the firm bought the brick mill which had been built a few years before by Thomas Colt, in Pittsfield, very near the Dalton line, not far from the site of the inn where the first Zenas Crane passed his first night in Berkshire. It is now known as the Government Mill. Several of its employees are detailed from the Treasury Department at Washington, and not the slightest irregularity has ever come to light, such is the perfection of the system employed.

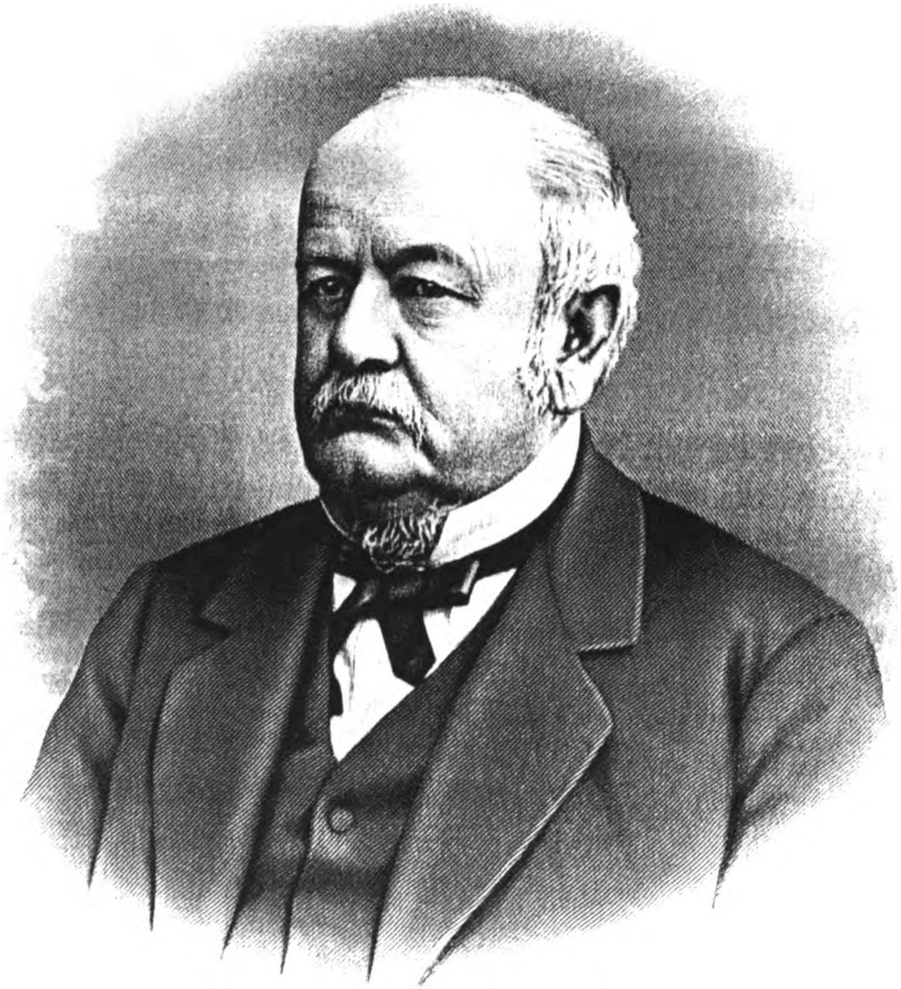
The introduction of silk threads into the fibre of the paper was the discovery of Zenas Marshall Crane, in 1846, but he did not apply for a patent at the time, although his idea was adopted by several state banks. Twenty years later, when the United States government adopted the plan, an Englishman endeavored to establish a claim as the patentee, but the fact that the state banks could show issues made by them at an earlier date saved the government much more in royalties than any profit the Cranes may have received.

In 1850 the firm of Crane & Wilson leased a stone factory which had been built in 1836 as a woolen factory, between the Old Red Mill and the Government Mill, the youngest son of the pioneer, Seymour Crane, being then a member of the firm. In 1865 the property was rented by Zenas Crane, Jr., the eldest son of Zenas M. Crane. The mill was burned May 15, 1877, and rebuilt on a larger scale, and has since been operated by Z. and W. M. Crane.

Mr. Crane was several times in the legislature after 1811, and was in the executive council in 1836-37 with Governor Everitt. November 30, 1809, he married Lucinda Brewer, daughter of Gaius and Lucretia (Babcock) Brewer, of Wilbraham, Massachusetts. The children of Zenas and Lucinda (Brewer) Crane were:

1. Lucinda, born March 19, 1813.
2. Zenas Marshall, born January 21, 1815; married Caroline E. Laflin; married (second) Louise F. Laflin.
3. James Brewer, born April 31, 1817, married Eliza B. Thompson; married (second) Mary E. Goodrich.
4. Lindley Murray, born March 17, 1822.
5. Seymour, born September 16, 1826.

In 1847, Lindley Murray, third son of Zenas Crane, established a mill at Ballston Spa, New York, where he died, 1879. Robert B. and James, sons of James B. Crane, as Crane Brothers, established paper mills at Westfield, Massachusetts.



ZENAS MARSHAL CRANE.

1880.

ZENAS MARSHALL CRANE.

Zenas Marshall Crane, second child and eldest son of Zenas and Lucinda (Brewer) Crane, whose history appears in the Crane family sketch which precedes this in the work, was born January 21, 1815, in Dalton, Massachusetts.

Zenas M. Crane was a man whose name will not fade as long as Berkshire has a history, as he was a maker of the history of this county. His life was an ideal one, and success was his in everything he undertook. As a paper manufacturer he had no peer in Massachusetts or anywhere else in this country. But it is not alone as a paper maker that he was strong. He had a large brain and a large heart, was strong in intellect, in sympathy, in everything which goes to make up the best in man which we call character. There was no sham about him, nothing which could be criticised as on a low plane. He never reached down except to grasp the hand of the lowly who needed lifting up. He was always reaching for those things which are known as the good, the true and the beautiful. It was not in his nature to do a man a wrong, and there is evidence on every hand to show that all these elevating characteristics were true of him. The living men and women who were employed in the Crane paper mills in Dalton during any part of the time while he conducted them are ever ready to speak of his kindness and generosity, and those who have passed over to the majority were never heard to say anything derogatory of the man who had for so many years employed them at good wages, had looked after them when they were sick or unfortunate, who never turned any of them away unless it was for some great misdeed which could not be overlooked.

Nothing shows the staunch, stable worth of a man better than the manner in which he treats his employees year after year, and the whole great army of those who were employed by him and his brother for so many years, if their tongues could speak, would rise up to call him blessed. But in a much broader sense should Zenas M. Crane be spoken of in this connection. Outside of his business affairs he was a man who held a high and honored portion. The paper trade from one end of this country to the other knew him to be a man of the highest integrity and the strictest honesty. The men who had dealings with him in the paper business knew that when he told them he would manufacture for them a paper of a certain quality that it would not fall below the grade he had promised. In short, he was a man of his word not only in business but in all things which pertained to his long and eventful life. He was not grasping in business by any means.

His charities were far greater than anyone knew about. One of the most lasting monuments to his memory is the Old Ladies' Home in Pittsfield, Massachusetts. This substantial and artistic brick structure, which is one of the ornaments to South street, was given by him. There was, however, no provision in his will for it. In conversation with his sons, only a short time before his death, he expressed a wish to donate to his native county such a home. He made it so plain to them that he intended to leave such a provision in his will, that after his death his family made known his wish, and determined to carry out his desire. The result was the erection of this Berkshire County Home for Aged Women. It may be said here that the great regard and deep love his widow and children cherish for him found expression in carrying out to the very letter his idea to establish this beautiful home for the old ladies of the county of Berkshire, which not only those who have a very comfortable hime within its walls appreciate, but which the inhabitants of the whole county are very proud of and greatly admire. A bequest of Mr. Crane's was a sum of $5,000 to the House of Mercy, Pittsfield. He lived in a generous style, his house and grounds being among the most attractive in Berkshire. He was a good entertainer, although not on what might be called an elaborate scale.

In politics he was in his early years an ardent Whig. When the Republican party was founded in 1856 he became one of its most zealous members, and was connected with that party during the remainder of his life. He was one of the leaders of this party not only in his native county, but throughout the state of Massachusetts. The party honored him by sending him to the state senate, to which he was elected in 1856 and 1857. It cannot be said that he was ambitious politically, as he rather assisted other men in the party to succeed in securing political offices than to be elected himself. He was a staunch friend of the late Senator Dawes, and whenever the latter was a candidate for congressman he was one of the most influential men in the district to further his interests. Mr. Crane was a lifelong political and personal friend of the late Judge James Robinson, of North Adams, and when the latter came to Pittsfield to hold probate court, Mr. Crane usually came in from Dalton and they would spend an hour together delightfully, usually talking over political matters and indulging in reminiscences. These conversations often resulted in furnishing Judge Robinson themes for editorials in his *North Adams Transcript*. This was especially true during the administration of President Cleveland, when Judge Robinson was editorially delivering those memorable philippics against the president.

Mr. Crane took the liveliest interest in the war of the rebellion. During the administration of Governor Andrews he was a member of the executive council in 1862 and 1863, and in this position he exhibited qualities of sound sense, business ability and adherence to principle which so strongly characterized him in private life and assisted the "war governor" greatly during those trying times of the nation.

It is not to be wondered at that Mr. Crane was a great lover of the "Berkshire Hills," as he spent his whole life among them. His father, Zenas Crane, removed from his native town of Canton, in Norfolk county, to Dalton in 1801. Here he built the first paper mill west of the Connecticut river, and became well established in his business. He was a man of wide and general information, and had such sterling business ability that properly crowned his efforts in the paper making business from the first. Under the training and teaching of such a father, the mind and character of Zenas M. Crane was formed. The father gave him and his younger brother, James Brewer Crane, a thorough business education, including a minute knowledge of the details of the paper manufacturing as it was at that early time conducted. In 1842 the father transferred the business to his sons, Zenas M. and James B., and they, like their father, were successful to such a degree that they were obliged to enlarge the plant from time to time. The Cranes always made "honest paper," and the product has always stood high in the market. Much of their success was due to the fact that they always had the most modern machinery, but the great business ability and manufacturing skill of the senior partner must not be overlooked. During the course of Mr. Crane's business life a great many inventions changed the process of paper making, and many of them were the results of his own ingenuity. He invented an attachment to the Fourdrinier machine to regulate the flow of paper and create an even surface, and in 1846 a way of introducing into the fibre of bank bills numbers corresponding to their value to prevent the raising of their denomination without detection. He did not apply for a patent on the latter ingenious contrivance, but some twenty years later, when the national banking system was established, the practical men at the head of financial affairs adopted a plan essentially the same as Mr. Crane's, to prevent the counterfeiting of the paper. Soon after the government had adopted Mr. Crane's ideas in this regard, an Englishman came to Washington claiming the invention, but as bank bills in the Mahaine Bank in Great Barrington and some others had adopted Mr. Crane's invention long before the date of the Englishman's patent, it saved the government from paying the foreigner royalty. If Mr. Crane had secured patents on his various inventions they would undoubtedly have brought to him a large fortune in themselves. By neglecting to do so other paper manufacturers profited by them without extra cost of paying royalties.

Mr. Crane married, August 29, 1839, Caroline E. Laflin, of Lee, Massachusetts, born May 31, 1818, died January 16, 1849. He married (second) Louise F. Laflin, born July 1, 1830, sister of his first wife. His children are: Zenas, born December 6, 1840, married Ellen J. Kittredge; Kate F., born October 17, 1843; Caroline L., born April 26, 1851; Winthrop Murray, born April 23, 1852, married Mary Benner. Mr. Crane died March 12, 1887.

JAMES BREWER CRANE.

James Brewer Crane, who succeeded to a share in his father's business as heretofore narrated, was the third child and second son of Zenas and Lucinda (Brewer) Crane, born in Dalton, Massachusetts, April 30, 1817, and died August 4, 1891. He married (first) Eliza Barlow Thompson, of Dalton, and (second) Mary E. Goodrich, who died October 10, 1904. (For her ancestry see below.) He had four children by his first wife:

1. Robert B.

2. James.

3. Lizzie L., who married Dr. William L. Paddock, a leading physician of Pittsfield.

4. Jennie L., who married Dr. Frank M. Couch, a prominent physician in Dalton.

By his second wife, James B. Crane had:

5. Frederick G., who married Rose Paddock, daughter of the late Dr. Frank K. Paddock, of Pittsfield, and through her mother a granddaughter of Dr. John Todd, one of the leading clergymen of his day. Frederick G. Crane succeeded to his father's share in the business of Crane & Co.

6. Mollie, who married the Rev. Herbert S. Johnson, now a well known Baptist minister in Boston.

Besides generous gifts to public institutions in his lifetime, Mr. Crane left in his will $15,000 to the Home for Aged Women, and $10,000 to the House of Mercy, both in Pittsfield, besides $22,000 for public purposes not named.

The Goodrich family, of which the late Mrs. Mary E. Crane was a member, had its American founder in the person of William Goodrich (1), born in England, probably in or near Bury street, Edmunds, county of Suffolk, who presumably came to America with his brother John as early as 1643. The first entry on the Connecticut records is October 4, 1648, the date of his marriage to Sarah Marwin. She came in the ship "Increase" from London in 1635, at the age of three years, with her father, Matthew Marwin, her mother Elizabeth, and one brother and three sisters. Matthew Marwin was in Hartford, Connecticut, in 1638, an original proprietor. He was one of the original grantees of Norwalk, Connecticut, settled there in 1653, and was a representative the next year. He had three more children born in Hartford. In Hartford he lived on the corner of Village (now Pleasant) and Front streets. Sarah was christened at Great Bentley, in England, December 21, 1631, where her father had been baptized, at St. Mary's Church, March 26, 1700. Her mother, Elizabeth, was born in 1604. Great Bentley is sixty-two miles from London, on the Tendring Hundred branch of the Great Eastern Railway in county Essex.

Matthew Marwin was a son of Edward and Margaret, grandson of Reinold and John, and descended from Roger Merwyn, who was born as early as 1430 and left a wife Matilda. His will, written in Latin, is recorded at Ipswich, county of Suffolk. He directed that his body should be buried there in the parish church at St. Stephen's, which is one of the oldest churches in Ipswich, and is mentioned in "Domesday Book." Much interesting matter may be found in the "Marwin English Ancestry," published in 1900 by William T. R. Marwin.

William Goodrich (1) was admitted a freeman of Connecticut in 1656, and was one of the early settlers of Wethersfield, was a deputy to the general court at Hartford, May 15, 1662, and one of the grand jury. He was appointed ensign of the train band at Wethersfield in 1663, and is called "Ensign" William Goodrich in 1676, just after the close of King Philip's war. He died in 1676 and his widow married (second) Captain William Curtis, of Stratford, and died in 1702. Goodwin's "Genealogical Notes" state that William and John Goodrich were first at Watertown, Massachusetts, coming to Wethersfield with the first com-settlers about 1636. William Goodrich had nine children.

John Goodrich (2) son of William Goodrich, was born May 20, 1653, and died September 5, 1730. He married, March 28, 1678, Rebecca Allen, who was born February, 1660, daughter of Captain John and Sarah Allen, of Charlestown, Massachusetts. Captain John Allen lived in Wethersfield, Connecticut. He came from the county of Kent, England, in 1635, in the ship "Abigail," with his wife Ann, each of the age of thirty years. Ann died and he married Sarah as his second wife. He joined the church May 22, 1641, was admitted freeman in June, 1642, was of the artillery company in 1639, was the wealthiest man in the town in 1657, and captain and representative in 1668. He died March 27, 1675. John and Rebecca Goodrich had nine children. The seventh was:

Allyn Goodrich (3), born at Wethersfield, Connecticut, November 13, 1690, died April 8, 1764. He married, December 29, 1709, Elizabeth Goodrich, who was born November 19, 1691, and died at Farmington, Connecticut, August 25, 1726, daughter of Colonel David and Hannah (Wright) Goodrich. Colonel David Goodrich was born May 4, 1667, a son of William (1), so that Allyn and Elizabeth were cousins; he was a lieutenant-colonel in the old French war. Allyn Goodrich married (second) December 10, 1729, Hannah Seymour, who was born March 28, 1707, daughter of Samuel and Hannah (North) Seymour. Mr. Goodrich settled first in Wethersfield, but removed to that part of Farmington called "Great Swamp Village," where he was a blacksmith. He had seven children by his first wife, and two by the second. His second child was:

Elisha Goodrich (4), born September 2, 1712. He married November 21, 1734, Rebecca Seymour, who was born June 25, 1711, daughter of Samuel and Hannah (North) Seymour, and sister to his stepmother. Samuel Seymour and his wife were original members of the church in Kensington, Connecticut, then called the "Second Church in Farmington," which included Kensington at that time. Mr. Seymour was son of Richard and Hannah (Woodruff) Seymour, and grandson of Richard Seymour, one of the original proprietors of Hartford in 1639.

Elisha Goodrich (4), was on the "town list" of Pittsfield, November 16, 1772, with a family of four persons, and with his wife Rebecca, was admitted to the church June 5, 1722. He had two children. The second was:

Josiah Goodrich (5), born at Wethersfield, Connecticut, January 15, 1740, died at Pittsfield, Massachusetts, October 24, 1798. He married, September 10, 1767, Ruth Gilbert, who was born August 14, 1743, and died August 4, 1777. He married (second) in Wethersfield, Connecticut, February 25, 1779, widow Abigail (Wolcott) Wright, who was born in Wethersfield, Connecticut, April 21, 1752, and died at South Hadley, Massachusetts, December 24, 1831, daughter of Samuel and Mary (Wyatt) Wolcott; her first husband was Levi Wright, to whom she was married January 30, 1772. Church records in Pittsfield show that Josiah Goodrich was admitted as a member, September, 1781, by letter from church in Glastonbury, Connecticut. They also show that Josiah Goodrich and Abigail, his wife, were admitted March 2, 1794. Mr. Goodrich had one child by his first wife and seven by the second wife. His fifth child, the fourth by his second wife, was:

Levi Goodrich (6), born in Pittsfield, Massachusetts, December 9, 1785, and died August 8, 1868. He married, February 27, 1806, Wealthy Whitney, who was born January 6, 1788, and died July 24, 1858, daughter of Joshua and Anna (Ashley) Whitney, of Pittsfield. The family Bible calls him Zevi Wright, but other records have the name Levi. He and his wife were admitted to the Congregational church in 1832, and lived at Pittsfield. He was an active and successful business man, as a farmer, builder and contractor. He had contracts on the Harlem, Housatonic, Western and North Adams railroads. He was many times called to hold office, and wielded a great influence in town affairs. He had ten children, of whom the third was:

Noah Whitney Goodrich (7), born in Pittsfield, Massachusetts, May 17, 1811, and died January 9, 1875. He married, September 16, 1832, Abigail Porter Goodrich, born November 28, 1812, died September 2, 1891, daughter of Butler and Lydia (White) Goodrich. He lived on Summer street in Pittsfield, and with his wife was admitted to the Congregational church in 1832. Having spent his life in Pittsfield he was well acquainted with its history, and was regarded as an authority in the matter of roads and boundaries. While he was descended from William Goodrich, the settler, through his son John, his wife was descended through another son, Ephraim, whose wife was Sarah Treat, daughter of Richard Treat and grand-daughter of Richard Treat, an early settler in Wethersfield. Ephraim Goodrich had a son Gideon, who married Sarah, and he had Caleb, who married Huldah Butler, and they were the parents of Butler Goodrich, whose wife was Lydia White. Noah W. Goodrich and his wife were fourth cousins. Lydia White was descended from Elder John White, who came from England in the ship "Lion" in 1632, settled in Cambridge, Massachusetts, but removed to Hartford, Connecticut, in 1636. Lydia White's father, Ebenezer, leased the mill privilege near Elm street in Pittsfield, in 1778. He was admitted to the church in 1776, and his wife Abigail (Porter) in 1774. She was daughter of Abraham Porter, of Hartford, Connecticut. Noah W. Goodrich had the following children, all born in Pittsfield: 1. Harriet, born June 6, 1834; 2. Levi W., born May 31, 1836, married Alice Battle; 3. Mary E., born June 21, 1838, married James B. Crane; 4. Lydia L., born August 24, 1840, married William H. Cooley; 5. Lydia W., born September 1, 1842, married John Feeley; 6. Frank Hinsdale, born April 7, 1846, married Elda Hoyt; 7. Fanny, born May 4, 1855, married Frank A. Robbins.

WINTHROP MURRAY CRANE.

The achievements of representatives of the Crane family in the manufacturing world and their services in the councils of the state have had their natural culmination in these opening years of the Twentieth Century in the appointment of Hon. Winthrop Murray Crane to the senate of the United States as successor to that venerable statesman, the late George F. Hoar.

In this dawning of the new century, too, his resourcefulness as a business man has been recognized by his election to a number of important directorates. These responsibilities, in conjunction with extensive paper making, large property and other important interests, constitute the gentleman in question one of the most interesting figures in this most interesting national era in both the political and the business world. That Senator Crane owes much to heredity for the distinction and successes which he has attained, the records of the Crane family herein contained serve to demonstrate conclusively, and he would be the first to admit, indeed, he has many times with characteristic modesty and filial devotion insisted that the honors thrust upon him were practically so many testimonials to the worth of both father and grandfather of unusual business capacity and enterprise, of uncompromising integrity, and of generally recognized public and private usefulness.

That W. Murray Crane has done much more than to simply preserve untarnished the excellence of the family name is, however, current history, and the details of his personal career have an entirely individual as well as an extremely absorbing interest. He was born, where he has resided throughout his life, in Dalton, Massachusetts, April 23, 1852, attended the public schools of his native county, and the academies at Wilbraham and Easthampton, and then entered his father's mills to learn the paper making business. This accomplished in due course with a thoroughness subsequently demonstrated, he then gave his inceptive evidence of diplomatic ability by obtaining at Washington, whither he had gone on his own initiative, the government bank-note paper contract which the Crane establishment has held for nearly thirty years. This contract secured he succeeded, after one month's personal work in an old mill turned over to him by his father for experimental purposes, in perfecting a paper·product that has fully satisfied the requirements of the government for bank-note purposes.

Until 1892 W. Murray Crane was not known in politics. That year he was made a delegate to the Republican national convention, and was reluctantly persuaded to accept the place of national committeeman from Massachusetts. He speedily came to exercise a strong influence on the committee, and so his political career began. In 1896 he was the manager of the Reed forces in the St. Louis convention, to which he was a delegate. In 1897 he was elected lieutenant-governor, and was re-elected in 1898 and 1899. The next year he was elected governor, and held the state's chief office for three years. After Theodore Roosevelt was called to the duties of the presidency by the death of President McKinley, he early sought the counsel of Mr. Crane. The two men have maintained close relations, and the president invited the governor of Massachusetts to become secretary of the treasury, which offer was declined, as was a tender of the navy portfolio. In 1902 Governor Crane was in the carriage with President Roosevelt when the bodyguard of the latter was killed by the car collision in Pittsfield. Mr. Crane was a member of the Republican national committee, and one of Mr. Cortelyou's advisers in the conduct of the national campaign of 1904.

On the 12th of October, 1904, Governor Bates tendered the place in Washington left vacant by the decease of Senator Hoar to the ex-Governor, who accepted the appointment. Although Mr. Crane is essentially and strongly partisan politically, his friends and admirers are by no means confined to his political associates, as will be gathered from the following *Springfield (Massachusetts) Republican* editorial comment on his appointment as senator and his gubernatorial career:

"Arguing from his success as governor, the usefulness of Mr. Crane in this national office is likely to be so demonstrated and established by 1907 as to insure his continuance in it. He has not sought public office, and he has not failed to demonstrate his capacity when discharging a trust which has been conferred by the people.

"Senator Crane will not be an orator after the fashion of the traditional senatorial type, albeit he is not without the power of clear, strong and convincing statement. This ability of his will be cultivated as it has not been before. In the large affairs of business, where he has been allied with men of national reputation on important directorates, Mr. Crane has made himself felt in a manner that the public does not realize. He will be effective in the senate in this way, and powerful in committee service. In shaping results he will surpass senators of the oratorical sort. This may be confidently expected. Power in the United States senate has been passing from the orators to the men of affairs, who know how to handle men and to control results as they are obtained in the world of business. Senators Aldrich and Quay, and Platt, of New York, have been masterly hands in the game of politics and of legislation. It is more desirable, in behalf of the public interest, the cause of the people and of good government, that Massachusetts send to serve in the senate some one who can manage men with tact and tireless industry in the shaping of legislation, guided by high principles, than that she be represented there by a pleasing orator, when the influence of results is looked for. In this light the wisdom of the choice which Governor Bates has made promises to be established. That it is a selection agreeable to the state is certain. Where Senator Hoar, with all his virtues, was unable to play the modern game, Mr. Crane ought to be and will be strong as a conserving influence for that which is right and practical. His influence with the administration, already strong, will be increased. He can serve the state and the country to advantage in Washington."

Massachusetts has come to know Mr. Crane and to regard him with increasing respect. His record as governor stands out conspicuously in the long list of those who have served the state in its chief office. During the three years that he served, things were done and reforms achieved with an industry and force that was exceptional and fruitful. When, in January, 1903, Governor Crane retired from office, leading citizens of Boston tendered him a complimentary dinner, which the late executive declined in an appreciative letter. The invitation to him set forth the grounds upon which the recognition was based, as follows:

"Three years ago you entered upon your duties as governor of the commonwealth of Massachusetts, a position associated with strong characters and high traditions. During your terms of office you have conserved the traditions, added luster to the office and gained for yourself the confidence of the whole people. Your administration has been pure and just. You have devoted your marked executive abilities to the details as well as to the greater duties of your position. You have been accessible to the humblest citizen, and have carefully weighed the counsel of strong men. You have acted upon your decisions with confidence and courage. You have been a leader in the promotion of industrial peace and the mutual understanding of employers and employed. You have knit the whole people into a more sympathetic and united body."

Such was the impression produced by the three administrations of Governor Crane, and it was the verdict of the state. Again *The Christian Register* recorded a verdict that was general in these words:

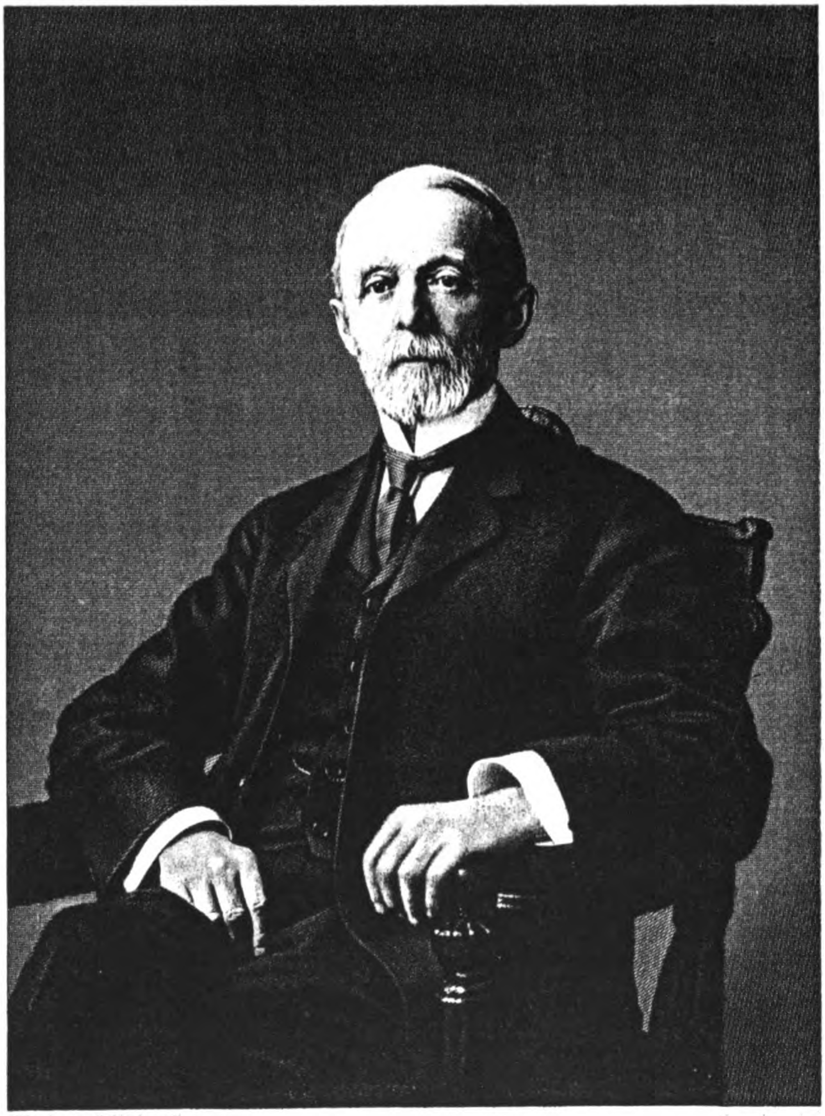
"There has just gone out of the governor's office in the commonwealth of Massachusetts a man whom we can commend all the more heartily because he is not a Unitarian. For he is one who illustrates what we call the Unitarian idea of public service. He is a rich man who had the confidence of the poor. He is a man capable of controlling great business operations, and yet apparently is without personal ambition or desire for official advancement. He regarded his office as an opportunity to serve the people. All its showy accessories he gladly relinquished to others. He could not make an eloquent speech, and he never tried to. He has shown by his example that people of all classes, from teamsters to college presidents, could understand and appreciate modesty, simplicity, honesty and unfaltering devotion to the interests of the people. As he passes out of office, it would be difficult for a stranger to learn by the record of his acts and utterances to what political party he belongs, to what church, and what was his attitude in regard to national questions that did not come directly in the line of his personal duty and responsibility. The moral of it is that he who minds his own business, and minds it well, deserves credit, gets honor, and shows the way in which loyal men and women may best serve the country."

Some brief particularizing will show the grounds upon which this praise rested. Governor Crane's work was after the pattern of the old, self-contained New England accomplishment. His first message declared that " Massachusetts has reached a limit of indebtedness beyond which she should not go," and it was the text on which he acted. His first inaugural address was the shortest on record in Massachusetts, and it was confined to reform recommendations, every one of which was enacted into law during the year 1900. The second inaugural was longer, because the governor had results to report and more reforms to block out; all he asked for was accomplished. The third inaugural made another batch of definite recommendations, and they were acted upon. In the first year 50,000 shares of the Fitchburg railroad common stock—held for thirteen years and carried on the books of the state treasurer as an asset, so worthless were they considered—were sold to the Boston and Maine railroad for $5,000,000; and the last year of Governor Crane's administration the New York, New Haven and Hartford railroad paid a price for the state's reclaimed lands in Boston that surprised that company and the public. He knew business and how to do it. Neither Greenhalge nor Russell insisted more successfully upon the principle of home rule as applied to cities. Salaries were not raised in the three years, save in the single instance of the chairman of the railroad commission, and that was to insure the work of Chairman Jackson, whose services were very important to the state. The over-expansion of state commissions was checked, and consolidations were achieved—that of the cattle commission with the board of agriculture, of the state fire marshal's expensive establishment with the district police, of the inspector-general of fish with the commission on inland fisheries and game, and of the state pension agent and commissioner of state aid in one body, with a deputy. An unpaid board of publication was created to edit state reports.

In promoting results, Governor Crane placed himself upon frank working terms with the legislature, wielding the influence of the leadership in both branches to the support of what was agreed to be for the public interest. He vetoed an undesirable Washington street subway bill in Boston, which failed duly to protect the interests of the public, and there was a furious fight to pass the measure over his head, which happily ended in his favor; and the next year, by tactful yet masterful co-operation with Mayor Collins and the elevated railway people, proper legislation was achieved.

One of Governor Crane's important successes was in unofficially but none the less effectually bringing peace out of the great strike which sadly disturbed Boston and threatened all New England, in March, 1902. The method then employed was subsequently taken by President Roosevelt, upon the urgent insistence of the Massachusetts governor, in settling the great coal strike. The story of the Massachusetts strike was thus told in the *Boston Post:*

"Thousands of men from the different railroads of Boston, and many more thousands engaged in trucking the city's merchandise, threw



The Lewis Publishing Co.

Jonas Crane

1904.

up their hands and quit work. There was little violence. The intensity of the storm seemed only increased by the outward calm. The strikers sought to ally every laboring interest with their own. Scarcely a team was driven about the streets. Boston merchants were distracted. Every day of the strike meant a loss of thousands of dollars. The railroad companies, against whom the strike was directed, remained as unyielding as the coal barons. The threatening disaster to the city became the calamity of the state. Governor Crane was appealed to, and not in vain. For days the indomitable state leader bent himself to the task of relieving the situation. All his personal and official influence was brought to bear upon the leaders of both sides of the strike. Conferences at the statehouse were held daily. Both sides were for a time inexorable. But Governor Crane's diplomacy won in the end. The striking teamsters and the railroad men returned to work and one of the greatest calamities that ever threatened Boston was averted.

"Senator Crane is a modest and resourceful man of business, who has developed aptitude for politics and public affairs, and has been and will be absolutely devoted to that which he believes to be right and for the best interests of the people and the country. Self-seeking and self-interest will never dominate him. He has deserved the faith of his state and holds it in full measure. He is a man of the people, and men of all parties trust him."

Senator Crane married, February 5, 1880, Mary Brenner, of Astoria, Long Island, who died February 16, 1884, leaving one son, Winthrop Murray Crane, Jr., a graduate of Yale, class of 1903.

W. M. Crane, Jr., emulated his father's example in learning the paper making business in the mills at Dalton, and is now of the company. He married in February, 1905, Miss Ethel, daughter of Arthur W. Eaton, president of the Eaton-Hurlbut Paper Company, Pittsfield.

ZENAS CRANE.

Senior member of the firm of Z. & W. M. Crane, operating the chain of paper mills elsewhere referred to herein, the gentleman whose name introduces this narrative has proven equal in fullest measure to the large responsibilities which have devolved upon him.

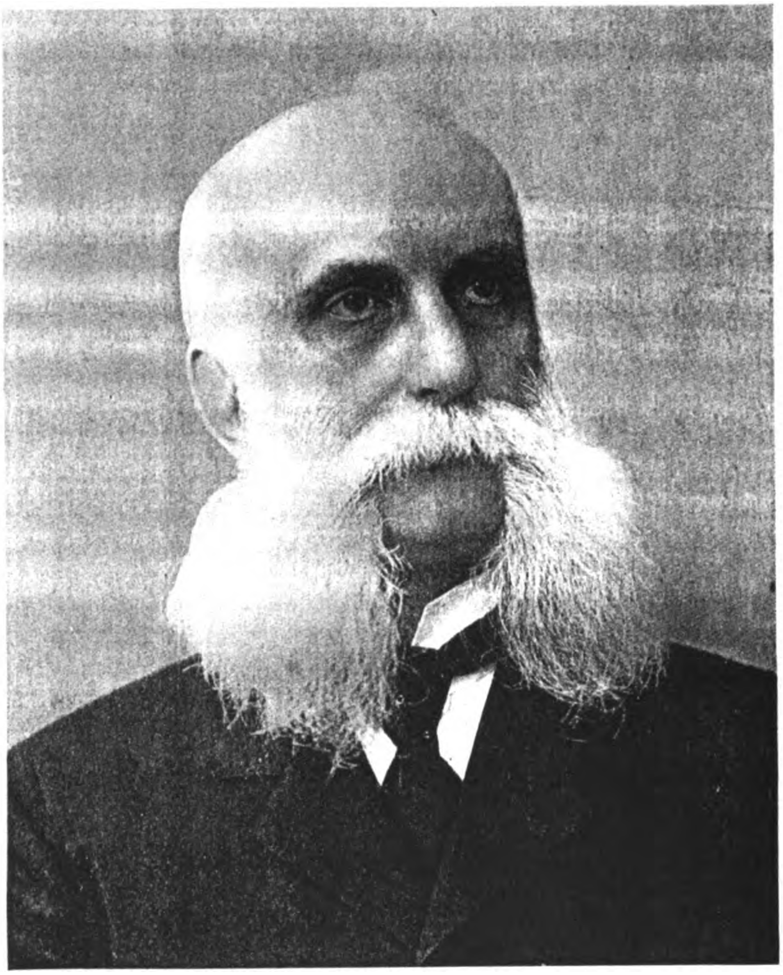
He was born December 6, 1840, eldest of the children of the late Zenas Marshall Crane. He received a liberal general and thorough business education. In 1865 he rented the Bay State Mill, subsequently purchasing it and operating it successfully up to its destruction by fire, May 15, 1877. Upon its site there was immediately erected a larger mill by the new firm of Zenas Crane, Jr., & Brother, the junior partner being Winthrop Murray Crane. Subsequent to 1887 the firm was known as Z. & W. M. Crane.

Mr. Crane has served as a member of the state legislature, and as executive councillor in 1885, Governor Robinson's administration. The Art Museum, Pittsfield, was the gift of Mr. Zenas Crane. The structure at Dalton designed to accommodate a town hall, opera house and public library, was given by the Cranes, who were also largely instrumental in the erection in 1888 of the Congregational church, Dalton.

Mr. Crane married Ellen J., daughter of Charles J. and Frances M. (Birchard) Kittredge, of Hinsdale. Charles J. Kittredge was a son of Dr. Abel Kittredge (see sketch, Charles H. Plunkett).

Charles J. Kittredge, ninth child of Dr. Abel and Eunice (Chamberlain)Kittredge, born in Hinsdale, Massachusetts, April 1, 1818, died March 1, 1893; married, June 17, 1845, Frances M. Birchard. Their daughter, Ellen J., married Zenas Crane, of Dalton, of Crane & Co., paper manufacturers, and of the firm of Z. & W. M. Crane.

The sixth child of Dr. Abel Kittredge was Eunice C., born in Hinsdale, January 18, 1810; married, January 16, 1839, Hiram P. Paddock, of Hamilton. Their sons were Dr. Frank K. Paddock, of Pittsfield, now deceased, who married Anna Todd, and Dr. William L. Paddock, now a physician in Pittsfield. Rose, the daughter of Dr. Frank K. Paddock, is the wife of Frederick G. Crane.



Fred: W. Hull.

JAMES WELLS HULL.

The science, for it is nothing less, of conducting an insurance institution upon sound business principles has been the life study of the gentleman whose name introduces these memoirs, and the substantial basis upon which thousands of families are to-day afforded the security of insurance protection through the Berkshire Life Insurance Company, at as low a cost to the insured as is possible with the absolute safeguarding of the general interests, is in no small measure due to the wisdom of his conduct of the offices which he has held therewith, particularly that of which he is incumbent, the presidency. The branch of the Hull family of which James Wells Hull is a member had its American founder in the person of

Rev. Joseph Hull, who was born in Somersetshire, England, in 1594; matriculated at St. Mary Magdalen Hall, Oxford, May 12, 1612; was instituted rector of Northleigh, Diocese of Exeter, Devonshire, April 14, 1621, and sailed from Weymouth for America with his family, a wife, two sons, five daughters, and three servants, March 20, 1635. Rev. Hull assisted in the erection of the plantations which subsequently became the townships of Weymouth and Barnstable, Massachusetts; was twice deputy to the general court; and in 1638, one of the local magistrates of Hingham, Massachusetts; was elected freeman and deputy for Barnstable at the first general court held at Plymouth; was preaching at York, Maine, in 1642-43, and at the Isles of Shoals; returned to England in 1652, where he was given the living at St. Burian, Cornwall, where he remained until after the Restoration. In 1662 he returned to America and settled as minister at Oyster River, now Dover, New Hampshire, and again at the Isles of Shoals, where he died November 19, 1665. Of his children, Captain Tristram Hull, born in England in 1624, died at Barnstable, February 22, 1662. That he was humane and had the courage of his conviction is suggested by records of February, 1656, and again in 1657, Boston, disclosing his having been fined for coming to the rescue and relief of persecuted Quakers. He had a son,

Joseph Hull, born at Barnstable, June, 1652; married, October, 1676, Experience, daughter of Robert Harper, who was one of the first of the Quakers to suffer in body and estate; was in 1660 banished from Boston, located in South Kingston, Rhode Island, where he died about 1709. Of the children of Joseph and Experience (Harper) Hull,

Tristram Hull married Elizabeth Dyer, whose mother Mary was hanged in Boston Common, June 1, 1660, for the crime of being a Quakeress. Tristram Hull's descendants were among the settlers of Providence, Newport, South Kingston and Jamestown, Rhode Island. Of the children of Tristram and Elizabeth (Dyer) Hull,

Stephen Hull, born 1714, of Westerly, Rhode Island, married Mary Mowry, granddaughter of Benjamin Mowry, and great-granddaughter of Roger Mowry and of Thomas Hazard. A son of Stephen,

Latham Hull, born in 1749, died in 1807, of Stonington, Connecticut, married Anne Wheeler, a descendant of Thomas Wheeler. A son of Latham and Anne (Wheeler) Hull,

Jeremiah Hull, born 1770, also of Stonington, married Keturah Randall Williams, descended from Robert Williams, of Foxbury, Massachusetts. Of their children,

Charles Williams Hull, born in Stonington in 1798, located in 1819 in New Lebanon, New York, where he became a leading agriculturist and sheep breeder. He married, September 10, 1834, Lucena Ann Churchill, of Winfield, Madison county, New York, a descendant of Josias Churchill, of Wethersfield, Massachusetts. Charles Williams Hull died in 1866; his wife in 1890. Of their children.

James Wells Hull was born in New Lebanon, New York, September 20, 1842. His general education was received in public and private schools of New Lebanon and this was supplemented by his attendance in 1862 at Eastman's Business College, Poughkeepsie, New York, on the staff of teachers of which institution he was retained for the term of '63-'64. The following year he taught in the public school at New Lebanon. On February 6, 1865, he removed to Pittsfield to accept a position in the Pittsfield (now Pittsfield National) Bank, where he remained for seven years, resigning his bank connection to assume in February, 1872, the duties of secretary of the Berkshire Life Insurance Company, succeeding to its treasurership, vice Edward Boltwood, deceased, April 15, 1878; and to its presidency, vice William R. Plunkett, deceased, December 21, 1903. Mr. Hull is a member also of the directorates of the Pittsfield Electric Street Railway Company, Pittsfield Coal Gas Company, and is one of the original directors of the Pittsfield Electric Company. He was one of the founders of the Third National Bank of Pittsfield, and an original stockholder of the Stanley Electric Manufacturing Company. Mr. Hull's contributions to the structural growth of Pittsfield are his handsome home on Appleton avenue and the Hull-Morton Block, North street, in which latter he is jointly interested with W. G. Morton, of Albany, New York.

Mr. Hull is a Democrat who has exercised a very large measure of independence in disposing of his franchise, being animated therein rather by patriotism than partisanship. He was elected to the school committee of Pittsfield in 1877, and served as chairman of that body for five years, when he was compelled to resign on account of pressure of business. He was appointed a member of the Massachusetts State Board of Health by Governor Russell in 1893, reappointed by Governor Wolcott in 1898, and again reappointed by Governor Douglas in 1905. Mr. Hull was a delegate of the Actuarial Society of America to the International Congress of Actuaries at Paris in 1900, and was a member of the same Congress of Actuaries in New York in 1903. He was a member of the board of assessors of the First Congregational Parish of Pittsfield for a period of twenty-five years, ending in 1902, and declining re-election.

He married, November 22, 1876, Helen Edwards, daughter of the late Thomas F. Plunkett, of Pittsfield. (See Plunkett family.) Mr. and Mrs. Hull have three daughters and two sons: Helen; Rosamond, a graduate of Smith College; Norman C., a graduate of Yale; Edward B., class of 1906, Yale; and Carolyn.

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DR. OSCAR SAMUEL ROBERTS.

New England's centers of population are well endowed with medical talent, and a large proportion of her physicians trace their ancestry to the sturdy pioneers who blazed their way through the wildernesses of the new world. Their sons and daughters, and the progeny of these, in turn, were infused with the same spirit of enterprise, with the same bravery, thrift and conscientiousness that characterized the fathers. And the aggregation of great states that constitute this great nation are foundationally their achievements.

During the closing years of the eighteenth century James Roberts, then of Greenfield, Massachusetts, took his newly wedded wife, Eunice Nimms, to the newly founded village of Whitingham, Vermont. He had a well grounded knowledge of agriculture through practical ex-
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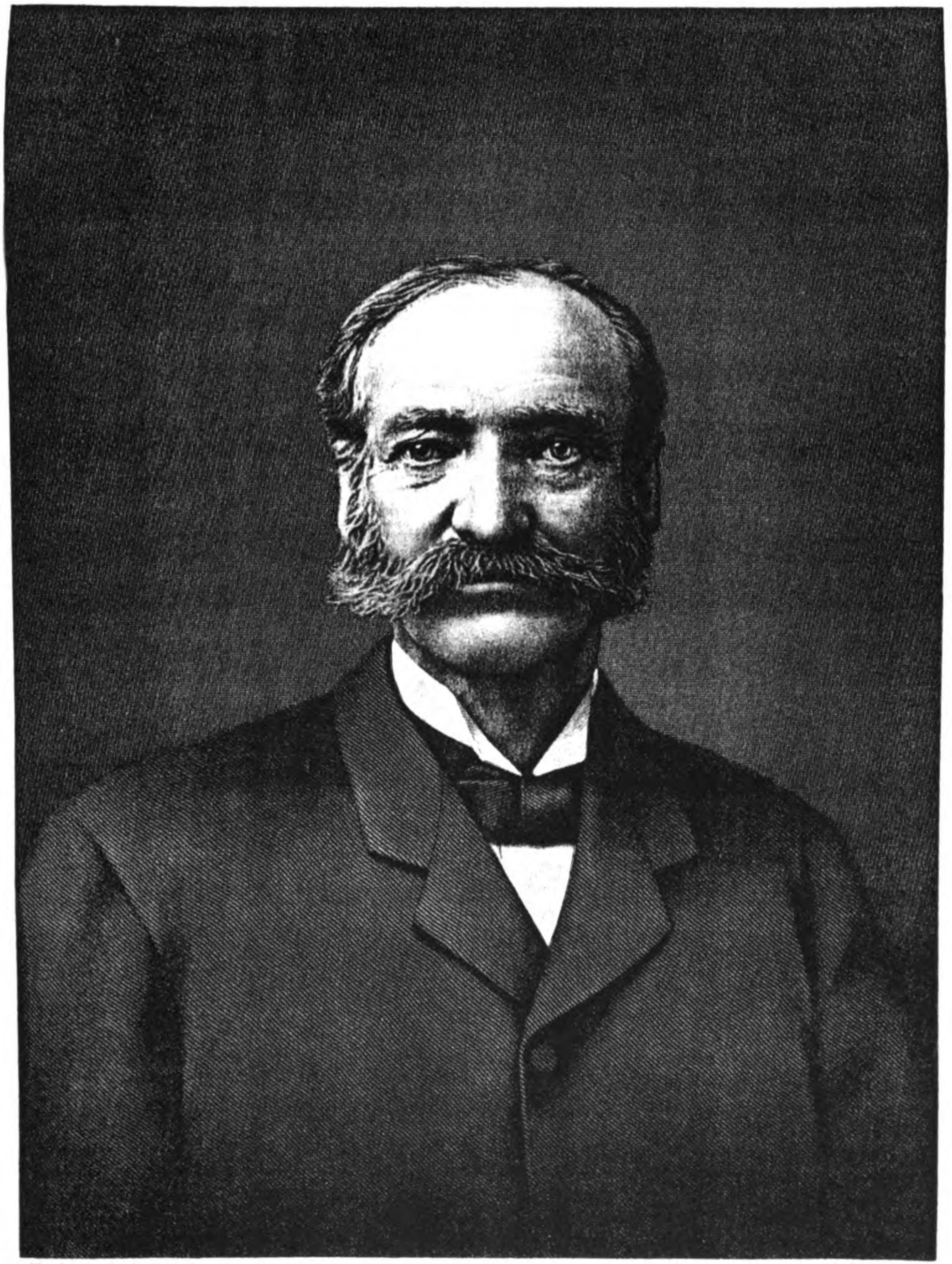

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Oscar S. Roberts

perience in his youth on the homestead farm in Connecticut, where his English ancestors had settled, and he had a well defined love for books, the natural outcome of studious habits as a school boy.

In those days of the young republic each ambitious dweller in the inland towns and villages especially was by stress of circumstances compelled to become well informed and indeed expert at more than one calling. Thus the farmer was always a miller; the shoemaker often a teacher; the blacksmith, an oracle upon all subjects.

James Roberts successfully tilled the soil of a large farm at Whitingham, a part of a three thousand acre tract granted to him and seven others, March 15, 1780. Contemporaneously and with equal success he practiced law there. His services, too, were in constant requisition in discharging the duties of town clerk (1795-99), selectman (ten years), and other local offices, and he represented his town in the state legislature continuously from 1797 to 1801, and again during 1806 and 1807. He proved equal to his responsibilities in full measure, growing with their development. He was in short, a type of that aggressive, progressive and capable American manhood that has builded a nation. He died March 12, 1825, surviving his wife but two months.

He had four sons and three daughters: John, who became a leading lawyer of Townshend, Vermont, which he represented in the legislature, 1819 to 1823, and again 1832-33; Horace, also a lawyer, who died in early manhood in Whitingham; James, who followed farming, and with whom he continued to reside until his decease; Thomas, the fourth son, who was a cripple.

The son James had the same habits of thought that characterized the father although his business was confined to agriculture, which by the time he had attained his majority was becoming much more of a science than in former years. His services, too, were sought and freely given in various local offices of trust, where the sole emolument was the consciousness of duty well performed, and he represented his town with credit in the state legislature. In his early manhood he belonged to the local company of militia which served in the war of 1812.

He married three times. His first wife was Susan Brown, a native of Whitingham, by whom he had four children: Susan Minerva, who married Dr. John W. Bement, of Townshend, Vermont; James M., deceased, farmer of Whitingham; Sarah M., who married Joseph R. Goodnow, of Whitingham; and Martha Ann, who died in early womanhood. His second wife, Joanna Haskell, bore him four children: B. Franklin, farmer of Whitingham; Edward L., formerly a merchant of Brattleboro; Oscar Samuel, the immediate subject of these memoirs; and Henry M., farmer of Whitingham.

Oscar Samuel Roberts, born at Whitingham, Vermont, September 17, 1837, supplemented the usual local school attendance with a high school course at Shelburne Falls, Massachusetts, and academic instruction at Leland and Gray's Seminary, Townshend. During his two years stay at Shelburne Falls he was a member of the family of his sister, whose husband, Dr. J. W. Bement, was a leading physician of that place.

This association first directed his attention to the practice of medicine as a desirable profession, and immediately following the close of his school life at Townshend he took up its study under Dr. Bement's preceptorship. In 1861 he came to Pittsfield for the course of lectures of Berkshire Medical College, and the following year was appointed acting medical cadet at one of the United States army hospitals in Philadelphia.

His service in this connection covered a period of two years and afforded him the opportunity which he embraced of attending the medical department and clinics of the University of Pennsylvania. Returning to Vermont he went to Burlington to enter the medical department of the University of Vermont, and was graduated therefrom with the class of 1864. He then entered upon the practice of his profession at Belchertown, Massachusetts, where he remained until 1868, when he returned to Philadelphia for a final course in the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania, and was graduated therefrom with the class of '69. In the same year he located in Pittsfield. He is a member of Berkshire District Medical Society, Massachusetts Medical Society, and American Medical Association. He served for a number of years as a member of Pittsfield Board of Health, and has been since 1884 secretary of the board of examining surgeons for pensions, at Pittsfield.

Dr. Roberts is one of those born healers of men whose natural inclination and aptitude for his profession have been augmented by a splendid education, and to this equipment have been added these many years of varied and constantly increasing practice. But the gentleman is something more than the medical expert qualified to accurately diagnose the disease and prescribe the remedy that will assist nature to the best advantage in repairing the damage, something more than the self-reliant surgeon with the requisite skill and nerve for the multiple and trying duties of that branch of the profession. He is a generous, philanthropic man as well, one whose broad humanitarianism is felt by every one with whom he comes in contact, and whose kind face genuinely expressive of interest is illumined by an optimism that bids the most greatly afflicted to hope, and the consequent mental repose of the patient is an instant important factor toward the accomplishment of the desired end.

The beneficence of Dr. Roberts is not confined to his contact with his fellow man professionally, but is characteristic. Certainly no finer tribute could be paid to another than the remark of one of Dr. Roberts' friends to the writer:

> "I have known Dr. Roberts for nearly forty years and have known hundreds of his friends, neighbors, acquaintances and patients, and I have yet to hear the first word impugning his integrity as a man or his ability as a physician."

In 1900 Dr. Roberts took into partnership association a nephew, Dr. Fred A. Roberts, and has since given freer rein to the aesthetic side of his nature, with its love for good literature, music and the arts, and enjoys that which he esteems more highly—the opportunities for more frequent association with his friends. Dr. Roberts was the first Pittsfield man to use an automobile, erected and for a time conducted through a representative the automobile station, and was one of the leading spirits in the founding of the Berkshire Automobile Club.

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HON. JOSEPH TUCKER.

One of the oldest and most distinguished of the families of Western Massachusetts is that of which the gentleman whose name introduces these memoirs is a member. Four generations of Tuckers have resided in Berkshire county and each of these generations has included one or more individuals whose careers have been a beneficence to the community. An extraordinary and perhaps unparalleled record of public service is included in the interesting annals of this interesting family in that for seventy-seven years the office of register of deeds and for ninety years that of county treasurer were continuously held by its members, and the duties of these important trusts were fulfilled with an unvarying efficiency and integrity that speaks in no uncertain way of an ancestral rugged honesty, indefatigable industry, and general native worth.
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Robert Tucker, the founder of the family, was in Weymouth, Massachusetts, in 1635, from whence he removed to Gloucester, where he held the office of recorder, later returned to Weymouth, where he held several offices, and finally settling in Milton, Massachusetts, at about the time of its incorporation, in 1662. He bought one hundred and seventeen acres adjoining land previously purchased by his son James. Mr. Tucker was town clerk of Milton for several years, a member of the legislature, and prominent in the church. That he was a man of decided opinions and in the habit of expressing them is indicated by the fact that, in 1640, he was fined for upbraiding a witness, and calling him a liar. The witness was afterward hanged for adultery. Robert Tucker was born in 1604, died March 11, 1682, aged seventy-eight years. His wife was Elizabeth, and probably Elizabeth Allen, for he refers to his brother-in-law, Deacon Henry Allen, in his will, although the latter may have married a Tucker. They were the parents of nine children. The fifth was

Benjamin Tucker, born in Weymouth, Massachusetts, 1646, died February 27, 1713-14, married Ann Payson, daughter of Edward and Mary (Eliot) Payson, of Dorchester. Mary (Eliot) Payson was a sister of John Eliot, the apostle to the Indians. Mr. Tucker settled in Roxbury, and had eleven children. The first was

Benjamin Tucker, born in Roxbury, Massachusetts, March 8, 1670, died 1728, married Sarah ———. He married for his second wife Elizabeth Williams, born in Roxbury, October, 1, 1672, daughter of Stephen and Sarah (Wise) Williams, and granddaughter of Robert and Elizabeth (Stratton) Williams. Robert Williams was born probably in Norwich, England, about 1593. He came to America in 1637, and was admitted a freeman in Roxbury, May 2, 1638. Benjamin Tucker came into possession of part of the land in Spencer and Leicester which his father had purchased from the Indians in 1686. He was chosen constable in 1710, refused to serve, and was fined five pounds. His fifth child was

Stephen Tucker, born September 23, 1704-05, married, May 31, 1739, Hannah Parks. He married (second), 1750, Mary Pike, daughter of Onesephorous and Mary (Sanderson) Pike, probably of Shrewsbury. He settled in Leicester, Massachusetts, and had five children by his first wife and eight by the second. One of these was

John Tucker, born in Stockbridge, Massachusetts, January 12, 1772, died August 25, 1847, married, March 18, 1802, Lucy Newell, born August 7, 1772, died March 18, 1830, daughter of Benjamin and Lucy (Dodge) Newell. Lucy Dodge, Mrs. Tucker's mother, was born in Beverly, Massachusetts, 1744, and died in Pittsfield; her husband, Benjamin Newell, died in Kinderhook. She was a daughter of Joshua and Margaret (Conant) Dodge. Mr. John Tucker settled in Lenox, Massachusetts, where he was an attorney-at-law. His name is in a list of Episcopalians in Lenox, April 3, 1797. He was register of deeds from the middle district of Berkshire county from 1801 to 1847 and was county treasurer from 1813 up to the time of his decease in 1847. He was the father of seven children. The second was

George Joseph Tucker, born in Lenox, Massachusetts, October 17, 1804, died in Pittsfield, in September, 1878, married, in Syracuse, New York, September 29, 1829, Eunice Sylvia Cook, born in New Marlboro, Massachusetts, 1807, died June 24, 1843, daughter of Benpamin Warren and Louisa (Kasson) Cook, and granddaughter of Hezekiah and Lydia Cook. He married (second) at Middletown, Connecticut, August 5, 1845, Harriet Sill, born in Middletown, February 28, 1818, died in Pittsfield, September 11, 1884, daughter of Thomas and Clarissa Sill, and granddaughter of Captain Micah Sill, of Lyme, Connecticut.

Mr. Tucker graduated at Williams College in 1822, was admitted to the bar in 1825, and was an attorney-at-law in Lenox. He was register of deeds from 1847 to 1876, excepting three years, and was county treasurer from 1847 until his death. He had four children by his first wife, and four by his second. His first child was

Joseph Tucker, the immediate subject of these memoirs. He was born in Lenox, Massachusetts, August 21, 1832, was graduated from Williams College, class of 1851, entered upon the study of law under the preceptorship of the late Hon. Julius Rockwell and continued these studies at Harvard Law School and in 1854 went west with the expectation of pursuing his profession there. He was for a time in Detroit, Michigan, and subsequently in St. Louis, Missouri, and in 1859 he returned to Massachusetts and established an office at Great Barrington.

The breaking out of the war of the rebellion found him equal to the duty of the hour. He enlisted as a private, was commissioned first lieutenant of Company D, 49th Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry, in 1862, went to Louisiana with Banks' Expedition and lost his right leg at Port Hudson while a member of the staff of the First Brigade, First Division, Army of the Gulf. He was mustered out in September, 1863.

From early manhood his services have been sought in the discharge of various public trusts. He was state representative in 1865; state senator in 1866 and 1867; United States register in bankruptcy in 1867-8-9, and lieutenant governor from 1869 to 1873. He has been since 1873 judge of the central district court of Berkshire county. He was chairman of Pittsfield's school committee for a period of nine years ending in 1904, when he declined re-election. He is now president of the Pittsfield Street Railway Company and president of the Berkshire County Savings Bank, succeeding Judge Rockwell.

That Judge Tucker has been fully equal to these diverse and important responsibilities is abundant evidence that the mantle of worthy sires is worthily worn by him. With peculiar appropriateness this honored and useful descendant of an honored and useful family was moderator of the last annual town meeting of Pittsfield, and presided at the inauguration of Charles E. Hibbard, first mayor of the City of Pittsfield.

Judge Tucker married, September 20, 1876, Elizabeth Bishop, who died February 12, 1880, daughter of Henry W. and Sarah (Buckley) Bishop, and granddaughter of Hon. Nathaniel Bishop, of Richmond, Massachusetts. Nathaniel Bishop was chief justice of the court of sessions, and for twenty years judge of court of common pleas for Western Massachusetts. He died February 1, 1826. Henry W. Bishop, who died in Lenox, April 13, 1871, on the day after his seventy-sixth birthday, was graduated at Williams College in 1817, opened a law office in Richmond in 1821, was register of probate for twenty-five years from 1826, and judge of court of common pleas for several years from 1850, and treasurer of Williams College for twenty-three years from 1847.

GEORGE FRANKLIN HALL.

It was a material loss to western Massachusetts when, as an ambitious youth, the subject of these memoirs elected to seek employment elsewhere than in the place of his nativity. As a descendant of one of that splendid body of men from Lancashire, England, whose brain and brawn, industry and integrity have been potent factors in our national development, the capacity, thrift and enterprise which were his

G. F. Hall

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heritage were inevitably destined to work out for him an honorable, useful and successful business career. The story of his lifework has that fascinating interest that always obtains in the narration of the achievements of men who have been the absolute architects of their own fortunes. He was a son of Timothy. Hall, who was born at Cummington, Massachusetts, in 1800, and who died at Pittsfield November 10, 1882. Timothy Hall was a son of Thomas and Merab Hall. Thomas Hall spent the declining years of his life in Baltimore. He died when his son Timothy was a small boy, and his widow remarried at Chesterfield, Massachusetts, a few years later.

Timothv Hall, dissatisfied with existing home surroundings, determined when sixteen year of age to enter upon the serious business of life, the earning of a livelihood—as his own master. He accordingly went to Cheshire, where he was variously employed for ten years, cultivating a small farm during the latter part of this period, and then located at Williamstown, where he purchased a farm. He was subsequently, also, one of the proprietors of a stage line to Great Barrington. He was best known, however, as a pre-eminently capable conserver of the peace and dignity of Pittsfield, where his joint incumbency of the offices of constable and deputy sheriff covered the unprecedentedly protracted period of forty-five years. He was a cool and judicious officer. Absolutely fearless in the discharge of his oftentimes disagreeable and dangerous duties, he was a positive terror to law breakers of all kinds. All good citizens esteemed Timothy Hall and for a full half century no man in Berkshire county was better known or more highly respected.

George Franklin Hall, eldest of the children of Timothy Hall, was born in Williamstown, Berkshire county, Massachusetts, September 17, 1828. His boyhood and youth up to his seventeenth year were spent upon his father's farm, and the customary experiences of the farmer's son of miscellaneous muscle-making spring, summer and autumn employment and winter schooling were his. He had a marked taste for mechanics and an especial interest in that epoch-making machine —the locomotive—then inceptively revolutionizing the world's trade interests. In 1845 he abandoned the plow to accept employment with the Connecticut River Railroad, which he served with characteristic zeal and intelligence for seventeen years, during which period he became an expert locomotive engineer, recognized as one of the foremost men of his profession in New England. His hand was at the throttle of the engine that drew the first train over the road from Keene, New Hampshire, to South Vernon, Vermont. It was in 1862 that Mr. Hall's railroad career was terminated by an accident near Holyoke, Massachusetts. Rounding a curve at the point named he was horrified to discover a derelict freight train a few rods in advance of him, and instantly reversing his engine he jumped therefrom, falling upon a ledge of rocks and receiving injuries which invalided him for more than a year. When sufficiently recovered to resume work he accepted the position of engineer for the firm of Hall, Bradley & Company, paint manufacturers, at 211 Centre street, New York, where a further interest of the company named was the sub-letting of floors and furnishing of power to manufacturers. The stationary engine in this plant was the largest of its kind that had up to that time been built, and had been exhibited as such at Crystal Palace Exposition, New York. In keeping with his fixed habit of doing thoroughly well whatever he undertook, Mr. Hall discharged his new duties with such satisfaction and value to his employers that at the end of his first year's service he was presented by them with a bonus of $500. This connection continued until 1868, when Hall, Bradley & Company, seeking larger quarters for their manufacturing purposes, relocated in Brooklyn, offering at auction sale all of the machinery, belting, etc., in the Centre street establishment save that which was used by them in paint manufacturing. To the chagrin of the firm, which had fully expected to retain his services in the new location, George Franklin Hall, who had determined to embrace the opportunity of entering into business for himself, became the purchaser of the chattels named and the lessee of the premises. Having mastered every essential detail of the power furnishing business, Mr. Hall's venture prospered from the outset. The building known as 211 Centre street is one of the properties of the Cruger estate, of which Mr. S. Van Rensselaer Cruger, comptroller of Trinity Corporation, assisted in administering. The latter gentleman having the highest estimate of Mr. Hall's business capacity, engineering ability and integrity, appointed him in 1890 as consulting engineer for Trinity Corporation, in which he continued to serve up to the time of his decease, being invested with absolute authority in the multiple building operations of this great corporation. During this period Mr. Hall conducted a steam power furnishing plant in Springfield, Massachusetts, established by him in 1888 and operated successfully in conjunction with his similar New York enterprise up to 1898.

In the early '90s Mr. Hall also embarked in the business of operating the elevator, electric lighting and heating plants in a number of the great business structures of lower Manhattan, the enterprise involving in numerous cases the entire charge of such edifices. This business has developed to large proportions with the G. F. Hall Company, and numerous other companies and individuals are now engaged in this great and ever-increasing industry, in which George Franklin Hall had the distinction of being the pioneer as well as having scored the preeminently significant success.

In 1892 the fertile business mind of Mr. Hall conceived the formation of a company to undertake the construction of the machinery equipment of the rapidly-building great business blocks, and the " New York Steam Fitting Company" was incorporated with its founder as president and his eldest son, George Edward Hall, as secretary and treasurer. This business was subsequently transferred to his sons Henry L. and Burton P. Hall, under whose proprietorship and management it has grown to substantial proportions.

The G. F. Hall Company, incorporated in 1895 with George Franklin Hall, president, and George Edward Hall, secretary and treasurer, conducts all other business interests established by the late George F. Hall, who was succeeded upon his decease, June 8, 1904, in both proprietorship and presidency of the G. F. Hall Company by Mr. George Edward Hall. All of these interests have New York headquarters at 211 Centre street.

Mr. Hall had a winter residence in Hancock street, Brooklyn, while many summers were spent on the old homestead of his father at Pittsfield. He was most devotedly attached to the county of his nativity, and while he was an extensive traveler he never failed upon his return from numerous travels in this country and abroad to give enthusiastic expression of his preference for the abounding natural beauties of the Berkshire Hill country over any locality which he had visited.

A favorite summer pastime of Mr. Hall in his later years was automobile touring, which, in keeping with his characteristic of doing to the best possible advantage whatever engaged him, he accomplished in the best machines which the market afforded. He was a valued and valuable member of the Berkshire Automobile Club, which voiced the sentiment of the entire community in which he was born in the following resolutions which were passed upon his demise:

"In the sudden and untimely death of our brother and friend, George Frank Hall, Esq., the members of the Berkshire Automobile Club realize that they have been bereft of the society of one of its most worthy, honorable and highly esteemed charter members. His fellowship reflected credit and honor upon the club by his social and cordial attitude towards its members, by his judicious counsels and co-operation in its organization and maintenance, and by his liberal contribution to its material needs.

"The sterling traits of character of Mr. Hall, revealed by his daily association with his fellow men, displayed a type of grand and noble manhood rarely met with, worthy of the emulation of younger men as a model for the guidance of a useful and honorable life.

"Be it Resolved, That the club rooms be draped in mourning thirty days as a token of sorrow at the demise of our late brother.

"Be it Resolved, That the profound sympathy of this club be extended to the sons, sister and other relatives of the deceased in their irreparable loss.

"Be it Resolved, That a copy of these sentiments and resolutions be transmitted to the family of the deceased, and a copy be spread upon the records of this club.

"OSCAR S. ROBERTS,
"JNO. H. NOBLE,
"EDWARD H. BRIDGMAN,
"Committee."

Mr. Hall married in 1849 Mary Monroe Powers, of the historic New England family which gave to the world the famous sculptor, Hiram Powers. Mrs. Hall was a worthy descendant of a worthy race, a devoted, self-sacrificing mother to the five sons whom she left, and an inspiration and helpmeet in all that that word implies to her husband. She died in June, 1901, and thus Mr. Hall had more than a half century of this most beneficent of associations. To those who were nearest to him he was wont to ascribe all credit for any success which he had attained to the good counsel and encouragement of this loving and faithful wife. Their eldest son, George Edward Hall, who was born February 22, 1853, married Edna C., daughter of Charles Seaman, and has two children, Clinton and Marion H. Hall. Henry L. Hall, born October 3, 1861, married Ida, daughter of Noah Redford, of Newport, Rhode Island. Burton P. Hall, born April 19, 1867, married Bertha, daughter of Horace Packard, of Brooklyn, and has a son, Clifford. Robert E. Hall, born March 15, 1871, married Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas H. Lerned, of Pittsfield, Massachusetts, and has two children, Mary and Elizabeth. The youngest son, Harold N. Hall, is unmarried and is an architect, practicing his profession in New York city. All of the children reside in and near Plainfield, New Jersey.

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CLINTON QUACKENBUSH RICHMOND.

Among the citizens of North Adams whose public services and private enterprises have been alike valuable to city, county and commonwealth, the gentleman whose name introduces these memoirs may be appropriately numbered. He is also of that interesting and considerable group of men in Berkshire county whose ancestors were among the earliest settlers of New England and who proved so strongly capable of meeting the emergencies of pioneer life and of subsequently declaring and sustaining their independence of a tyrannous rule. He is lineally descended from

John Richmond, who was one of the first purchasers in Taunton, Massachusetts, in 1637, and died there March 20, 1664, aged seventy years. Early tradition says that John Richmond was from Ashton Keyes, a parish four and a half miles from Crichlade, Wiltshire, England, where he was baptized in 1597. An abstract of his will is given in
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"New England Genealogical and Historical Register," Vol. VII, p. 180, and his children are named. One of his descendants was

Edward Richmond, born in Taunton, Massachusetts, 1756. He served in the Revolutionary war. His son was

Josiah Richmond, who served in the Plattsburg campaign during the war with Great Britain in 1812. He moved with his family from Pittston, New York, to Hoosick, New York, and kept a hotel for many years on the old stage road from North Adams to Troy. His son was

Albert E. Richmond, born in Pittston, New York, September 23, 1819; died May 31, 1895. Although brought up in the hotel business, he gave it up at his father's death and entered the mercantile business at Hoosick. He removed to North Adams, Massachusetts, in 1860, and purchased the Berkshire House, which he conducted for twenty-seven years, with the exception of a short time when he kept the Mansion House in Troy, New York. He also kept the Wilson House in North Adams for a few years, and built the Richmond House, which he managed until 1887. Mr. Richmond served in the New York assembly, and in 1888 in the Massachusetts legislature, and was a member of the prudential committee of the fire district in North Adams, and of the water works board. He was a member of the North Adams Club.

He married, October 22, 1857, Anna M. Quackenbush, born in Hoosick, New York, in 1836 (for genealogy see Cebra Quackenbush, this work). They had three children: Clinton Q., William W., treasurer of the Hoosick Savings Bank, and Grace V., wife of T. E. Doremus, of Wilmington, Delaware.

Clinton Quackenbush Richmond, born December 17, 1859, at Hoosick, New York, graduated from Drury high school, 1877, and from Amherst College with the degree B. A., class of '81, and is a member of the Delta Kappa Epsilon Society. His first business association was with his father in the conduct of the Richmond Hotel, North Adams.

His next enterprise was the establishing of a plant at North Adams for the manufacture of carbon for electric lighting apparatus, and this business was sufficiently successful to challenge the interest of the Thomson-Houston Electric Company, which purchased the same and removed the plant to Fremont, Ohio. With others Mr. Richmond, in 1888, purchased the street railway line between Adams and North Adams, then operated with horse cars; an electric equipment was installed, and the Hoosick Valley Street Railway Company incorporated, one of the earliest of the electric roads of Massachusetts. Mr. Richmond served as president of this company from 1888 to 1902. During Mr. Richmond's term of service as its presiding official the road was extended to Williamstown at the west and to Cheshire at the south, at the latter point connecting with lines to Pittsfield, one line running from the latter place to Great Barrington through Lenox, Lee and Stockbridge. Especially substantial contributions to the architecture and business of North Adams by Messrs. C. Q. and W. W. Richmond were the erection of the New Richmond Hotel and Richmond Theater, both of which were conducted initially by them. Mr. Clinton Q. Richmond was especially interested and assisted in securing the location of the State Normal School at North Adams, and rendered service also in securing the necessary appropriations for the Greylock Mountain Reservation. Mr. Richmond's political affiliation is with the Republican party, which has called his services into requisition to numerous offices of trust and high responsibility. He represented North Adams in the state legislature in 1896 and 1897, serving efficiently on numerous important committees, is a member of the Massachusetts state board of education, to which he was appointed in 1901 by Governor Crane to fill the unexpired term of President Carter of Williams College, and reappointed by Governor Douglas for the 1905-13 term. He was for nine years a member of the

J. H. Wood

North Adams school board and advanced the cause of education locally by successfully championing many wise measures. He also served for a period as president of the North Adams board of trade.

Mr. Richmond married Hannah M. Bates, daughter of Ellsworth N. Bates, a native of Cummington, Massachusetts, and who read law under the preceptorship of the late Senator Henry L. Dawes, subsequently removing to Cedar Rapids, Iowa, where he practiced law. He was captain in Twentieth Iowa Volunteer Infantry during the civil war, and ill health engendered at the siege of Vicksburg resulted in his demise in 1863. His wife was a native of North Adams, Massachusetts. Mr. and Mrs. Richmond have a son, Clinton Whitman, born October 22, 1890, and a daughter, Mary Quackenbush Richmond, born November 24, 1900.

JOSEPH HENRY WOOD.

Joseph Henry Wood, senior member of the firm of Wood Brothers, Pittsfield, Massachusetts, was born August 5, 1850, in Nailsworth, a suburban district of Bristol, Gloucestershire, England, son of John Pooley Wood, who located in 1860 in Pittsfield, where he was engaged in the shoe manufacturing business for six years with Alvin Leffingwell under the firm name of Leffingwell & Wood. In 1866 John Pooley Wood purchased his partner's interest in the establishment, and conducted the same with marked success during the long period of thirty-one years. He early won and always retained the confidence and respect of his fellow citizens. Since 1897 he has been living in retirement in Pittsfield. His wife was Elizabeth Hemming, also a native of Gloucestershire. She died in 1901, leaving three sons and two daughters, the immediate subject of this sketch being the eldest of the children.

Joseph Henry Wood received his initial schooling in London, England, a tuition which was supplemented by attendance in the public schools of Pittsfield, Massachusetts. In 1882, in partnership association with his brother, William P. Wood, he became established in business in Pittsfield for the sale of pianos, organs, music and musical instruments and goods generally, under the firm name of Wood Brothers. From an extremely modest beginning the business developed until it became the leading one in its line in western Massachusetts. This magnificent result has been attained by dint of industry, enterprise and business integrity. Its growth has necessitated the establishment of a branch house at North Adams, and for a long period the two stores practically monopolized the music business of Berkshire county. In advancing the musical interests and cultivating the musical taste of the people of this community the firm of Wood Brothers has been a most important factor, both through the handling of instruments of superior make and in securing numerous public entertainments by distinguished artists, vocal and instrumental. A further business connection of Mr. Joseph H. Wood is a considerable interest in the Musgrove Knitting Company, manufacturers of cotton and worsted underwear, at 76 West street, Pittsfield, of which concern Mr. Wood is president. He is also a stockholder and director in the Spark Coil Company, Pittsfield. Mr. Wood is one of the executive committee of the state central committee for the Protection of Fish and Game, and in that capacity has rendered valuable service to the state. He was one of the first of the citizens of Pittsfield to urge the formation of what was originally known as the Riverside Rifle and Gun Club, with which and its successor, the Pittsfield Rod and Gun Club, he has had almost constant official connection since its formation in 1875. He is a member of Crescent Lodge, F. and A. M.; Berkshire Chapter, R. A. M.; Berkshire Council, R. and

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Wm P. Wood.

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S. M.; and Berkshire Commandery, K. T. He married, January 20, 1872, Clara M., daughter of the late Daniel and Eliza (Clark) Dainty. Daniel Dainty was for many years a highly respected merchant of Pittsfield. The children of this union were Clara Mabel, now wife of the Rev. John M. Harris, pastor of the Methodist Episcopal church at Hoosic Falls, New York; the Misses Laura, Maud, and Jessie Alberta Wood, the latter a graduate of Pittsfield high school, class of 1903; and Albert William Wood, graduate of Pittsfield high school, class of 1904. Mrs. Clara M. (Dainty) Wood died November 2, 1893. Two years later Mr. Wood married Miss Melvena Frances Nickerson, daughter of the late Captain Francis and Melvena (Cook) Nickerson, of Provincetown, Cape Cod. The family attend the Methodist Episcopal church, Pittsfield.

WILLIAM PORTER WOOD.

The gentleman whose name introduces these memoirs is one of Pittsfield's substantial business men, who, notwithstanding the demands upon his time of a great and growing business, has ever been dominated by a desire to further every interest and influence that makes for public weal and whose services have been brought into requisition frequently and have been given freely and efficiently in the discharge of numerous and diverse private and public trusts. William Porter Wood was born June 9, 1853, in Nailsworth, Gloucestershire, England, son of John Pooley Wood (see sketch of Joseph Henry Wood).

William P. Wood, second of the children of John Pooley Wood, received his preliminary schooling in London, England, and this was followed by attendance upon the public schools and Carter's Business College of Pittsfield, Massachusetts. His first business connection was as clerk in John Breakey's shoe store on North street. He then learned shoemaking with his father, and this association continued for four years. The following eight years found him in the employ of the Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine Company, for six years of which period he was located in Berkshire county, for one year in Worcester and for one year in Waltham, Massachusetts. He then accepted the management of Cluett & Sons' music house at Pittsfield, and in this connection secured the foundational practical knowledge which with subsequent similar experience and employment so well equipped him for the business which he with his eldest brother, Mr. Joseph H. Wood, established in 1882 under the firm name of Wood Brothers in Pittsfield, Massachusetts, for the sale of pianos, organs, music and musical instruments and goods generally. From an extremely modest start this business has developed rapidly and is now the leading one in its line in western Massachusetts. This magnificent result has been attained by dint of industry, enterprise and business integrity. Its growth has necessitated the establishment of a branch house at North Adams, and the two stores combined practically monopolize the music business of Berkshire county.

William P. Wood is a director of the Wilcox & White Company, of Meriden, Connecticut, manufacturers of the "Angelus," the best of automatic piano players. He has from time to time undertaken, with other public-spirited citizens, to advance the business and general interests of the community in securing the location of various manufacturing plants in or near the county seat. In advancing the musical interests and cultivating the musical taste of the people of Berkshire county the firm of Wood Brothers has been a most important factor both through the handling of instruments of superior make, and securing public entertainments by distinguished artists, vocal and instrumental. William P. Wood was president of the Berkshire County Musical Society, which for a term of years gave annual musical festivals wherein such soloists as Nordica, Blauvelt, Watkins Mills, and others of like fame were participants.

Mr. Wood is staunchly Republican in his political proclivities and has given unstintedly of time, talent and means to secure the success of his party. His services have been in constant requisition as delegate to conventions, local, county and state, since 1888; he has served as a member of the city committee, and continuously since 1898 as member and treasurer of the county committee. In 1892, as a resident of the sixth ward, Mr. Wood was sought by his party as the aldermanic candidate most likely to carry that Democratic stronghold which up to that time had never returned a Republican to the board of aldermen. He was elected to that board, and his exceptionally efficient service in claims and fire department committee work in that body attested the wisdom of his constituents in their choice of a representative. In 1896 he was a member of the state central committee, and in that year also was nominated for the office of county commissioner, to which he was elected by the flattering majority of 3,999. He was re-elected in 1899, and again in 1902. As county commissioner Mr. Wood and his associates have succeeded in establishing a new order of things in the county buildings, especially in the improved facilities installed for their ventilation; and notably in the substitution for a proposed extensive addition, of an admirable plan of re-arrangement whereby much additional space needed for the transaction of the public business was gained at a saving for the people of the sum of $50,000. The county debt has been reduced $60,000 during this period of excellent management with no appreciable addition to the tax rate. Fraternally Mr. Wood is a member of Crescent Lodge, F. and A. M.; Berkshire Chapter, R. A. M.; Berkshire Council and Berkshire Commandery, Knights

Templar. He is past master of his lodge; past high priest of the chapter; past commander of the commandery; past district deputy grand master of the district, and past district deputy grand high priest. He is past chancellor of Berkshire Lodge, Knights of Pythias, a member also of Royal Arcanum, and past master workman of Ancient Order United Workmen.

He was married December 25, 1873, to Ida M., daughter of Edwin Davis, of Pittsfield. Mr. and Mrs. Wood have two sons and two daughters: John E., who is now preparing in the most practical way possible for ultimately engaging in the piano business by learning piano making in the Kranich & Bach factory, New York; George E., clerk in Pittsfield National Bank; E. Grace, wife of A. R. Norton, organist of Simpson Methodist Episcopal church, Brooklyn, New York, and who have one child, Ida Laura Norton; and Elizabeth M., wife of A. U. Brander, vocal teacher, New Glasgow, Nova Scotia, to whom has been born a son, William Wallace Brander. Mrs. A. R. Norton is solo soprano of St. James Episcopal church, Brooklyn. Mr. and Mrs. Wood reside at 48 Onota street, and are members of the South Congregational church.

LAWRENCE C. SWIFT, M. D.

Dr. Lawrence Chew Swift, for a number of years a leading physician of Pittsfield, Massachusetts, was of excellent ancestry, numbering among his forebears several who rendered conspicuous service to the patriot cause during the Revolutionary period.

Thomas Swift, the founder of the family of that name in America, was a son of Robert Swift, of Rotherham, Yorkshire, England. The town records of Dorchester, Massachusetts, show that he had land granted him there in November, 1634, was admitted freeman in 1635.

and was a member of the Rev. Mr. Wareham's church in 1636, with his wife Elizabeth. She was probably a daughter of Bernard Capen, who came from Dorchester, England, and died in Dorchester, Massachusetts, November 8, 1638, and who had been a representative several times, and was prominent in public affairs. Thomas Swift held many town offices, and town meetings were held at his house. He had ten children. The second was

Thomas Swift, born in Dorchester, Massachusetts, June 17, 1635, died at Milton, Massachusetts, January 26, 1717-18. He married, December 9, 1657, Elizabeth Vose, died January 26, 1676, daughter of Robert Vose, of Milton. He married (second), October 16, 1676, Sarah Clapp, who died February 4, 1717-18. He received land in Milton from his father-in-law in 1659, and that with other lots was the original homestead and remained in the family until 1835. He was a member of the church in Dorchester, and a founder of the First Church in Milton, April 24, 1678, and became a deacon August 20, 1682. His wife was admitted to the church October 2, 1681, by letter from the church in Dorchester. He held many town offices, was representative and a lieutenant, and was appointed to take charge of the Neponset Indians. The youngest of his six children was

Colonel Samuel Swift, born in Milton, December 10, 1683, died October 13, 1747. He married, November 6, 1707, Ann Holman, who died May 19, 1769, daughter of Thomas Holman, of Milton. Colonel Swift was one of the wealthiest and most influential men in Milton, was a judge of the court of common pleas, colonel of militia, representative, and selectman for upwards of twenty years. He was father of eleven children, of whom the fifth was

Samuel Swift, born in Milton, June 9, 1715, died August 30, 1775. He married in 1738, Eliphal Tilley, born February 7, 1713, daughter of Samuel and Eliphal Tilley. He married (second), October 5, 1757, Ann Foster, born October 3, 1729, died May 8, 1788, daughter of Captain Hopestill and Sarah (Allen) Foster.

Mr. Swift was graduated from Harvard College in 1735. He studied law and located in Boston, and soon became one of its most influential citizens. His zeal and resolution led many Bostonians to secrete their arms when General Gage desired to have them brought in, and he presided at a meeting where it was agreed to use the arms and pitchforks and axes in an attack upon the British troops on the common. General Gage heard of this and imprisoned Mr. Swift and others. His incarceration brought on a disease from which Mr. Swift did not recover and, as it was expressed by President Adams, "he was a martyr to freedom's cause." The fifth of his nine children was

Dr. Foster Swift, born in Boston, Massachusetts, in January, 1760, died August 18, 1835. He married, February 18, 1783, Deborah Delano, born September, 1762, died June 3, 1824, daughter of Captain Thomas and Elizabeth Delano, of Nantucket. Mrs. Swift was descended from Philip de Launoy, who served Charles V of France in 1543, and whose ancestry has been traced back three centuries earlier. Dr. Swift began to study medicine in 1779, and about 1780 was appointed surgeon on the sloop-of-war "Portsmouth," which was captured. He was imprisoned at St. Lucie, and escaped with others after remaining there for thirteen months by capturing a vessel lying in the harbor. In November, 1782, he went to Virginia, carrying a letter to General Washington, who gave him friendly aid, but he lost his health and returned to Nantucket. He removed to Dartmouth and later to Taunton, where he practiced medicine until 1809, when he removed to Boston. He was made post surgeon in the army and died while in the performance of his duty in New London. Of his six children the eldest was

General Joseph Gardner Swift, LL. D., born in Nantucket, Massachusetts, December 3, 1783, died July 23, 1865. He married, June 6, 1805, Louisa Margaret Walker, born October 14, 1788, died November 15, 1855, daughter of Captain James Walker, of Wilmington, North Carolina. An exhaustive biographical sketch of General Swift, who was the first graduate from the National Military Academy, West Point, has been published. He was father of twelve children, of whom the seventh was

McRee Swift, born in New York, April 15, 1819. He has been a successful civil engineer, largely engaged in the construction and management of railroads in various states of the Union, and also in various important manufacturing enterprises. He married, September 15, 1842, Abby Hortense Chew, daughter of Thomas John Chew, U. S. N. Of this marriage were born ten children, of whom the fifth was

Lawrence Chew Swift, M. D., born February 24, 1852. He was graduated in 1879 from the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York city, and in 1880 served an interneship in Charity Hospital. He was one of the leading physicians of Pittsfield, Massachusetts.

Dr. Swift was married April 16, 1884, to Miss Mabel Bruce Griffith, daughter of Colonel Joseph M. Griffith, of Des Moines, Iowa. She died and he married (second), on June 2, 1896, Miss Mary Gatch, also of Des Moines, Iowa. Dr. Swift died June 1, 1905.

HENRY A. FRANCIS.

Henry Almiron Francis, general manager and treasurer of the Pontoosuc Woolen Company, Pittsfield, Massachusetts, comes of an honorable ancestry dating from early colonial times. He was born in Pittsfield, October 6, 1861.

Robert Francis appears in Wethersfield, Connecticut, in 1651, where he died January 2, 1712. His common lot in Wethersfield was

No. 56. He was surveyor of highways, 1675 and 1685. His wife was Joan, whose family name is unknown; she died January 29, 1705. Their fourth child was

Sergeant John Francis, born in Wethersfield, September 4, 1658. One authority says he died February 18, 1708, aged fifty-three, but the New England Register (Vol. XVII, p. 262) gives date as December 28, 1711. He married, February 10, 1680, Sarah ...., who died. He married (second), April 3, 1682, Mercy Chittenden, born 1662, died October 13, 1745, aged eighty-three. He had fourteen children by his second wife. The eighth was

Robert Francis, born in Wethersfield, January 29, 1697, married Elizabeth Butler. They had five children. The fourth was

Captain William Francis, born in Wethersfield, February 11, 1730, died in Pittsfield, Massachusetts, March 13, 1818. He married, October 1, 1753, Phebe Woodhouse, born in Wethersfield, Connecticut, November 26, 1730, daughter of Joseph and Dorothy (Buck) Woodhouse. He probably married (second) Huldah ...., who died in Pittsfield, February 20, 1820, aged eighty-nine, according to the Pittsfield Sun, which describes her as his relict. He was an early settler of Pittsfield, was appointed a fence viewer 1761; was a Revolutionary soldier; was on the town list 1772, with a family of nine persons, and was on the census of 1786. He had six children. The first was

Robert Francis, born 1755, died in Pittsfield, March 7, 1848. He married Sarah Hubbard, born 1761, died February 1, 1847, aged eighty-six, daughter of Daniel and Naomi (Root) Hubbard. He was a Revolutionary soldier. He had eleven children. The first was

Daniel Hubbard Francis, born in Pittsfield, January 13, 1783, died April 25, 1850. He married, September 5, 1824, Mahala Chapman, born September, 1784, died February 7, 1850, daughter of Daniel and

Lucy (Talcott) Chapman. He was one of the fifteen original members of the Baptist church in 1850. He had six children. The second was

Deacon Almiron Daniel Francis, born May 11, 1807, died December 12, 1899. He married, April 17, 1829, Lucy Churchill, born June 12, 1799, died October 30, 1865, daughter of John and Mehitabel (Hubbard) Churchill. He married (second) widow Mary (Jackson) Merrill, and (third) Mrs. Margaret B. Ray. He had three children by his first wife. The third was

James Dwight Francis, born in Pittsfield, December 23, 1837, died September 29, 1886. He married, June 15, 1859, Martha J. Tower, of Lanesboro, born in Williamstown, Massachusetts, May 9, 1838, died August 29, 1882, daughter of Justus and Emeline (Talcott) Tower. He married (second) at Arlington, New Jersey, September 29, 1885, Anna Maria Fabricius, of Pittsfield, born May 9, 1864, daughter of George and Julia (Mack) Fabricius. He had five children: 1. Henry Almiron, born October 6, 1861, married Agnes Bartlett. 2. George Dwight, born January 22, 1866, died March 27, 1886. 3. Frederick Tower, born November 21, 1869. 4. Clifford, born March 3, 1872. 5. Robert Talcott, born December 7, 1873.

Henry Almiron Francis, born in Pittsfield, October 6, 1861, married, June 6, 1894, Agnes Bartlett, daughter of General William Francis and Agnes (Pomeroy) Bartlett. He is general manager and treasurer of the Pontoosuc Woolen Company, one of the oldest and most successful companies in western Massachusetts. Mrs. Francis is descended from Robert Bartlett, who came from England before 1640, and settled at Newbury, Massachusetts, where he died before 1647. His son Richard, born in England, had Samuel, born 1646, and the latter had son Thomas, who married Sarah Webster, and had Enoch, who married a daughter of Dr. Joshua Bayley, of Haverhill, formerly a surgeon in the

British navy. Bailey Bartlett, born in Haverhill, 1750, was a member of the legislature, delegate to state conventions, member of congress, and sheriff of Essex county nearly forty years. He married Peggy White, a daughter of John White, Jr., and a descendant of William White, an early settler of Haverhill. Their son was

Charles L. Bartlett, who married Harriet Plummer, of an old Essex county family. He was a commission merchant in Boston. He had five children. His only son was

William Francis Bartlett, the father of Mrs. Francis. He was one of the most distinguished soldiers who served from Massachusetts in the civil war, entering the army April 17, 1861 (two days after the capture of Fort Sumter by the South Carolina rebels), while a junior at Harvard College, becoming a captain July 10, same year. He was in the battle of Ball's Bluff, October 24, 1861, and distinguished himself. At the siege of Yorktown, Virginia, he was struck by a rifle ball, April 24, 1862, and lost his leg in consequence. Recovering, he became colonel of the Forty-ninth Regiment, Massachusetts Infantry Volunteers, November, 1862; sailed for New Orleans, January, 1863, and later marched to Port Hudson, where, May 27, he led his regiment on horseback, the only mounted man on the field. Three months later his regiment was mustered out at Pittsfield. He recruited the Fifty-seventh Infantry Regiment during the fall, and was appointed colonel March 28, 1864. The citizens of Winthrop, where his father lived, presented him a sword. He was again wounded, May, 1864, at the battle of the Wilderness, in Virginia. In June he was promoted brigadier general, and assigned to the Ninth Army Corps. At the storming of Petersburg, July 30, he was taken prisoner, and was not exchanged for two months. In June and July, 1865, having previously been out of health, he was made commander of the First Division, Ninth Army Corps, near Washington, although not entirely recovered. Six months later he was given six months' leave of absence, and was mustered out of service in July, 1866. He was brevetted major general of volunteers March 13, 1865.

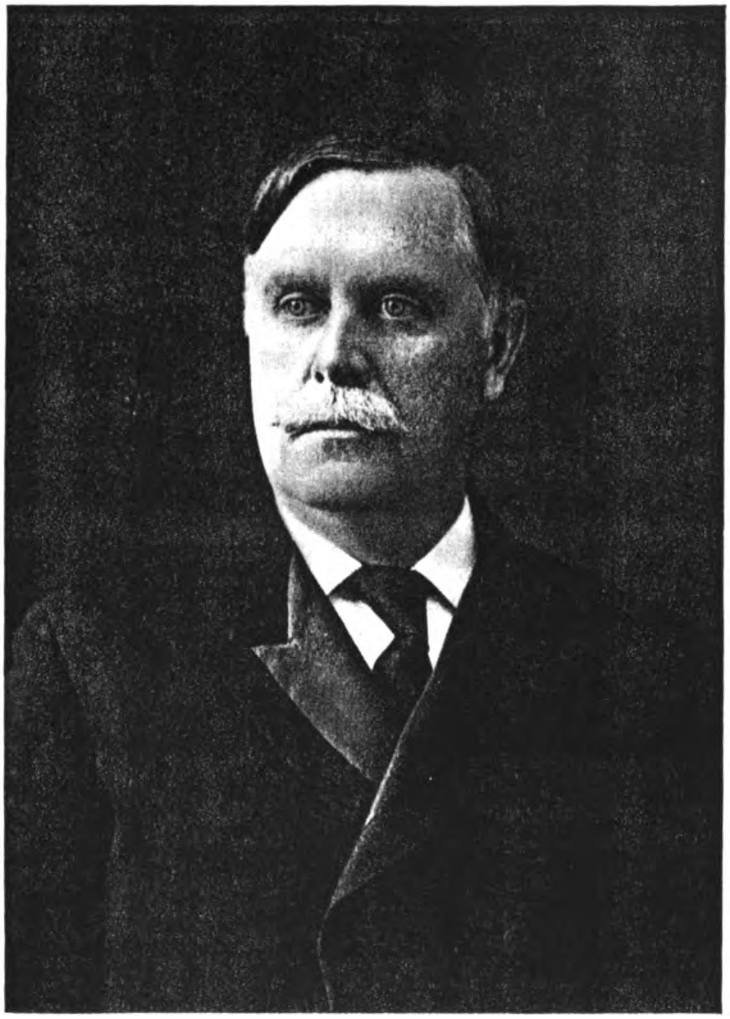
General Bartlett married, October 14, 1865, Miss Agnes Pomeroy, of Pittsfield, and had six children, of whom Mrs. Francis is one. He was treasurer and general manager of Pomeroy Iron Works, at West Stockbridge, and was also in the paper business. In 1873 and 1874 he was in charge of the Powhatan Iron Company at Richmond, Virginia. He became senior warden of St. Stephen's Protestant Episcopal church in Pittsfield in 1871. He was an eloquent speaker, and was beloved by all who knew him. That his splendid military services were appreciated by the people of his native state has been shown by the fact that his statue is to be placed in the State House in Boston, executed by the celebrated sculptor, Daniel Chester French, at his studio in Glendale, Berkshire county.

Mr. Francis is also descended from John Churchill, who came to Plymouth, 1643, and married (1644) Hannah Pontus, daughter of William Pontus. They had a son John, born 1652, which son married (1672) Sarah Hicks, and had Barnabas, born 1686, married Lydia Harlow, born 1689. They had nine children. The eighth was Ebenezer Churchill, born November 9, 1732, married Jean Fisher. They had six children. The fifth was John Churchill, born June 23, 1763, died in Pittsfield, January 8, 1849; married (1789) Hitty Hubbard, born December 17, 1767, died September 1, 1843, daughter of Deacon James and Martha (Livermore) Hubbard. They had ten children. The sixth was Lucy, born June 12, 1799, married Almiron D. Francis, and they were the grandparents of Henry A. Francis. (For the Pomeroy ancestry of Mrs. Francis see Theodore L. Pomeroy.)

HON. JOHN CRAWFORD CROSBY.

Few men of his years have been called to the duties of as many offices of large responsibility as has the gentleman whose name introduces these memoirs, and none could have discharged those duties with more efficiency and integrity. His official career has included services to his city, county, commonwealth and the country at large, and this notwithstanding the demands of a markedly successful legal practice, which latter is now having its natural climacteric in his occupancy of the bench as one of the justices of the Superior Court of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

John Crosby, grandfather of Judge John Crawford Crosby, was born in the city of Dublin, Ireland, December 30, 1799, and came to the United States when eleven years of age with the family of his father, who settled in Sheffield, Berkshire county, Massachusetts. John Crosby became one of the leading agriculturists of that locality, with a large landed estate. He married Hannah Curtis (for genealogy see "Curtis Family," this publication), by whom he had three children, one who died in early life, John Crosby, and Harriet, who married Richard Perkins, a farmer of Sheffield and a Union soldier who met his death at Winchester during the Civil war. John Crosby (Sr.) died February 7, 1886; his wife December 30, 1892. Their son, John Crosby, father of Judge Crosby, was born in Sheffield, February 15, 1829, received such education as was afforded by the public schools of the day, the while assisting in the cultivation of the homestead farm. As a young man his services were sought in the fulfillment of the duties of numerous local offices and shortly after attaining his majority he was appointed deputy to Sheriff Edward F. Ensign, being retained in that capacity throughout the administrations of Sheriff Ensign and of his successors,



John C. Crosby

Sheriffs George S. Willis and Graham A. Root, a period covering a quarter of a century. In 1860 Deputy Sheriff Crosby removed from Sheffield to Stockbridge, and while at the later place was chairman of the board of selectmen, as such being actively identified with the raising of troops in defense of the Union. In 1868, at the request of Sheriff Root, Deputy Crosby took up his residence in Pittsfield, where he continued to live up to the time of his decease, December 17, 1902. He was appointed in 1875, by Governor Gaston, a member of the Massachusetts state detective force, an office which he held for several years, during his incumbency rendering conspicuous service in some of the most important criminal cases that had been tried up to that time. He was for several years one of Pittsfield's board of assessors, and his services were frequently called into requisition as administrator and executor in the settlement of estates.

In 1886 he was elected sheriff of Berkshire county, re-elected thereto in 1889, and again in 1892, serving three full terms of three years each. An onerous duty which devolved upon him as sheriff was the carying out of the sentence of execution of William Coy for the atrocious murder of John Whalen. During his term of service as sheriff each grand jury at its sitting of the court reported after due inspection of the jail and house of correction an excellence of condition and efficiency of management of both institutions, the especial charges of the sheriff. It has been said of Sheriff Crosby that he "knew every man, woman and child in Berkshire county;" it is certain that he enjoyed and merited a large measure of the confidence and esteem of all who knew him.

He married, February 17, 1858, Margaret, daughter of Andrew and Anna (McIndoe) Crawford, both natives of Scotland, and residents for many years of the city of New York, where Mr. Crawford was a contractor and builder.

John Crawford Crosby was born in Sheffield, Berkshire county, Massachusetts, June 15, 1859, attended the public and high schools of Pittsfield, and was graduated from Eastman's Business College, Poughkeepsie, New York, in 1878; began the study of law in the office of Hon. Marshall Wilcox, of Pittsfield, and was graduated from the law department of Boston University and admitted to the bar in 1882. He established himself for the practice of his profession in Pittsfield under especially favorable auspices for ten years; he occupied offices with the late United States Senator Henry L. Dawes, and from 1894 to 1905 was in partnership association with John F. Noxon, the present district attorney. Summed up briefly, Judge Crosby's professional career may be said to have been successful both in the extent and character of his practice, the partnership association especially being prolific of a patronage and lucrativeness of practice second to none in Berkshire county.

Judge Crosby is a Democrat of the stalwart type and has rendered valiant service thereto in every campaign from the attainment of his majority up to the date of his accession to the state judiciary. He served as a member of the Pittsfield school committee from 1884 to 1890; was a representative in the state legislature in 1886 and 1887, serving on the rules and railroads committees; following which, in 1888 and 1889, he was state senator, serving as chairman of the committee on Probate and insolvency, chairman of the committee on mercantile affairs, and as a member of the judiciary committee. During his senatorial career it devolved upon him to secure the city charter for Pittsfield.

In 1890 he was elected as the Democratic candidate to the Fifty-second Congress from the then Twelfth Massachusetts Congressional

District. During this term he was present at every roll call and introduced more bills and petitions than any other member from Massachusetts. He served on military affairs and post-office and post roads committees, taking an especially active interest in the work of the latter and securing the passage of various bills for the improvement of the postal service. He was defeated for re-election in 1892 by a plurality of less than 200 out of a total of 35,111 votes.

He was elected third mayor of Pittsfield for two terms, 1894 and 1895, an administration which was marked by diverse and important public improvements; during this period the central station of Pittsfield fire department was erected and thoroughly equipped; the beautiful high school building constructed, and the Redfield, Russell and Briggs schools built. It was Mayor Crosby who appointed the first board of license commissioners. He was a delegate to the Democratic national convention which in 1896 at Chicago, Illinois, nominated William Jennings Bryan for the presidency. He was elected city solicitor of Pittsfield and served as such from 1899 to 1903, inclusive. He was Democratic candidate for attorney general of Massachusetts in 1901 and was defeated, and defeated again in 1904 as candidate for lieutenant governor on the ticket with William L. Douglas, who was elected governor by a majority of 35,000. Although defeated by 18,000 votes, Mr. Crosby led the remainder of his ticket by 8,000.

He was appointed one of the justices of the superior court of Massachusetts by Governor Douglas and unanimously confirmed by a Republican council, January 25, 1905. He was for several years member at large of the Democratic state committee, resigning that office upon his appointment to the justiceship. A political organization of which he was a member and first president, and in which he took an especial pride and interest, was the Young Men's Democratic Club of

Massachusetts, the well directed efforts of which are generally conceded to have resulted in the election for three consecutive terms of William E. Russell as governor of the commonwealth. He declined a re-election as president of this club because of his election to Congress.

Judge Crosby married, February 4, 1897, Henrietta, daughter of the late Captain Nathan Richards of New London, Connecticut. Mrs. Crosby is a lineal descendant of Elder William Brewster, and numbers among her direct and collateral ancestral connections numerous of the most interesting descendants of the early colonial settlers (including Roger Williams), some of whom bore arms for the mother country in the French and Indian war and against her in the wars of the Revolution and of 1812.

THEODORE POMEROY.

The family from which was descended Theodore Pomeroy, late of Pittsfield, Massachusetts, claim descent from Sir Ralph de Pomeroy, a knight of William the Conqueror, and received lands in Devon and Somerset. In Devon the ruins of the castle of Berry Pomeroy may still be seen.

Eltweed Pomeroy was in Dorchester, Massachusetts, in 1630, and probably came over in the "Mary and John." He settled in Windsor, Connecticut, in 1638. His wife died in 1655, and he married (second) Lydia, widow of Thomas Parsons, and in 1672 removed to Northampton to live with his son Medad, and died there in March, 1673. He had three children born in Dorchester, and five in Windsor, Connecticut. The fourth was

Medad Pomeroy, who was baptized in Windsor, August, 1638, died December 30, 1716. He married, November 21, 1661, Experience Woodward, daughter of Henry Woodward. She died June 8, 1686.

He married (second) September 8, 1686, widow Abigail Chauncey. She died April 15, 1704. He married (third) widow Hannah Noble. He was town clerk of Northampton, Massachusetts, for several years, a deacon in the church, and representative six times between 1677 and 1692. His fourth son by his first wife was

Ebenezer Pomeroy, born in Northampton, May 30, 1669. He was known as Major Pomeroy, and was one of the commissioners for the settlement of Sheffield, in Berkshire county, and was prominent in establishing the Indian mission at Stockbridge. As King's attorney he acted in the trial of some Indians for murder in 1696. His son was

Colonel Seth Pomeroy, who was a manufacturer of fire-arms and an officer in the French and Indian war. At the beginning of the Revolution the first Provincial Congress appointed him one of four brigadiers, but he declined the honor, serving as a volunteer at the battle of Bunker Hill. Later he served as a colonel, and died in February, 1777, at Peekskill, New York, while in command of the post there. His son was

Lemuel Pomeroy, who lived on the original grant of Southampton. His son was

Lemuel Pomeroy, born in Southampton, Massachusetts, August 18, 1778, died August 25, 1849. He was first married in 1796, and lost his wife and child in less than a year. He married (second), in 1800, Hart Lester, of Griswold, Connecticut, born 1781, died August 12, 1852, in her seventy-first year. Mrs. Pomeroy was admitted to the Union Church in 1809 as an original member. She was probably descended from Andrew Lester, who first appears at Gloucester, Massachusetts, where he was licensed to keep a house of entertainment, February 26, 1648-9. He had four children recorded there, and removed to New London, Connecticut, in 1651. He married three times.

Mr. Pomeroy came to Pittsfield in 1799, and bought the Bement place on East street, now owned and occupied by Miss Mary J. Cooley, daughter of the late William B. Cooley. In 1800 he bought the lot of eleven acres on the opposite side of East street, extending eighty rods from the John C. Williams place, now St. Stephen's rectory, to Mrs. Ensign H. Kellogg's place. Pomeroy's lane (now Pomeroy's avenue) was laid out and a workshop built on the east corner, where Mr. Pomeroy advertised general blacksmithing, sleighs, wagons and plows. His shop burned down in 1805, and, building a larger one, he soon began to make muskets exclusively. In 1808 he bought the forge built in 1806 by Jason Mills, on the site of the present Taconic Mills, and soon made two thousand muskets a year, and from 1816 to 1846 had a contract with the United States government, renewing it every five years. Besides supplying the government, he turned out about two hundred muskets a year for general use. In 1823 he put up a brick building, adding a trip-hammer shop in 1828. The muskets were finished at the shop at the corner of East street and Pomeroy's lane. He gave up making muskets in 1846, when the government adopted the percussion musket and established the armory at Springfield, Massachusetts. In 1826 he bought the United States cantonment grounds of twenty acres for $760, removed the barracks, and erected the three brick buildings used first by his son-in-law, Professor Chester Dewey, for a seminary for young men, called the Berkshire Gymnasium, which was incorporated in 1829. After 1836 the buildings were occupied by the famous Maplewood Young Ladies' Institute, and now form part of the Maplewood Hotel, one of the leading summer hotels of Berkshire county.

Mr. Pomeroy was prominent in all local affairs. He did much to secure the location of the Western Railroad, now the Boston & Albany division of the New York Central & Hudson River Railroad, and was a director of the Agricultural Bank from 1825 to 1848. He was also a director of the Boston & Albany Railroad from 1839 until his death. He first engaged in the woolen business in 1817, taking a lease of mills that had not been profitable to the owners, and held the lease until 1824, when he associated himself with a distant kinsman, Josiah Pomeroy, the firm being Josiah Pomeroy & Co. They bought out the old stockholders gradually, and by 1827 had become owners of the property, which included the land for one mile along the Housatonic river. In 1830 Mr. Pomeroy bought out the interest of Josiah Pomeroy, and took into the firm his sons Theodore, Robert and Edward, as Lemuel Pomeroy & Sons, and they conducted a successful business for ten years, making satinets and other fabrics. In 1852 the Pomeroy brothers built a larger mill. Theodore was the business manager, and Robert was connected with the firm until his death. Lemuel Pomeroy had eleven children. The eighth was

Theodore Pomeroy, born September 2, 1813, baptized November 24, 1813, died September 26, 1881. He married, at Utica, New York, September 14, 1836, Fanny Smith Bacon, daughter of Hon. Ezekiel and Abbie (Smith) Bacon. She died in New York city, January 30, 1851, and he married (second), at Pine Plains, New York, October 7, 1852, Mary E. Harris, daughter of Colonel Silas H. and Maria E. Harris. She died, and he married (third), February 1, 1866, Miss Laura C. Knapp, of New York, born at Newburyport, Massachusetts, February 25, 1831, died in Pittsfield, October 29, 1890.

Mr. Pomeroy was admitted to the church in 1832. He was educated at the school of his brother-in-law, Professor Dewey, previously alluded to, and learned the woolen business from the foundation in his father's factory. His father arranged to have his woolen business carried on by his sons Theodore, Robert and Edward, as L. Pomeroy's

Sons, but the two latter named, not liking the business as well as Theodore, sold him their interest. Mr. Pomeroy was a stockholder and director in the Pittsfield Bank from its incorporation, and a director in the Berkshire Life Insurance Company until his health failed. He held a controlling interest in the Greylock Mills at North Adams at the time of his death. He was especially generous and open-hearted, and was always to be relied upon to aid in all movements for the promotion of the welfare and advancement of the town. He had several children. His son by his third wife was Theodore L. Pomeroy, now living in Pittsfield.

Robert Pomeroy, born June 30, 1817, baptized June 20, 1818, died December 12, 1889. He married Mary C. Jenkins, born in Hudson, New York, July 31, 1820, died August 22, 1889, daughter of Edward and Sarah Jenkins. He and his wife were admitted to the church in 1843. He lived in the old homestead on East street, which has been torn down since his death. He had several children, of whom one was Agnes Pomeroy, who married General William Francis Bartlett, and their daughter Agnes became the wife of Henry A. Francis. (See Sketch of H. A. Francis, in this work.)

EDWARD DORR GRIFFIN JONES.

The significant business successes are achieved by men who have the wit to use and the wisdom to grasp opportunity.

When the gentleman whose name introduces these memoirs found himself at East Lee, Berkshire county, a half century since environed by a network of paper mills, and foresaw the giant strides which this industry was inevitably destined to take, he added to his modest milling establishment the necessary equipment to embark in a small way in the

E L Jones

making of paper mill machinery. In keeping with his habit of doing thoroughly well whatever he undertook he speedily acquired the reputation among the neighboring manufacturers of an ability and integrity in carrying out to the letter and with expedition such contracts as were entrusted to him, and to this local recognition was steadily added an ever increasing patronage until his company had attained high national rank, and numbered among its patrons leading paper manufacturers of the United States, France, Sweden, Canada, China and Japan.

The exacting demands of a great and growing business did not deter Mr. Jones from giving much of his time and splendid business ability to the community in which he lived, and this he was impelled to do solely through good citizenship, and not for either emolument or fame, for his public service was largely without remuneration and he was essentially a modest man and without aspiration for any character of notoriety.

With his growing success as a manufacturer Mr. Jones found a necessity for seeking fields for investment and thus became interested in various local financial institutions, and here the wisdom of his counsel found frequent test and his services upon numerous directorates were brought into requisition.

Nor did he neglect the social duties of life, fraternizing with and being appreciated by the best men of his community. He stood high in Masonic circles and was a consistent and valuable member of the Methodist Episcopal church. He was in short a Christian gentleman, measuring up to that full stature in every responsibility assumed by or thrust upon him.

He was born September 22, 1824, in Otis, Berkshire county, Massachusetts, of which place his grandfather Adonijah Jones is enumerated as one of the first settlers. (See " A History of Berkshire County "

—1829.) The latter was of Welsh descent and was born August 20, 1748, and died December 18, 1820. His wife, who was Ann McElwain, was born February 27, 1753, and died December 18, 1831. Of their children Eber Jones, father of the immediate subject of these memoirs, was born June 7, 1787, and died April 4, 1860. The wife of Eber Jones, Betsey (Pelton) Jones, was born April 20, 1794, and died April 13, 1886. The latter was a daughter of Captain Samuel and Mary (Woodworth) Pelton, the former (a Revolutionary soldier) born May 9, 1757, died January 28, 1849; his wife, born June 21, 1761, died March 19, 1848. The other children of Eber and Betsey (Pelton) Jones were Orville Orlando Jones, born June 18, 1814, died October 26, 1902; Samuel Pelton Jones, born January 17, 1817, and now living in San Diego, California; Mary Eliza (Jones) Barker, born June 2, 1819, died September 14, 1885; Eber Loomis Jones, born May 13, 1827, died in childhood, and Harley Leander Jones, born August 30, 1831, died November 30, 1876.

Eber Jones removed from Otis with his family to engage in business as a jeweler in Brooklyn, New York, during the childhood of their son Edward, and there the latter received his initial schooling. The family subsequently located upon a farm at Wellington, Ohio, where Edward assisted in the cultivating of the paternal acres until he had attained his majority, when he returned to his native county and there learned the trade of millwright with his uncle Timothy. Always capable, industrious and economical, he was able in a few years to establish himself in business, an important and profitable early part of which was as agent for the sale of turbine wheels manufactured by the James Leffell Company of Springfield, Ohio. The addition of the business of equipping paper mills and the manufacture of paper mill machinery was added, as above mentioned, and soon became the feature and eventually the exclusive manufacturing interest. He sold his East Lee interests in 1866 to Henry Couch and Freeland Oakley (former employe), and immediately thereafter formed a Pittsfield connection for the same class of manufactures, which eventuated in the present, the E. D. Jones & Sons Company, in which he continued to be engaged up to the time of his decease, December 30, 1904. Of this company he was president and director; vice-president and director of the Third National Bank of Pittsfield; president and director of the Central Block Corporation; vice-president of the Co-operative Bank; director of the Keith Paper Company, of Turner's Falls, Massachusetts. He was a member of the Park Club of Pittsfield; of Berkshire Commandery, Knights Templar, and a thirty-second degree Mason. He was one of the board of trustees of his church and a lifelong and stalwart member of the Republican party.

His political career had its inception in 1879-80, when he acceptably represented the third Berkshire district in the legislature. He was returned to the state senate in 1886-87, where he again rendered efficient service. His conspicuously valuable public service, however, was as a member of Pittsfield's board of public works (1891-99), of which body he was chairman during the years which marked a period of most important development in the county seat, viz., the installation of its sewerage system. To this work he gave the best thoughts of his well matured practical mind and his associates freely accord to Mr. Jones the credit in large measure for the splendid results accomplished for the municipality in that connection.

Mr. Jones was thrice married. His first wife, to whom he was wedded November 10, 1849, was Nancy E. M., daughter of Francis and Zilla Breckenridge. Mrs. Jones died leaving one child, Italia N. Jones, who was born February 5, 1853; married April 9, 1874, Everett

G. Goodell, by whom she had one child, Lena J. Goodell, who died in infancy; Mrs. Goodell died December 25, 1893.

The second marriage of Mr. Jones, October 20, 1858, was to Ardilla H., daughter of Levi W. and Mercy (Hamblin) Herrick. Ardilla (Herrick) Jones was born June 30, 1836, and died April 6, 1866, leaving two children, Harley Eber and Edward Archie Jones. (See sketch, this publication.) Harley Eber Jones was born September 24, 1861, and died September 24, 1896. He married, April 16, 1885, Libbie, daughter of Samuel H. and Margaret (Noble) Hancock. A child born of this union August 5, 1887, is Margaret Ardilla Jones.

Mr. E. D. G. Jones' third wife, who survives him, was Arwilla Bartlett Noble, daughter of John S. and Mary Ann (Granger) Noble. She was born December 18, 1843. She has had three children, Leffell Noble Jones, born November 8, 1872, died July 17, 1873; Mary Elvira Jones, born August 25, 1874, died August 8, 1875; and Samuel Ralph Jones, born March 29, 1878, now in business with the E. D. Jones & Son Company.

EDWARD ARCHIE JONES.

The numerous strong men of Berkshire county who have passed away, whose indomitable wills, business sagacity, enterprise, industry and integrity were responsible for the most enduring and valuable of monuments, the great, thriving, manufacturing establishments of the community, fortunately in a number of instances left sons who are proving fully equal to the large responsibilities which were their heritage. A case in point is that of the gentleman whose name introduces this narrative, son of Edward Dorr Griffin Jones, the details of whose interesting career are contained herein.

Edward Archie Jones was born in East Lee, Berkshire county, Massachusetts, November 3, 1863. His initial schooling was obtained in Pittsfield and this was supplemented by an academic course at Peekskill Military Academy, class of 1882. He then entered Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Boston, taking the mechanical engineering course, losing one year by reason of illness, and graduating from the institution with the class of 1887.

Immediately thereafter he entered the designing room of his father's establishment and was given a partnership interest therein in June, 1890, the plant being operated under the name E. D. Jones' Sons & Co., the members of which were E. D. G. Jones and his sons, Harley E. and Edward Archie Jones and Walter T. Noble. The business combined the manufacturing interests of E. D. G. Jones and William Clark & Co.

In May, 1893, a corporation—E. D. Jones' & Sons Co.—was formed with E. D. Jones, president; Harley E. Jones, treasurer, and Edward Archie Jones, secretary, the last named succeeding to the treasurership upon his brother's decease in 1896, and to its presidency upon the demise of his father in 1904.

Mr. Jones is a director of the Pittsfield National and Pittsfield Co-Operative Banks, President of Central Block Corporation, and a member of the board of directors of Keith Paper Co., one of the great industries of Turners Falls, Massachusetts.

He was elected in 1903 to represent Ward 4 in the city council of Pittsfield and served efficiently on the finance, fire department, fuel and lighting, and alms house and poor committees for the full term of two years, being then elected by a large majority as alderman from the same ward. He is a member of Crescent Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, and Royal Arcanum.

He married, October 7, 1891, Isabel Amelia, daughter of Charles

M. and Amelia (Henry) Abbe of Springfield, Massachusetts. Mr. and Mrs. Jones have one son, Charles Edward Jones, born January 7, 1894. The family residence is 152 Wendell avenue.

HON. FRANCIS E. WARREN.

Hon. Francis Emroy Warren, United States senator from Wyoming, whose varied career includes gallant conduct in the Union army during the civil war, the successful conduct of important financial and commercial enterprises, and conspicuously useful service in governmental affairs—local, state and national—traces his ancestry in direct line to the Warrens who landed on the New England shores when the Pilgrim Fathers were painfully laying the foundations of the great Republic.

He was born in Hinsdale, Berkshire county, Massachusetts, June 20, 1844. His boyhood was passed upon a farm, and his education from the age of eight to fifteen was limited to attendance at the district school during a few weeks of midwinter. He then took employment with dairymen for a few summers in order to earn means wherewith to maintain himself while attending Hinsdale Academy during the winter months. His education was not completed when the civil war broke out, and he laid aside his school books and labors to enter the army in response to the call of President Lincoln. As a private soldier and non-commissioned officer he served with courage and fidelity in the Forty-ninth Regiment, Massachusetts Volunteers, during the stupendous struggle. He participated in the operations on the lower Mississippi under General Banks, including the engagements at Plain's Store and Donaldsonville, Louisiana, and about Port Hudson, Mississippi. During the siege of the latter famous stronghold his own and other regiments were asked to furnish a contingent of two volunteers from each company for the dangerous duty of preceding the column of attack, tearing away the abattis and filling up with fascines the broad, deep ditch in front of the enemy's fortifications, rifle pits and bastions bristling with heavy artillery. Warren was one of three gallant volunteers. As the "forlorn hope," as it was termed, marched upon the works, fire was opened upon it from all of the opposing batteries and concealed infantry. The loss was terrible, a very large percentage of the assaulting forces being killed or wounded. The fascine which Warren carried was struck by a cannon shot, and, though not seriously injured, he was stunned and lay unconscious for a considerable time. In later years congress and the president recognized the part taken in this affair by Senator Warren, and awarded him the congressional medal of honor, which is only bestowed for exceptional gallantry in battle.

After being honorably mustered out of service, Mr. Warren returned to his native town, where he accepted employment as superintendent of the George Plunkett thoroughbred stock farm. He remained here until early in the spring of 1868, when he decided to go west. For several months in 1868 he was engaged as superintendent of a portion of the track laying on the new line of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway, then building from Des Moines, Iowa, to Council Bluffs. In June of the same year, at an urgent request of Mr. A. R. Converse, formerly of Windsor, Massachusetts, he went to Cheyenne, Wyoming Territory, to take charge of the latter's mercantile business. At that time Cheyenne was a frontier place of tents, cabins and shacks, with no semblance of permanency, the terminus of the Union Pacific having moved westward. There was a general feeling that its existence was but a matter of a few months, and that it would soon become one of the "dead cities of the plains," marking the advancing line of the railroad.

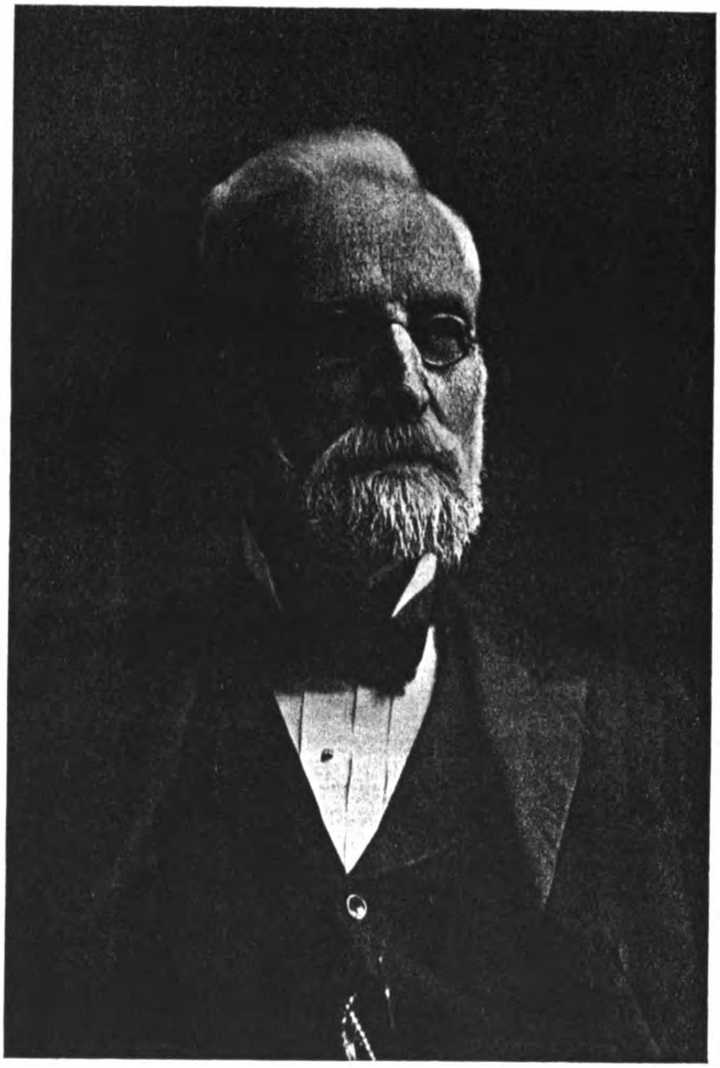
Mr. Warren did not share in the feeling, and he decided to make Cheyenne his permanent home. How abundantly his judgment was vindicated is discerned in the beautiful capital of the state of Wyoming. During the thirty-six years which have elapsed since its founding, Mr. Warren has been one of the essential factors in the business and political life, not only of the city, but of the commonwealth, and, to some extent, of the nation at large.

In 1871 Mr. Warren became a partner of his employer, the firm for six years being Converse & Warren; at the expiration of that time he purchased Mr. Converse's interest and the style of the firm was F. E. Warren, later F. E. Warren & Company, and, still a few years later, the business was enlarged and incorporated under the title of the F. E. Warren Mercantile Company, which until 1903 conducted one of the largest mercantile establishments in Wyoming. Between 1873 and 1883 Mr. Warren devoted much time to raising sheep and cattle, and in 1883 he organized the Warren Live Stock Company, which is now one of the few remaining large live stock concerns; at times its holdings have been 126,000 sheep besides a few thousand each of horses and cattle. In addition to his live stock interests, Mr. Warren is identified with the Cheyenne Light, Fuel and Power Company, as its president and majority stockholder, and has extensive real estate interests in Cheyenne.

During his thirty-six years' residence in Wyoming Mr. Warren has filled many positions of trust and honor. In 1872 he was elected to the legislature, serving as president of the upper house. In 1884 he declined the nomination for congress, unanimously tendered him by the Republican party of Wyoming. For six years he was treasurer of Wyoming. In 1885 he was elected mayor of Cheyenne, and while holding that position, in addition to those of treasurer of Wyoming and member of the upper house of the legislature, he was appointed governor of Wyoming by President Arthur. One of the first tests of Governor Warren's executive ability was in quelling the anti-Chinese riots at Rock Springs in 1885. By his prompt and decisive action in protecting the Chinese citizens of Rock Springs and Evanston he won the warm commendation not only of the citizens of Wyoming, but of the people of the United States at large. Mr. Warren continued to act as governor until, under the Cleveland administration, in his official report he strongly criticised the policy of Land Commissioner Sparks, whereupon he was removed. He was reappointed by President Harrison in 1889, and served until 1890, when he was elected governor at the first state election held after Wyoming was admitted to statehood.

At the meeting of the first state legislature, Governor Warren and ex-Congressman J. M. Carey were elected United States senators. Both were sworn into office December 1st, 1890, and their terms decided by lot, Mr. Warren drawing the short term, which expired March 4, 1893. Owing to the existence of three political parties in the legislature that year, neither one with a majority, a deadlock occurred, rendering an election impossible, and the state was represented in congress by but one senator until 1895. In that year Mr. Warren was again chosen, and under such extraordinary circumstances as to constitute the highest possible tribute to his worth and the value placed upon his services, the Republican members of the legislature (all but three of the entire body), without the formality of a caucus, giving him their unanimous vote in open session. In 1900 came to him a compliment of equal if not greater significance. He was in attendance upon the second session of the Fifty-sixth congress when his senatorial term was about to expire, and practically all of the members of the Wyoming state legislature wrote advising him that he need not feel under any necessity of returning on account of the coming election. Confident in such assurance, and trusting implicitly in the loyalty of his fellow-Republicans, Senator Warren remained in his seat, and in due time was notified of his election to succeed himself for the six-year term expiring March 3, 1907.

Senator Warren is known as one of the most industrious and sagacious members of the United States senate, and is classed among the Republican leaders in that body. In the Fifty-fifth congress his speech in advocacy of the army reorganization measure attracted the attention of all interested in military matters. His herculean efforts to secure government aid for western irrigation works during the closing hours of that session, in a speech of several hours' length, brought the needs of the west more forcibly and distinctly before congress and the country at large than ever before, and aroused the west itself to greater efforts to secure what, of right, belonged to its people. By his speech on this occasion Senator Warren advanced the cause of irrigation many years, and with the incoming of President Roosevelt's administration the desired legislation on the subject became the law of the land. Senator Warren is a member of several of the most important committees of the senate. He is chairman of the committee on claims; second member on the committee on military affairs; fifth on the committee on appropriations; second on public buildings and grounds; second on audit and control of the contingent expenses of the senate; second on irrigation and reclamation of arid lands, and third on agriculture and forestry. His position upon two committees last named serve to indicate the channels in which he has been primarily useful not only in behalf of the state to whose interests he has been so long and so unselfishly committed, but in the development of the entire great northwest. Senator Warren's relation to his state marks him as a fine type of the modern pioneer who, following after the explorer, prepares the way for that mighty immigra-



W. B. Rice

tion which makes permanent homes, builds towns and cities, and, upon what was pronounced to be an arid uninhabitable soil, plants evidences of civilization and culture, which can suffer little by comparison with the older regions of the country.

Senator Warren has frequently been a delegate in the Republican conventions of his state, and chairman of its central committee. He has also sat in national conventions, and as chairman of his state delegation in that body. A man of broad information and attractive personality, he is also an orator of high ability, and whether on the floor of congress, on the hustings, or in a deliberative body of men of affairs, he exercises, though modestly, and without dogmatism or assumption of superiority, a winning and potent influence.

Senator Warren was married January 26, 1871, to Helen Maria Smith, of Middlefield, Massachusetts, daughter of Hon. Matthew Smith, of that place, and Maria Smith, nee Root. Mrs. Warren died March 28, 1902.

Senator Warren's family now consists of two children—Helen Frances, who is a graduate of Wellesley College, class of 1903; and Frederick Emroy, of the 1905 class of Harvard University.

WILLIAM BAINBRIDGE RICE.

William Bainbridge Rice, a graduate of Williams College, class of '44, for many years an exceptionally efficient educator, eventually an equally successful manufacturer, the subject of these memoirs is one of the most interesting and one of the most honored of the citizens of Pittsfield. He was born January 12, 1824, son of the late Royal and Sarah (Heminway) Rice, the former a native of Brookfield, Worcester county, the latter of Williamsburg, where they were married and lived out their lives, Royal Rice combining agricultural pursuits with following his trade of shoemaking. Royal Rice was born in April, 1800, and died in March, 1883; his wife was born in 1798, and died in the early fifties.

Their son, William Bainbridge Rice, was afforded the best facilities for the obtainance of an education, attending the public and select preparatory schools of Williamsburg and succeeding in entering the Sophomore class of Williams College in 1841, being graduated therefrom three years later; one of his classmates being Hon. Marshall Wilcox also of Pittsfield. His first employment was school teaching in Peru, Berkshire county, and subsequently elsewhere in that and adjoining counties.

In 1846 he was called to the principalship of Norfolk (Connecticut) Academy, a position which he continued to fill up to 1858. Among the interesting personalities to come under the tuition of Mr. Rice at this institution was Asaph Hall, afterward professor at the National Observatory, Georgetown, District of Columbia, eminent among astronomers as the discoverer of the moons of Mars. Lorrin A. Cooke, afterward governor, and James Dudley Dewell, afterward lieutenant governor of Connecticut, were also pupils of Norfolk Academy during this period. Theron Wilmot Crissey, LL. B., compiler of "1744-1900 History of Norfolk," commenting on Mr. Rice's citizenship and educational services in Norfolk, says: "During all his residence here he was a member of the School Board and one of the School Visitors. * * * He was the most successful teacher the Academy ever had. While he was principal the school was large, flourishing, and had a wide reputation, drawing, especially for the winter terms, pupils not only from this and the adjoining towns in this county and from towns in Massachusetts, but also a considerable number of young men from New York city, Staten Island and vicinity." It was largely through

Mr. Rice's personal services that the large tract now devoted to park purposes in the heart of the town was secured as such.

The same publication quotes much interesting matter from an address delivered by Mr. Rice, October 10, 1894, at a celebration of the tenth anniversary of the founding of the Robbins School (which took the place of the Academy), Norfolk. An extract from these quotations is here given as an interesting revelation of educational methods of a half century ago as pursued by Mr. Rice at Norfolk Academy:

> "The younger pupils were taught after a pretty well defined course in reading, spelling, arithmetic, geography, grammar, and history, especially of the United States, with generally satisfactory results. The studies of the older pupils were such as each one chose,—somewhat after the modern plan of some of our colleges,—optional or elective, and included arithmetic, grammar, algebra, mental philosophy, Latin, Greek, etc. Most of them knew pretty well what they wanted, and I made it my business to give them what they wanted, to the best of my ability. Their notions as to the value of education were decidedly utilitarian. As to educational theories, I am not aware that I had any. The object aimed at steadily and persistently was to lead the boys and girls to think for themselves, to look at the subjects under consideration in a common sense way. A select sentence in one of our reading books ran thus: 'Fine sense and exalted sense are not half so valuable as common sense;' and we believed and acted accordingly. So, whether it was a problem in arithmetic or algebra, or a difficult sentence that was under consideration, appeal was made to common sense. The discipline thus gained was of far more value than the knowledge acquired in the process, and this developed and strengthened that faculty, which in men and women is so difficult to define, so easy of recognition. It was not an uncommon thing for a pupil in the course of the winter session to work his way through Adams' or Thompson's arithmetic, doing as much work and doing it well, as is done in modern graded schools in two or three years. This is to be regarded simply as a statement of fact—not as a criticism, for the multiplicity of studies of today is doubtless responsible for much of the difference."

Mr. Rice resigned his Norfolk Academy connection in 1858 to locate in Pittsfield, and there entered into the steam, water and gas pipe business in association with the late Joseph K. Kilbourn, an inventor of local note, the firm being originally known as J. K. Kilbourn & Company, a short time thereafter as Kilbourn & Rice, and six years later, upon the admission of Eugene Robbins thereto, as Kilbourn, Rice & Company. Upon the withdrawal from the firm of Mr. Kilbourn, who had formed other associations, the business was continued under the name of Rice, Robbins & Company, and upon the retirement of Mr. Rice in 1873, after fifteen years of successful business connection therewith, became and is still known as Robbins, Gamwell & Company, conducting one of Pittsfield's most thriving industries.

During this active business career Mr. Rice had not ceased to be interested in educational matters, and his services were naturally sought and for a number of years secured upon the school board of Pittsfield. He was serving in the capacity of chairman of the executive committee of this board in 1876 when a vacancy occurred in the superintendency of schools, and Mr. Rice took charge of that office at the instance of the committee, and two years later was elected by the school committee as superintendent, an office which he continued to fill with characteristic efficiency by continuous annual re-elections for a period of seven years. During this time the initial steps were taken which led to the establishment of the graded school system.

In 1880 Mr. Rice acquired an interest in S. K. Smith's silk thread and twist manufacturing establishment at Pittsfield and his son Arthur Hitchcock Rice was installed therein to learn the business. In the early eighties Mr. Rice purchased his partner's interest in this plant, associated his son therewith, and it was subsequently conducted under the firm name of A. H. Rice & Company up to 1905, when it was incorporated as A. H. Rice Company, with W. B. Rice, president, and A. H. Rice, treasurer. The concern employs many operatives, being

Geo Church

one of the significant business successes of Pittsfield, distributing a large product through offices in New York, Chicago and St. Louis.

Mr. Rice was an old-line Whig, and since its formation a staunch Republican. He has been a life-long member of the Congregational church and served for many years as one of the board of deacons of the South church, Pittsfield, and is now an honorary member of that board.

He married, November 20, 1851, Caroline P., daughter of the late Deacon Augustus Hitchcock, of Great Barrington, Massachusetts. Of two children born of this union, William B., died in childhood. Arthur H. Rice, hereinbefore named, was born December 24, 1854; was graduated from Pittsfield high school in 1872, and from Williams College, class of 1876; and is engaged in business as heretofore narrated. He married Alice, daughter of J. A. Thompson, of Melrose, Connecticut, and has a son, William T. Rice.

COLONEL GEORGE CHURCH.

Colonel George Church, whose death occurred at his late home in Great Barrington, Berkshire county, Massachusetts, June 27, 1903, was a man who was endowed with rare business genius, and had he desired it might easily have taken a foremost position in the commercial world in any of the great centers of population. Although preferring to live quietly and unostentatiously in the rural atmosphere of Berkshire and the immediate neighborhood of some of the more important manufacturing concerns with which he was prominently and actively identified for so many years, his was a well-known personality in the financial circles of the east. He possessed a gifted intellect, strong mentality, absolute business integrity, quick and unerring judgment and a fine appreciation of values, present and prospective.

Colonel Church was a descendant of an old and honored Connecticut stock, and was born in Canaan, Connecticut, July 20, 1826, a son of Leman and Sarah (Pomeroy) Church. Leman Church was a prominent member of the Litchfield county bar, with a reputation for ability and skill in his profession, which exceeded the limits of his native state, the revised statutes of which he assisted in compiling, and won for him clients over the borders into New York and Massachusetts. Hon. Samuel Church, brother of Leman Church, was chief justice of the state of Connecticut. Colonel Church attended the public schools of his native town, Canaan, and the knowledge thus gained was supplemented by instruction from his father, especially in law, that might be useful to him in a business way. In 1841 he left home to seek his first employment in Huntsville, Connecticut, a neighboring village, obtaining work at the smelting of pig iron, the iron industry at that time being the leading one in that section of the country. After a residence of twelve years in that village he removed to Van Deusenville, where he became connected with the Richmond Iron Works. He made an exhaustive study of the iron business in all its branches, and in the broader field which the works there opened up he soon became one of the best known experts in charcoal pig iron in the country. Entering into business relations with the late John H. Coffing and George Coffing, Colonel Church became an owner in the company for whom he had been acting for some years as agent, and later they were joined bv the late William H. Barnum, afterwards United States senator from Connecticut. These men were the iron kings in the ante-bellum days, and during the war the company's iron was almost all purchased by the government for the manufacture of guns and cannons. In 1861 Colonel Church became identified with the Monument Mills in Housatonic, which was then the largest manufacturing concern in its line, that of the making of bed quilts, in the

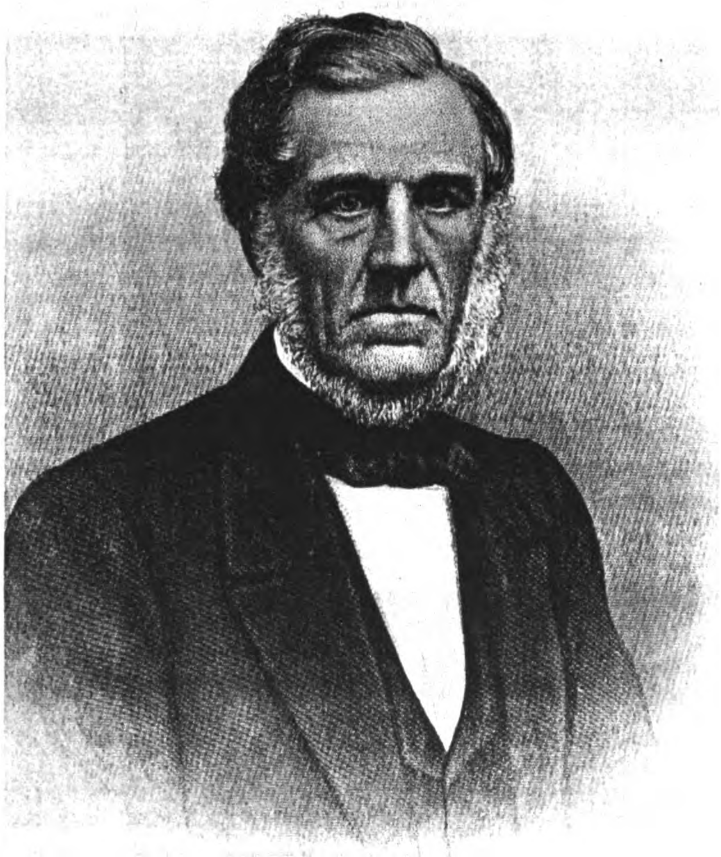
United States, and through his management and business ability it assumed still larger proportions and attained a prominence theretofore unknown. Although devoting considerable time and attention to this new enterprise, he did not neglect the iron business, and in 1867, again in partnership with John H. and George Coffing, and the late Charles J. Taylor, the well-known historian and long-time treasurer of the Savings Bank of Great Barrington, the Lenox Iron Furnace was established at Lenox Furnace, Massachusetts. Later Colonel Church with George and John H. Coffing incorporated the Ramapo Wheel Foundry Company and the Ramapo Iron Works at Hillburn, New York, of both of which he took the presidency and treasurership. These concerns were established for the purpose of manufacturing wheels and brake shoes by the former, and switches, frogs and general railroad castings by the latter. In 1873 the pig iron industry in the Berkshire Valley began to meet the competition of the west and south, and thereafter suffered a decline from which it was never able to rally. However, the Ramapo enterprises, not being affected by the same conditions, prospered greatly and were a source of large income. In 1881, together with R. A. Burget and John H. Coffing, he purchased beds of sand, from which the purest and clearest glass could be made, incorporated the Berkshire Glass Sand Company of Cheshire, and shipped the sand to all the most prominent manufacturers of cut glass in this country and in Europe. He was president and treasurer of the company for two decades. He was also a director in the Stanley Instrument Company, the National Mahaiwe Bank, the Berkshire Railroad Company, and president of the Great Barrington Savings Bank.

Politically Colonel Church was a Democrat in his earlier manhood, but continued to espouse the Republican principles from the time he voted for Abraham Lincoln in 1860. Although he might have held almost any political office which his town and county could offer, and was frequently invited to become a candidate, the allurements of office did not tempt him, if we except one term as a member of the Connecticut legislature and the several occasions when he allowed himself to be elected a selectman of the town of Great Barrington. In the latter office he served for three years from 1861 to 1864 as one of the notable war board, having for his associates the late C. J. Taylor and the late John M. Seely, and one year—in 1876—when the same trio were reelected as the famous "Centennial board." Colonel Church was one of the oldest Free Masons in the town of Great Barrington, having joined Cincinnatus Lodge as early as 1858. He was also one of the charter members of Monument Chapter, Royal Arch Masons.

On February 14, 1861, Colonel Church married Maria Louise Bostwick, of Van Deusenville, and eight children were born of this union. In the year of his marriage Colonel Church removed to Great Barrington, where he purchased the residence of the late Theodore Dewey on South street, which he afterward remodeled, and where he continued to reside until the time of his death.

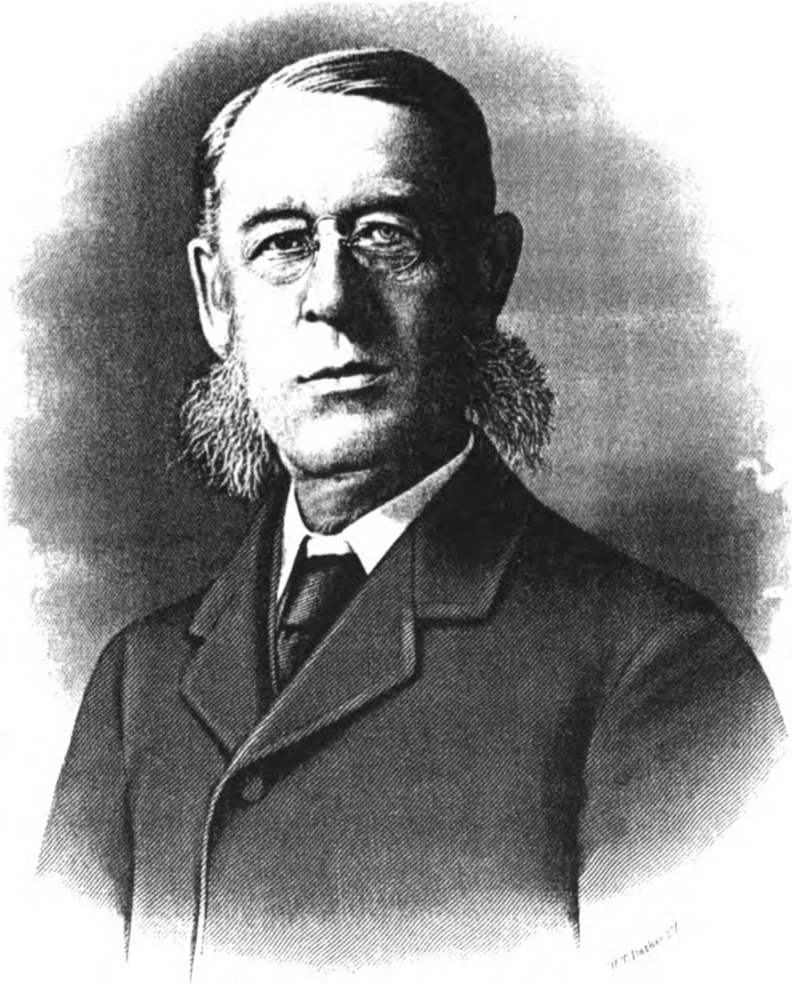
PARLEY ASA RUSSELL.

In every center of population are to be found men of generally recognized excellence of judgment and uncompromising integrity, upon whom it is instinct with the community to thrust responsibilities. Such men, too, are almost invariably those whose private affairs are of the most important and absorbing nature and whose natural inclination is averse to the assumption of public duties. Of these in southern Berkshire is Parley Asa Russell, of Great Barrington, whose valuable and diverse public service has ever kept pace with successful business enterprises.



Yours as Ever Truly

J. C. Russell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Parley A Russell

Parley A. Russell was born in Great Barrington, June 18, 1838, son of the late John Cone Russell and Jeanette Eloise (Wilcox) Russell, both natives of Connecticut, the former of Westford, the latter of Canaan. John Cone Russell located in Great Barrington in 1824 and entered the employ of an uncle, Alvenus Cone, proprietor of the general store at that place. Industry, thrift and business capacity combined to enable his purchase in a comparatively short time of this establishment, which he continued to successfully conduct in partnership association with his brother, Asa C. Russell, for many years. During this period these gentlemen, with others, formed a corporation known as the Berkshire Woolen Company, of which John Cone Russell was president and general manager up to the time of his decease. This plant, installed in a very modest way in 1836, steadily developed until it became the leading industry of its kind in southern Berkshire, employing three hundred operatives. In 1852 Messrs. J. C. and A. C. Russell, with others, purchased the properties of the cotton print manufacturing establishment of the defunct Housatonic Manufacturing Company and incorporated in the following year as Monument Mills. Instant and conspicuous success attended this enterprise and it became the most important manufacturing industry of the town, largely through the business capacity and enterprise of John Cone Russell, who was president and principal adviser of the company from its incorporation up to the time of his decease. John C. Russell was one of the founders and original stockholders and officers of the Mahaiwe National Bank of Great Barrington. He died in 1873; his brother, Asa C. Russell, died in 1876.

Parley Asa Russell received his initial schooling in his native town and this was supplemented by attendance at Williston Seminary, Easthampton, Massachusetts, and an academic course at College Hill, Poughkeepsie, New York. His business career had its inception in 1855 at Great Barrington as clerk with the firm of Hollister & Taylor, by whom he was employed for four years. Following this he, for one year, 1859-60, conducted a general store of his own at Housatonic. In the spring of 1861 he became associated with the woolen manufacturing business heretofore referred to, and continued to be officially connected with its management up to his retiracy from active business life in 1894. The management of his private estate and the fulfillment of the duties of various offices have served to occupy his time quite fully since the latter date. He has been the efficient chairman of the board of water commissioners since 1892, when the corporate interests supplying water to Great Barrington were purchased by the municipality, and was for a period of seven years active in his connection with the fire department of Great Barrington as its chief engineer. He served on the committees which erected the school buildings of Great Barrington and its town hall, and as a member of the committees which had charge of the street paving and railroad improvements. He was for a number of years one of the board of directors of the Monument Mills, of Housatonic, and is now one of the directors of the Mahaiwe Bank, the Stanley Instrument Company of Great Barrington, and Mahaiwe, and Berkshire Mutual Fire Insurance Companies, of Pittsfield. Ever since the attainment of his majority Mr. Russell has been a Republican of the stalwart type and has always given liberally of his time, talent and means to the advancement of the interests of his party in his native town, county and state. He has served on local and county committees and as delegate to numerous conventions, among the latter the National Republican Convention which in 1896 at St. Louis nominated Mr. McKinley for the presidency. He was elected in 1899 and re-elected in 1900 as a member of governor's council, serving the first year with Governor

Wolcott and the second with Governor Crane. In this connection he served on the pardons, state house, finance and accounts committees. Mr. Russell has been twice married; his first wife, to whom he was wedded in 1862, being Mary E., daughter of John Lewis, a leading agriculturist of southern Berkshire county. She had three children, two of whom died in infancy and the third, John Lewis Russell, at the age of twenty-four years. Mrs. Mary E. (Lewis) Russell died in 1869. Mr. Russell's second marriage was contracted in 1870 with Celeste S. Gilbert, granddaughter of Mrs. George Stanley, neé Clara Wadhams, one of the best known and most highly respected of the early residents of Great Barrington. Of four children born to them two survive: Mary Ethelwyn, wife of Frank Judson Pope, of New York, and Miss Clara Russell. One child died in infancy and the fourth, William McKenzie Russell, died in 1904 at Cornell University while one of the very promising students in the sophomore class of that institution. The family are members of the First Congregational church of Great Barrington.

EDMUND ELMORE CALLENDER.

Old residents of Berkshire county, among their recollections of the past, have vivid remembrances of the genial personality and upright character of Edmund Elmore Callender, who spent the greater part of his life at Sheffield, Massachusetts. With this town the Callender family has been identified for nearly two centuries. The first of the name concerning whom we have recorded testimony is Philip Callender, who in 1735 was elected deacon of the Congregational church at Sheffield, and also served as one of the first selectmen of the town. He married Mary ...., and they were the parents of a son, John, who married Mary Smith, October 23, 1735.

Joseph Callender, son of John and Mary (Smith) Callender, was born February 13, 1737 or 1738. He was one of that band of patriots who helped to recruit the ranks of the Revolutionary army. (See "Massachusetts Soldiers and Sailors of the Revolutionary War," Volume III, page 30.) He married, June 21, 1759, Mercy Kellogg, who was born April 22, 1740. This union remained unbroken for nearly forty years, when it was dissolved by the death of Mrs. Callender, who passed away October 11, 1797. Her husband survived her a number of years, his death occurring May 21, 1812, just as the clouds of another war with Great Britain were gathering on the national horizon.

Stephen Callender, son of Joseph and Mercy (Kellogg) Callender, was born September 16, 1765, and, like his ancestors, was a good and useful citizen. He appears also to have stood high in the Congregational church, for in 1810 he was elected deacon, the same office to which his great-grandfather had been chosen seventy-five years before. He married Hannah Sheldon, January 31, 1790, and their eldest child was a son, Edmund Sheldon, mentioned at length hereinafter. Mrs. Callender died March 20, 1832, and twenty-one years later her husband passed away, April 22, 1853, having attained the advanced age of eighty-eight years.

Edmund Sheldon Callender, son of Stephen and Hannah (Sheldon) Callender, was born September 24, 1791, in Sheffield. He appears to have been animated by a migratory spirit not possessed by any of his ancestors, inasmuch as he abandoned the home of his forefathers among the Berkshire hills and moved to New York state. He married Harriet Elmore, and they had a son, Edmund Elmore, mentioned at length hereinafter. Both were regarded with esteem and affection by all who knew them.

Edmund Elmore Callender, son of Edmund Sheldon and Harriet

Marshall Wilcox

(Elmore) Callender, was born at Pallatine Bridge, New York. He was a farmer and hotelkeeper and from his agricultural and other labors reaped a fair measure of success. Desiring to return to the home of his ancestors, he came to Sheffield, where he passed the remainder of his life. For many years he was the proprietor of a hotel which under his judicious management enjoyed a well deserved popularity. Mr. Callender took the interest of a good citizen in all township and county affairs, and possessed the fullest esteem and confidence of his neighbors, by whom he was chosen to fill various offices, among them that of selectman.

Mr. Callender married Pamelia Shears, of an old Berkshire county family, and they were the parents of three daughters: Emily E., who married D. W. Crippen of South Egremont and who is now deceased; Harriet A., who married, August 18, 1874, Francis Thompson Owen, and had three children, two of whom are living, May Callender, wife of George de Pau Fox, of New York, and Gwendolyn; and Alice P., who married Dr. F. L. Munsell, of New York, and has one child, Norma A. Mr. Owen is a member of a well-known family which has long been resident in New York.

By the death of Mr. Callender it was felt that not only his family and near friends but the whole community had sustained a severe loss, and that as a man, a citizen, and a neighbor, his place would not soon be filled.

HON. MARSHALL WILCOX.

Nestor of the bar of Berkshire county, a pillar of strength in the profession which he has for so many years adorned, and beloved and respected throughout Western Massachusetts, the gentleman whose name introduces these memoirs long since attained general recognition as one of the strong men of his community.

He was born in Stockbridge, Massachusetts, March 19, 1821, son of Loring Wilcox, a native of Cromwell, Connecticut, whose parents removed thence to Stockbridge during the early youth of the son Loring. The latter eventually located in Lanesboro, where he was engaged in mercantile pursuits.

Marshall Wilcox prepared for college at Lenox Academy, then entering Williams College, from which institution he was graduated with the class of 1844. His study of law was begun under the preceptorship of Hon. Lester Filley, of Otis. He was admitted to the bar in 1847, practiced for two years in Otis, Massachusetts, and the following two years in Chester, and in 1853 established offices at Lee, where he remained until 1871, when he removed to Pittsfield.

His professional career has been of the signally successful order, his services having been retained in many of the most important cases that have been before the courts of Western Massachusetts.

Originally an old-line Whig, he has consistently been allied with the Republican party since its formation. The only offices which he has had were those of representative to the state assembly in 1866, and state senator in 1868. Williams College conferred the degree of LL.D. upon Mr. Wilcox in 1891.

A reunion of the members of his class was held at Mr. Wilcox's residence in June, 1905. The members of the class present were Rev. T. H. Hawkes of Springfield, Dr. Calvin C. Halsey of Montrose, Pennsylvania, William B. Rice, former superintendent of schools, and Mr. Wilcox, the veteran attorney of this city. It has been the custom of the class to hold a formal reunion at least once in each decade, with occasional meetings at other than these stated times, and always they have been gatherings of enjoyment in a fraternal sense, of interest in all ways, and especially as the number of survivors grew less with the passing years, affections, friendships and memories grew more and more sweet and tender.

The class of 1844 was one of the largest in the college history, at that time, and its membership represented nearly if not quite every state in the Union. Even after a number had, as is usual in college classes, "dropped out," thirty-three remained to graduate and of these were the surviving four who held this reunion. Marshall Wilcox, president of the class for a number of years past, presided, and prayer was offered by Rev. Mr. Hawkes, minutes were read and the old class officers re-elected, after which followed reminiscent talks, informal and pleasant but serious, earnest, tender and fitting the occasion. This was followed by dinner and adjournment. In tone and spirit, in feeling and expression, the little gathering was of a grade and quality that was impressive to a degree that no previous meeting, however large in numbers attending, has surpassed if equalled. It seemed to hallow them all.

Among the deceased members of the class were some well remembered in this section, Hon. Samuel W. Bowerman, Gen. Henry S. Briggs and Judge James T. Robinson being three of particular prominence in affairs. Mr. Bowerman, as lawyer and legislator, won eminence and honor. Judge Robinson as editor and speaker, as lawyer and for many years judge of probate, was most influential, and Gen. Briggs was a rising member of the Berkshire bar, when he laid down a case which he was trying in the courts at Boston to take up loyal service in the Union army. The late Covil C. Wolcott, of Cheshire, was also a member of this class and there are memories of him it is pleasant to recall.

A member who became signally noted and "whose works do follow him" was Cyrus Taggart Mills. Born in Paris, New York, in

1819, he entered the college at twenty-one, practically without money but with plenty of sagacity and unconquerable industry. Through this college and Union Theological Seminary he worked every foot of his way and finished clear of debt. In 1848, he married Miss Susan L. Tolman, of Ware, who had been for six years with Mary Lyon at Mt. Holyoke and with his bride he sailed for India under the auspices of the American Board of Foreign Missions. He remained six years, was later, for two years, a pastor in New York state, and then settled in Southern California, not to remain however, as he was president of Oahu College in Honolulu for five years. Returning to California, there he remained and became the founder of Mills college, which has grown to great fame on the Pacific coast, equalling Mt. Holyoke, Smith, Vassar, and like. Mrs. Mills, a most capable and esteemed lady, survives her husband, and she is now the able and beloved president of the college.

Closing a tribute to the memory of Dr. Mills a college publication says: "When we contemplate the life of this noble man, and remember the hundreds of young lives that came under his influence, we realize that no mathematician can compute the far-reaching and blessed results for good which his earnest life bestowed upon the world."

Mr. Wilcox married, January 7, 1857, Nancy B. Bradley, a native of Lee.

A son, Charles M. Wilcox, born at Lee, August 31, 1861, was educated at Greylock Institute and Williston Seminary, Easthampton, studied law under his father and in the law school of Boston University, was admitted to the bar March 6, 1886, and is engaged in the practice of his profession in Pittsfield. He represented Pittsfield in the state legislature in 1889. He married May 2, 1892, Katherine, daughter of the late Albert Thompson, of New York. Mr. and Mrs. Charles M. Wilcox have two children, Minerva, born June 10, 1893, and Evelyn B., born December 24, 1897.

REV. JOHN TODD, D. D.

The Todd family originated in England, and the American branch was planted by Christopher Todd, of Pontefract, in the West Riding of Yorkshire, who became one of the original settlers of the New Haven colony in 1639. He became a large land owner, and lived to a ripe old age, leaving three sons and three daughters. This distinguished divine was born in Rutland, Vermont, October 9, 1800, son of Dr. Timothy and Phebe (Buel) Todd.

Timothy Todd was one of nine children of Timothy Todd, who was a farmer, merchant and magistrate, and was an ardent patriot in Revolutionary times. It is worthy of note that when, at his death, his estate was found to be insolvent on account of the depreciation of the continental currency, his sons, with a fine sense of honor, assumed his indebtedness and paid it in full.

Timothy Todd, father of Dr. John Todd, bore a part in the battle of Bennington. After the Revolution he studied medicine and engaged in practice at Arlington, Vermont, after having visited Killingworth (now Clinton, Connecticut), to marry Phebe, daughter of Captain Jehiel Buel. Near Arlington he built a brick house, which was standing in 1875, and here were born six of his seven children. He served in the General Assembly and in the governor's council. He wrote many articles for the press, and delivered addresses upon special occasions. Shortly before the birth of his son John he was seriously injured in an accident, and his wife, who had long been ill, lost her reason when her husband was erroneously reported to her as killed. Dr. Todd removed to East Guilford, and finally settled at Killingworth, Connecticut, where he died.

John Todd was left parentless when six years old, and was taken into the home of his aunt, Mrs. John Hamilton, of North Killingworth. Later he went to Charlestown, Massachusetts, making the journey afoot, and lived for several years in the family of a Mr. Evarts. He then entered Yale College, during his vacations teaching school. During his senior year in college he engaged in that writing which became a life habit. His first articles were published in *The Seaman's Magazine,* and later in a little volume. Aside from his text books, his reading hours were principally occupied with works of the Baxter's "Saint's Rest" and Doddridge's "Rise and Progress" class.

On leaving college Mr. Todd was urged to teach in a school at Weston, of which he had charge during one of his vacations. He had determined, however, upon the ministry, and at the age of twenty-two he entered the seminary at Andover. That place was then a great center of theological interest; the classes were large, and the professors were men of distinguished reputation, among them being Dr. Ebenezer Porter, Dr. Leonard Woods, Dr. Moses Stuart and others equally able. It was during the floodtide of the great conflict between orthodoxy and Unitarianism, and teachers and students were alike full of white-heat enthusiasm.

Soon after entering the seminary, Mr. Todd began to develop his powers as a preacher. His first attempt brought upon him the displeasure of the faculty. Having made some remarks at a religious meeting, he was reprimanded for preaching without a license, and he was required to make confession of his fault. He complied by rising and saying, "I, John Todd, in the presence of this august assembly, with feelings of the deepest contrition and repentance, do express my most heartfelt regret and sorrow for having on ——— day, in the village of ———, in a small school house, exhorted the people to repentance, and to seek their eternal salvation through God; and for such a crime may I be pardoned." It is not recorded that the faculty pursued the wrongdoer further.

While a student, Mr. Todd wrote a pungent article on Swedenborgianism, which was irritating to the exponents of that belief. In his autobiography he notes that on February 14, 1823, he began the writing of his first sermon. He was not physically strong, and he was obliged to abandon his studies in search of recuperation, his condition being then so unpromising that one of the professors expressed the belief that he was not long for this world. After a short respite, in course of which he did some editorial work in Boston, he returned to Andover Seminary, and was appointed librarian. He now began to attract attention as a speaker and writer, and frequently appeared before public assemblages. In the midst of his literary work he was brought into the family of Mr. Willis, proprietor of the *Recorder*, who was the father of N. P. Willis and of a daughter who was a popular writer under the pen-name of Fanny Fern. In June, 1823, when he was twenty-three years old, Mr. Todd was licensed as a preacher by the Suffolk Association, which included the orthodox ministers of Boston. After speaking in the Park Street church he was invited to settle in Holliston. Soon after he delivered an orthodox discourse at Groton, a hotbed of Unitarianism. At this time he had received four offers—a mission in Maine, one in Virginia, one to South Carolina, and another to Savannah. All of these he declined, as he did a fellowship in the seminary. He again preached orthodoxy at Groton, and so plainly that one of his Unitarian hearers said, "everybody who comes from Andover has hell-fire enough to send us all to misery." The church voted to extend to him a call, but the parish, comprising all the legal voters in the town, would not agree to it. As a sidelight upon the conditions at that time, it is curious to note that at the election rum was served by the pailful, and was even taken into the meeting house. He continued, however, to preach in Groton, and during this time declined the editorship of the *New York Observer*. After the building of a church, he was ordained on January 3, 1827, being then twenty-seven years old. In a revival which followed, Mr. Todd was taken ill as the result of over-exertion. He recovered, however, in time to be married to Mary, daughter of the Rev. Mr. Brace, of Newington. His bride had been a fellow-pupil in the Rev. Charles Herrick's school. Shortly after entering Andover Seminary, Mr. Todd visited Mr. Brace, who was so pleased with the young man that he consented to a correspondence with his daughter. Later, when Mr. Todd was twenty-three years old, and on Miss Brace's eighteenth birthday, the two young people drew up a formal contract of engagement, in which it was specified that they should marry "when circumstances should render it convenient." The convenient time had now arrived, and the marriage occurred March 11, 1827, the ceremony being performed by the father of the bride. Mr. Todd had preached twice on that day, previous to his marriage.

Mr. Todd remained all his life a member of the church in Yale College, being opposed on principle to holding such relationship with any church of which he was pastor. He remained at Groton until 1832, when he accepted a call to Northampton, and he delivered his first sermon there on January 20, 1833, in the town hall. Ten days later the organization of the church was completed, and he was installed as pastor. A meeting house was built and was dedicated on the following Christmas. In 1835 he aided in the organization of a Congregational church in Philadelphia, and he was installed as its pastor November 17, 1836, when thirty-six years old. A church edifice was built and was dedicated just a year later. In his dedication sermon Mr. Todd made what he termed "a simple comparison of Congregationalism with other church systems," and with such vigor that, to use the language of a letter written at the time, "one universal howl of rage went up from Presbyterians, Episcopalians and Unitarians alike." Mr. Todd's course lay not through unruffled seas. There were dissensions at times, many of his people desiring a return to Presbyterian forms. The eventual downfall of the church was, however, due to an unpayable debt.

In 1842, at the age of forty-two, Mr. Todd was installed as pastor of the First church of Pittsfield, the Rev. Dr. Shepard, of Lenox, preaching the sermon. In the spring of the same year he brought his family and settled in the place which was destined to be his home during the remainder of his life. Shortly after his arrival, his house burned down, and his family barely escaped with their lives. Within a year a parsonage was built which was their shelter for thirty years. His life was a particularly busy one in all these years, and his letters containing the narrative are of intense interest. They record the completion of the new church building in 1853; the various happenings to his people; his own experiences with "all sorts and conditions of men;" the death of his mother after a long life in which her diseased mind was her constant affliction; the six years' stay in the home of his father-in-law, the Rev. Dr. Brace; and much more.

His reputation had now extended throughout the country. As early as 1855 he visited the west and spoke to twenty-two different audiences. His health became impaired, and he found some restoration in a visit to Europe. In 1869 he journeyed to California with a company of Pittsfield people, and took part in the ceremonies of laying the last rail uniting the Central Pacific and Union Pacific railroads, making the prayer upon that interesting occasion, and which was printed in almost every newspaper in the land. He delivered seven lectures in California, and with such acceptability that he was invited to a pastorate in San

Francisco at a salary of $10,000 in gold. In 1870, after a pastorate of nearly thirty years, during which he had declined numerous offers to go elsewhere, he resigned, feeling that he had served as long as could be expected of him, and being desirous of rest. It was not until 1872, however, that his successor was installed in the person of the Rev. E. O. Bartlett, of Providence. In 1873 he delivered an historical discourse narrating the career of the church from its foundation to that time.

As minister and man his influence over the community was commanding. He advocated fearlessly whatever he believed to be right, and, later in life, was free from that bigotry which has lessened the effect of the preaching of many sincere and really good men. In his "Life," as edited by his son, in the analysis of the preaching of this excellent man, especial note is made of the simplicity of his style, his infrequent use of scientific theology, his great use of illustration and comparison, which his retentive memory facilitated, the gravity and solemnity of his sermons, and his strong common sense and deep knowledge of human nature. He did not often denounce particular sins or inculcate specific duties, but aimed rather to purify the fountain of human action. His power of pathos, which led him to sometimes indulge in what might be called the luxury of woe, and affect his hearers to the point of weeping, gave him a certain strong hold upon many. His enthusiasm was great, and he had fine imaginative faculties. In spite of his fondness for the pathetic, he was fond of humor, but never allowed that side of his nature of appear when in the pulpit.

His industry as a writer continued throughout his life. In 1835 he published his "Student's Manual," which was widely distributed in the United States, and of which 150,000 copies were sold in England. His "Sabbath School Teacher," published about 1840, met with great success. In 1844 he wrote a very interesting history of the

Berkshire Jubilee, of which he was one of the principal managers. In 1848 he was induced to assume the editorial work on the "Berkshire Agriculturist," but he continued the work only eleven weeks. His "Lecture to Children," which was really his first book, went through many editions in England, as well as in the United States, and was translated into French, German, Greek, Bulgarian, Tamil, and other languages. His "Stories on the Shorter Catechism" were well received. In 1867 he published a "Treatise on Woman's Rights," which brought upon him the severest criticism of Gail Hamilton.

Dr. Todd maintained the most pleasant relations with other professions, and especially with medical men, who made him an honorary member of the Berkshire Medical Society. To the end of his life he kept up interest in the progress of science, and in all the progressive movements of the day. He kept a workshop well stocked with lathes and tools, and many specimens of his mechanical skill are highly treasured by their possessors. He was especially devoted to his home, his church and his town, and county, and never allowed opportunity to praise them go unimproved. He was an earnest advocate of all public improvements. His social qualities were surpassing, and his extreme aptness for after-dinner speeches made him much sought after. For more than twenty years of his later life he visited the Adirondacks, hunting and fishing. He was an expert authority upon fishing apparatus, yet preferred hunting as a personal sport. In boating he was as venturesome as a youngster. In all his trips on pleasure bent, he was one of the most genial and companionable of men.

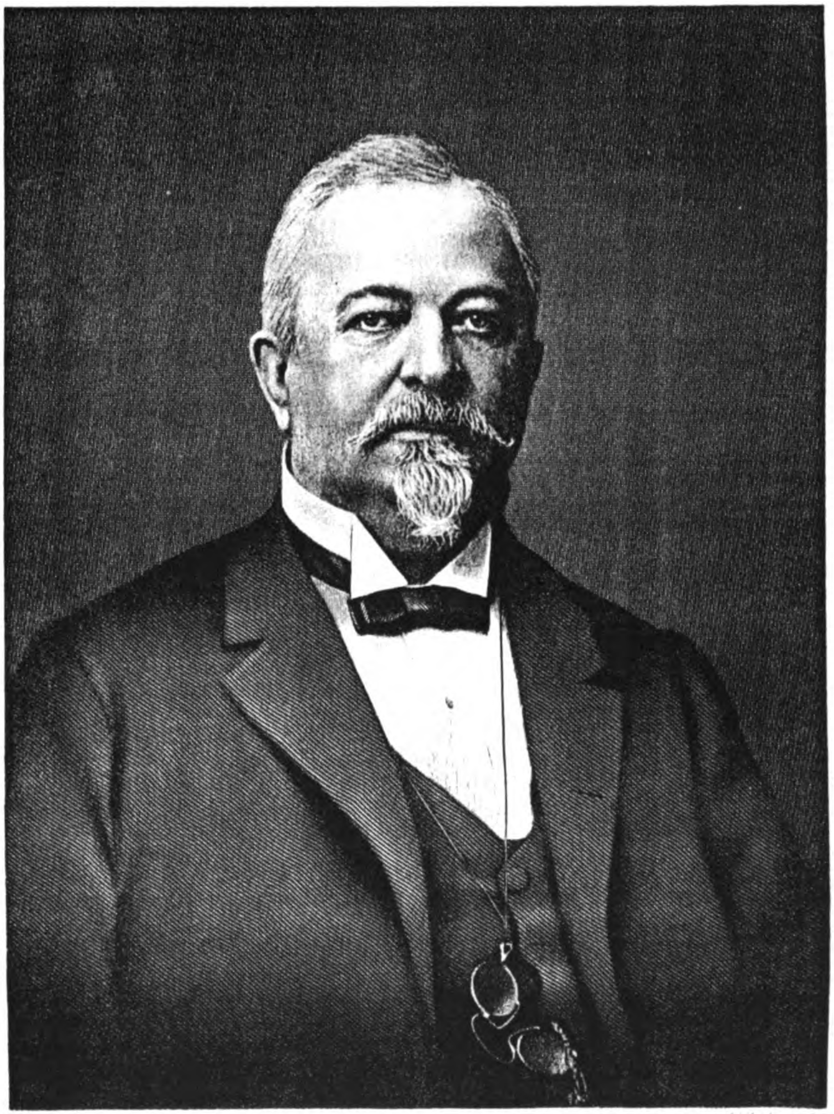
Dr. Todd was a trustee of Williams College, and he received the degree of Doctor of Divinity from that institution in 1845. He died August 2, 1873, at the age of seventy-three, and the entire body of people, of all denominations and of none, attended his funeral.

CEBRA QUACKENBUSH.

Among the men whose public spirit and enterprise have contributed in large measure to the substantial development of Pittsfield the gentleman whose name forms the caption for these memoirs is justly entitled to the general recognition which he receives as a public benefactor. He is of Hollandese extraction, a representative of that splendid American type that has been so important a factor in our national progress, which through numerous generations has retained the characteristics of the early Dutch settlers of the Hudson valley, indomitable will, perseverance, thrift and conscientiousness. Of the ancestors of Cebra Quackenbush William Cebra, maternal grandfather, was a soldier in the Patriot army during the war of the revolution. Anthony Bries, great-great-great-grandfather, held the office of high constable in Albany, New York, in 1696; deacon of the Dutch Reformed church, 1697, and one of the number who attained title for the city of Albany to the "Beaver Creek" lands. His son Hendrick (great-great-grandfather) was a free holder in Albany in 1731, and alderman 1738. He married a Van Vechten, and the son, Gerret Theumisse Bries (now spelled Breese) held numerous offices of trust in Albany. Gerret married a Grosbeck in 1774. The families Bries, Van Vechten and Grosbeck were all represented prominently in the military and civic life of the colonial and revolutionary periods. The Van Schaicks are also among the collateral connections of Major Quackenbush. The founder of the American family now known as Quackenbush was

Pieter Quackenboss (originally Van Quackenbosch) who as early as 1668 was engaged in the making of brick in Albany, New York. His son was

Adrian Quackenboss, who married in 1699, Catherine, daughter



Cebra Quackenbush

of Sybrant Van Schaick, and settled at Schaghticoke. To this couple eight children were born and their names show the habit of educated Dutch people of that period of Latinizing. The records show that these children were baptized on dates ranging from January 7, 1700, to October 29, 1719. Sybrant, baptized June 14, 1702, married Elizabeth Knickerbocker, February 7, 1725, and of their children John served in the French and Indian war, was captured by the Indians, from whom after suffering many hardships he succeeded in making his escape. Of the children of Adrian Quackenboss the one in direct line with the immediate subject of these memoirs began an Anglicization of the family name by adopting the spelling Quackenbush. He was

John Quackenbush, born October 28, 1710, married Elizabeth Rumbley, December 22, 1730. He purchased a farm in 1765 on what was then known as the "Schneyder Patent," which had been granted by the crown in 1762, a 10,000 acre tract on the eastern border of the present town of Hoosick, New York, subsequently called Mapletown. He had six children, three sons and three daughters. His son Adrian, born in 1746, died a Patriot soldier on a revolutionary battlefield. Of these children the great-grandfather of Cebra Quackenbush was

Gosen (English rendition Hosea) Quackenbush, born May 27, 1744, rendered valuable service during the war of the revolution in the field, at the head of his command and as colonel in the second military department at Albany. He married and left three children, the eldest, grandfather of the immediate subject of these memoirs, being

John Quackenbush, who married Hannah, daughter of Peter Ostrander. The children of this marriage were Peter, Benjamin, John L. and Susannah. Of these

Peter Quackenbush, born at Hoosick, May 31, 1807, was for a number of years senior member of the leading powder manufacturing firm of Quackenbush, Steer & Armstrong, whose plant was located at Fair Haven, Vermont. He was married November 13, 1833, to Mary Cebra, daughter of James and Maria (Cebra) Breese. James Breese was a descendant of Hendrick Breese, one of the early settlers of Albany, New York, and whose son Anthony was high constable of that city in 1696. Mr. Peter Quackenbush purchased a farm of his wife's father at Hoosick, upon which he resided for many years. Mrs. Quackenbush is described in the "Annals of Hoosick" as "a lady rich in graces and virtues." Collaterally connected with this family was Maria Bogardus, whose mother was Anneke Jans, from whom Trinity Church acquired its now priceless real estate. Anthony Breese, son of Henry Breese and Wyntje Van Vechten Breese, married Carayutje Yates about 1759. John Yates Cebra, a great-uncle, from whom the subject of this sketch received his given name, married in April, 1809, Mary Harriman, a daughter of a distinguished Long Island family.

Cebra Quackenbush was born at Hoosick, Rensselaer county, New York, September 7, 1838. He attended Ball Seminary, Hoosick, and Hudson River Institute, Claverack. He immediately thereafter entered upon the serious duty of obtaining a business education by accepting a clerkship in the store of A. Thayer & Son, Hoosick Falls, where the service and salary were in inverse ratio, the latter being $5 a month and board, the former long hours and miscellaneous drudgery. Mr. Quackenbush's inceptive business experience on his own account was in Hoosick Falls, whence in 1865 he came to Pittsfield and purchased the American House, a then comparatively unknown hostelry, and within a few years had secured a patronage of the best class of travelers which tested its utmost capacity and necessitated its material enlargement. In 1876 he practically retired from his business activities still, however, retaining his proprietary interest in the American

House until 1889, when he leased the property to Messrs. Plumb and Clark, who have had continuous and conspicuous success in the conduct of the hotel, which since 1898 has been known as The New American. The year last named dates the completion of the commodious and elegant new structure and the remodelling and refitting of the rear of the original structure, the building in its entirety being one of the imposing edifices of North street. It was built upon plans of J. McArthur Vance, architect, by Messrs. Dodge and Devannay, builders, and may justly be pronounced upon both mechanical and architectural grounds a most substantial improvement to the county seat. As a hostelry it is only necessary to say that it almost monopolizes the patronage of that best informed class of all patrons of hotels, the commercial traveler. Many public dinners have been given at the hotel, a notable and interestingly unique one during Mr. Quackenbush's administration being that of June 30, 1870, to the citizens of Pittsfield, who had reached or passed the age of seventy, at which the late Hon. Thomas F. Plunkett presided.

Another of the building enterprises of Mr. Quackenbush was his erection in 1871-72, in conjunction with Messrs. Munyan, builders, of the Academy of Music, which shortly after its dedication in 1872 came into the sole possession of Mr. Quackenbush. In 1880 four stores were added by him to the building. Throughout a long term of years the academy was the only building in Pittsfield suitable for public meetings, theatrical or musical entertainments, and its owner has many times donated its use for benevolent and patriotic purposes. The great storm of 1877 destroyed a portion of one of the end walls of the building, and its owner was accorded a complimentary benefit by leading citizens of Pittsfield, who voiced the appreciative sentiment of the community in announcing the benefit in question in this wise: "The obligations of the town of Pittsfield to the proprietorship of the Academy of Music are not diminished by the fact that its ownership is undivided and has not sought aid outside of itself in erecting and maintaining a building which contributes to the pleasure of every liberal minded citizen. Had the injury inflicted by the late gale been sufficient to destroy the building, the town might have waited long for another like it." From 1874 to 1878 Mr. Quackenbush experimented in manufacturing investments upon the favorable, but as it proved, over-sanguine representations of friends interested in the Eagle Mowing & Reaping Machine Company of Albany, New York. During this period he served as a director of the company, and for a part of the time as its treasurer, an experience which cost him $100,000, but left him with an unblemished reputation for business integrity. Mr. Quackenbush retains the old homestead in the place of his nativity and there passes his summers, while the winter seasons have been spent mainly in New York city and abroad. He is a member of the Sons of the American Revolution and Holland Society of New York; of the Young Men's Association of Albany, and since 1863 of Rensselaer Lodge No. 400, F. and A. M., of Hoosick Falls, New York.

Mrs. Quackenbush died September 22, 1891, leaving three daughters, Ada Cebra McLean, Mary Annette McCandliss and Florence Dewey Graves.

On December 7, 1892, Major Quackenbush married Minna Wilkinson Millard, an accomplished lady of New York city.

CLAPP FAMILY.

The family from which is descended Mrs. Mary Campbell Bagg, of Pittsfield, Massachusetts, was planted in America by Captain Roger Clapp, who was born in Salcombe Regis, Devonshire, England, April 6, 1609, died in Boston, Massachusetts, February 2, 1691; married, November 6, 1633, Johanna Ford, born June 8, 1617, died in Boston, Massachusetts, June 29, 1695, daughter of Thomas Ford, of Dorchester, England, and of Windsor, Connecticut.

He came over in the ship "Mary and John," with the first settlers of Dorchester, who arrived there about June 17, 1630. He was selectman in Boston in 1637, and fourteen times thereafter. In 1665 he took command of a stone castle on a small island about three miles from Boston, of which castle he was captain for twenty-one years. Previous to that time it is thought that he lived near the causeway leading to Little Neck, now South Boston. The "Memoirs of Captain Roger Clapp" were printed in 1731, extracts from which, wth a verbatim copy of his will, are given in the Clapp genealogy. He was a founder of the church in Dorchester. He had fourteen children. The sixth was

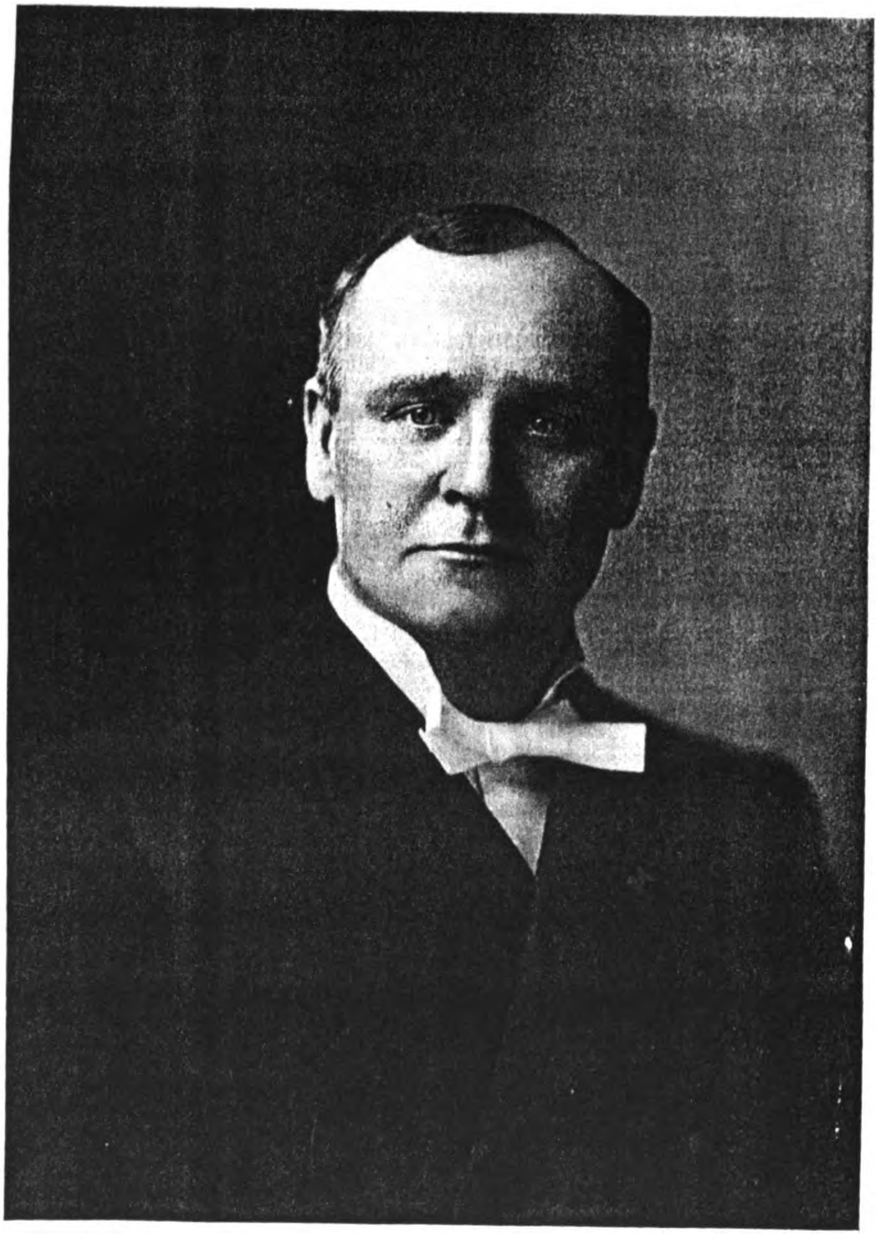
Preserved Clapp (2), born in Dorchester, Massachusetts, November 23, 1643; died in Northampton, Massachusetts, September 20, 1720; married, June 4, 1668, Sarah Newbury, died October 3, 1716, daughter of Benjamin Newbury, of Windsor, Connecticut. He settled in Northampton at about the age of twenty, when it was a week's journey from Boston, over a path through the forest where the trees were marked. He was a leading man in the town, a captain, representative to the general court, and a ruling elder in the church. He had eight children. The fifth was

Lieutenant Samuel Clapp (3), born in Northampton, Massachusetts, in 1677; died in 1761; married, in 1697, Sarah Bartlett, who died August 7, 1703. He married (second) September 15, 1704, Thankful King, who died September 18, 1705. He married (third) March 17, 1708, Mary Sheldon, born in Northampton, Massachusetts, in 1687, daughter of John and Hannah Sheldon. Mary Sheldon was taken captive at Deerfield, Massachusetts, in 1704, by the Indians, who took her to Canada. She was engaged to Jonathan Strong, who supposed she was dead and married some one else, so that when she returned she married Mr. Clapp, but on his death, Mr. Strong, being a widower, she married him when she was between seventy and eighty years old. Mr. Clapp was lieutenant of a military company in Northampton. He had seven children. His seventh child, the first by his third wife, was

Ebenezer Clapp (4), born in Northampton, Massachusetts, October 13, 1726; died September 22, 1797; married in Deerfield, Massachusetts, January 10, 1750, Catherine Catlin, born, January 8, 1728-9, died April 21, 1798, daughter of Captain John and Mary (Munn) Catlin. He lived in Northampton, and served in the French and Indian war in 1746 and 1747. He had ten children. The first was

Ebenezer Clapp (5), born in Northampton, Massachusetts, in 1757; died in Pittsfield, Massachusetts, June 16, 1833; married, May 5, 1778, Ann Tileston, of Dorchester. He lived in Northampton, and served his time at the tanning business with Colonel Ebenezer Clapp, of Dorchester. He had six children. The third was

Jason Clapp (6), born in Northampton, Massachusetts, November 5, 1782; died in Pittsfield, Massachusetts, October 29, 1868; married Patience Stockbridge, who died July 18, 1839. He married (second) widow Cecelia (Eldredge) Luce. He and his wife Patience were admitted to the church in 1827. Mrs. Luce was admitted in 1830. He came to Pittsfield, and, having been an apprentice in the carriage business from the age of seventeen, became the foreman of L. Pomeroy's manufactory and remained with him for six years. In 1810 he began business for himself, and in 1840 associated his son Edwin with him under the firm name of Jason Clapp & Son. He employed from forty to fifty men, and in 1856 he had had about three hundred apprentices



A. A. Brown

since beginning business. He turned out the best kind of work, one of his carriages being given to President Pierce by some Boston friends. He had medals awarded for his fine carriages. He owned and operated the stage route between Albany and Boston, in the conduct of this business having an associate in his son Edwin. He was twice elected representative to the general court. He had three children. The second was

Edwin Clapp (7), born in Pittsfield, Massachusetts, May 1, 1809; died July 27, 1884; married, June 26, 1834, Emily Peck, who was born in 1813, died, April 13, 1840, daughter of Captain Jabez and Alice (Millard) Peck. He married (second), December 30, 1851, Mary Martin, who was born July 30, 1818, died November 4, 1901, daughter of Honorable Calvin and Mary (Campbell) Martin.

Mr. Clapp was taken into partnership with his father in the carriage business in 1840, and was a successful business man and prominent in public affairs. He took an interest in the fire department and was at one time foreman of the Housatonic Engine Company. He was a director of the Agricultural National Bank, the Berkshire County Savings Bank, the Pittsfield Coal Gas Company, and a trustee of the Berkshire Athenaeum. He had three children by his first wife and they died in infancy. Of his two children by his second wife, the one surviving is Mary Campbell Clapp, wife of Allen H. Bagg (see sketch).

AUGUSTUS KEEFER BOOM.

A leading physician of Adams, Berkshire county, Massachusetts, is Dr. A. K. Boom, a native of Albany, New York, born May 13, 1866, son of James and Lucy (Selby) Boom. Paternally he is descended from Matthaus Boom, who with a brother Johannas, were among the early Dutch settlers of Fort Orange (now Albany), New York, Matthaus Boom married Maria Hilten, April 25, 1752. They had one child. Maria (Hilten) Boom died and Matthaus Boom then married Josina Seger, by whom he had eight children. Of these Nicholas Boom, born November 23, 1763, entered the Colonial army when fourteen years of age, serving in Captain Nicholas Van Rensselaer's company, belonging to the First Regiment, New York Line, Colonel Van Schaick, commandant. Nicholas Boom while on a scouting expedition out of Fort Stanwix in 1778 met with an accident that crippled him for life, ultimately losing his leg. He married Elizabeth Wands, by whom he had two children, Margaret and John. Nicholas died in 1816. His son John married Mary Patterson and their children were: James and Elizabeth. James married Lucy Selby and their son is the immediate subject of these memoirs.

Augustus Keefer Boom received his preliminary education in the public and high schools of Albany, New York, and there took up the study of medicine under the preceptorship of Dr. John Swinburne, one of the most distinguished physicians and surgeons of the Empire state. He was graduated from the medical department of Wooster University, Cleveland, Ohio (now College of Physicians and Surgeons) and immediately thereafter entered upon the practice of his profession at Adams, Berkshire county, Massachusetts, where he has ever since been located. He is a member of the Northern Berkshire Society, and a Fellow of Massachusetts Medical Society. Fraternally his association is with I. O. O. F. and B. P. O. E. His public service has been as town physician and member of the board of health, in both of which capacities he officiated for a number of years. He also rendered effective service as assistant engineer of Adams fire department, an elective office. His political affiliation is Republican. Dr. Boom is one of the board of United States pension examiners, his associates being Drs. O. S. Roberts of Pittsfield, and Dorville M. Wilcox of Lee.

He was married January 26, 1887, to Maria, daughter of Anthony and Harriet de Rouville of Albany. Of the children born to Dr. and Mrs. Boom, the first born, Lulu May, died when eleven years of age. The surviving children are Florence and Hazel.

JAMES MADISON BARKER.

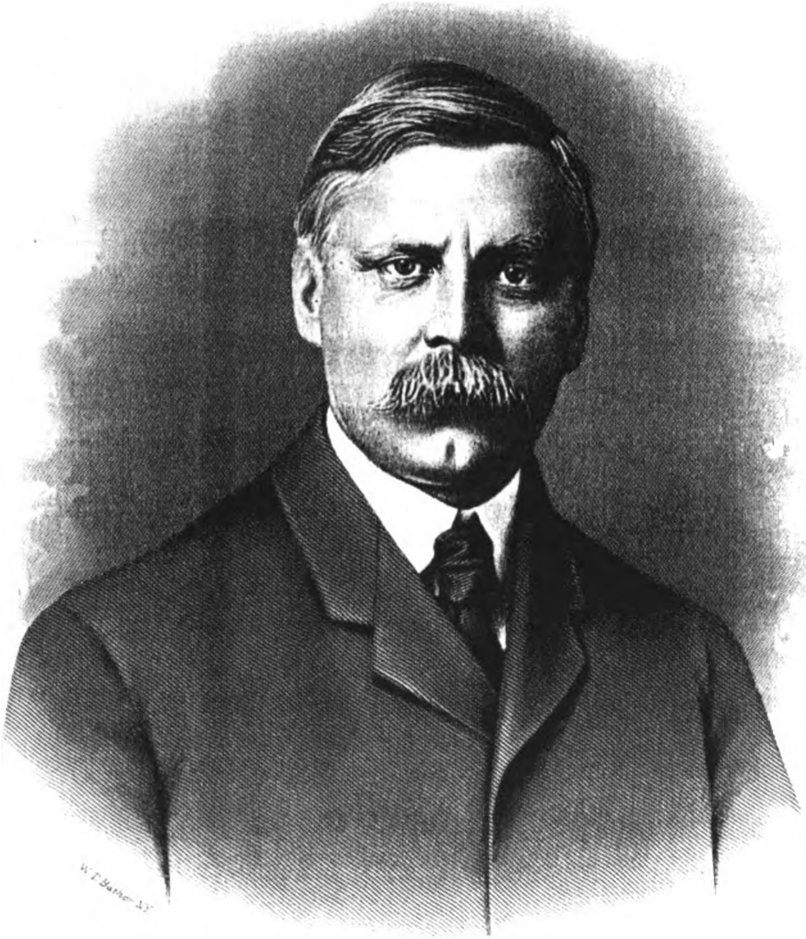
The death of Judge James Madison Barker, which occurred at the Union Club in Boston, Massachusetts, October 2, 1905, removed from Berkshire county, Massachusetts, one of its representative citizens, a man widely known for his high character, great ability and rare personal charm, a man of high ideals, a wise and sound adviser in business affairs, both of the individual, corporation and the community, identified with healthy and honorable institutions, and who served his native state in a judicial capacity for about a quarter of a century, first on the superior bench, and later as a judge of the highest court in the commonwealth.

He was born in Pittsfield, Massachusetts, October 23, 1839, a son of John V. and Sarah (Apthorp) Barker, and grandson on the maternal side of James Apthorp, of Hinsdale, Massachusetts, whose house was situated on the road running north, past the cemetery. He pursued his preparatory studies at various schools and academies and entered Williams College, where he took high rank, and from which he was graduated with the class of 1860. He studied law in New York city and at the Harvard Law School, and was admitted to the bar January 13, 1863. Shortly afterward he opened an office in Pittsfield and continued in practice, being associated at different times with Charles N. Emerson and Thomas P. Pingree, and also for a time was in the office of Rockwell & Colt. In December, 1873, he was chosen a director of the Berkshire Life Insurance Company of Pittsfield, and in 1876 became vice-president, succeeding the late Edward Boltwood, who became president as the successor of the late Thomas F. Plunkett. He was chief legal adviser of the company, and his counsel was of great value to all of his associates in the conduct of the business.

He was a member of the state house of representatives in 1872-73 and served on the committee on railroads, which included in its membership two men who afterward served with him in the superior court, Judges Charles P. Thompson and John W. Hammond, the latter being with him also on the supreme bench. It was during that year that the great Boston fire occurred and Governor Washburn convened the legislature in special session. That sitting of the great and general court will be especially remembered because of the resolution censuring Charles Sumner, which was adopted in the house by a vote of one hundred and three years to sixty-six nays, an act of which Massachusetts was afterward heartily ashamed. It was to the credit of Mr. Barker that he was recorded in the negative on that vote. The following year the harsh and unseemly action was rescinded by both branches of the legislature, happily before Senator Sumner died. The next year Mr. Barker was re-elected, and served on the same committee, one of whose members was the late A. L. Soule, of Springfield. In 1873-75 Mr. Barker was a commissioner to inquire into the expediency of tax and exemption law revision, and in 1881-82 was a member of the commission on consolidation of the public statutes. In 1882 he was appointed to the superior court bench by Governor Long, to whom fell the duty of making an unusual number of judges, and in 1891, was promoted to the bench of the supreme judicial court by Governor Russell. Mr. Barker possessed a finely-balanced mind, and in his long career as judge his opinions were valued by all those who love justice and right. The distinction he sought was to faithfully discharge the exacting duties incident to his position, and he never was satisfied unless he reached the heart of a case and viewed it from every standpoint. He was a prominent delegate to the Republican national convention, which was held in Chicago in June, 1880. That was the year when the movement for a third term for General Grant failed, and a disposition to turn to Mr. Blaine as the alternative was headed off by the nomination of Garfield and Arthur. In the issue between those who called for a higher standard in the civil service and those who demanded a continuance of the spoils system, Mr. Barker allied himself with the reform wing, and labored earnestly with his associates on the Massachusetts delegation to secure in the party platform an honest expression in favor of reforming the civil service. On the occasion of the inauguration of Pittsfield's first city government Judge Barker delivered an address remarkable for its review of the past and its prophecy for the future. He also delivered the address at the laying of the cornerstone of the Thompson Memorial chapel at Williamstown. At the time of the celebration of the centennial of the Congregational church at Hinsdale in 1895, Judge Barker was one of the speakers.

Interested in all things relating to the history of the county, Judge Barker was a member of the Massachusetts Historical Society and the Berkshire Historical and Scientific Society. He was president of the Berkshire Athenaeum and Museum, a director of the Pittsfield National Bank, a member of the First church parish, though not of the church society, the Monday Evening Club, the Park Club and the Country Club of Pittsfield. He was also deeply interested in educational matters and served as a trustee of Williams College, his alma mater, and of the Clark Institution for Deaf Mutes. He was literary in his tastes and his papers, covering a wide range of subjects, were invariably characterized by a breadth of vision, depth of thought and lucidity of expression that were most charming. One of the most recent of his essays that found its way to the public had to do with the Museum of Natural History and Art which Zenas Crane, of Dalton, presented to Pittsfield. When the addition to the institution was completed, Judge Barker wrote an appreciation of it, which was remarkable for its elegant diction and expressiveness. He dwelt upon the new opportunty for rational enjoyment in this community and of the widened field for study and reflection it offered. He was a good listener as well as a forcible and able speaker, and his judgment on a variety of matters commanded instant respect. He was an earnest advocate of out-door life and activity, was an habitual visitor to the golf course and a player of ability, and also got much enjoyment from hunting, being a good shot. A favorite resort of his in the Berkshires was Windsor hill, where a shooting box is maintained and where he went frequently.

Judge Barker married in Bath, New York, September 21, 1864, Helena Whiting, daughter of Levi Carter and Pamelia Nelson (Woods) Whiting. Mrs. Barker died several years ago. The surviving relatives are: Olive and Elizabeth Barker, who live at the home, 76 Bartlett avenue; Alice Barker, a student in Smith College; Mrs. Harry Day, of New Haven, Connecticut, daughters; a son John, who is a practicing attorney in Boston; two brothers, John V. Barker, Jr., of Barkersville, and Charles Barker, and a sister, Miss Sarah Barker, of Barkersville. The funeral services of Judge Barker were held at the First Church of Christ in Pittsfield, October 5, 1905, and were attended by the justices of the supreme and superior courts. The various courts adjourned as a mark of respect to his memory, and the flag on the court house was placed at half-staff as soon as his death was announced. On the bench


W T Bather SC

C. C. Chesney

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Judge Barker was the keen, far-seeing, able and unprejudiced servant, viewing from the broad plane of intelligent interpretation of the law, all cases that came before him. At home he was the interested, earnest and useful citizen, and his life came as near the ideal as it is possible to attain. He strove always to do exact and equal justice to all men, and that he succeeded will be the verdict of those who knew his worth.

CUMMINGS C. CHESNEY.

Few New England counties of approximate population can present as great an array of strong men who have been factors in their development as can the county of Berkshire, Massachusetts. To the extended list of those native to the territory in question who may be appropriately grouped in this connection must be added also a number alien to the soil, in various fields of thought and labor, whom force of circumstances have located within its borders. Of the latter class the gentleman whose name forms the caption for these memoirs is a conspicuous example.

Cummings C. Chesney, first vice-president of Stanley Electric Manufacturing Company, was born in Selins Grove, Snyder county, Pennsylvania, October 28, 1863, son of John C. and Jane (McFall) Chesney, both natives of Pennsylvania. His attendance upon the public and high school of Northumberland was supplemented by the course of Bloomsburg State Normal school, and this was followed by his entrance into Pennsylvania State College, from which institution he was graduated with the class of '85. The honors which marked his college course were the sophomore prize for mathematics, junior prize for chemistry, and junior prize for oratory. His scholastic achievements were not his only distinction during these student days, as he was keenly interested in athletics generally and baseball particularly, and won renown on the ball field as one of the best catchers and coaches in the country. During the year following his graduation he was assistant to the professor of chemistry of his alma mater, and during this period also captained the college ball team with such splendid success as to challenge the attention of lovers of the national game throughout the country. It was perhaps not an unmixed evil that he was seriously injured on the ball field at the close of the season of '86, if thereby he was deterred from entering the ranks of professional league ball players as a number of his associates were induced to do. However brilliant his career might and doubtless would have been in this field of athletics, it could in no measure have compensated for any slightest deviation from that path which he seems to have been destined to follow, and which has placed his name with those of Franklin, Tesla, Edison, the Fields, Morse, Marconi, Stanley, Kelly, Thompson, and others who through wonderful invention and discovery have applied that mighty force, electricity, to the world's use.

When partially recovered from the effects of the accident mentioned, Mr. Chesney accepted the position of professor of mathematics and natural science at Doylestown (Pennsylvania) Seminary. This connection continued until November, 1888, when he resigned to accept a position as experimental chemist in the laboratory of William Stanley, at Great Barrington, which was operated in the interests of the Westinghouse Electric Company. In the summer of 1889 this laboratory was transferred to the shops of the United States Electric Lighting Company, Newark, New Jersey, then a recent addition to the Westinghouse plants. Here Mr. Chesney continued to be employed until November, 1890, in experimenting along electro-chemical lines and in designing electric dynamos and motors. He then in company with Mr. William Stanley, Jr., returned to Berkshire county for the purpose of establishing an electric manufacturing company. A stock company was formed at Pittsfield with a capital of $25,000 to which Messrs. W. A. Whittlesey, W. R. Plunkett, W. W. Gamwell, Charles E. Hibbard, and others were subscribers, and the Stanley Electric Manufacturing Company was then modestly installed among the manufacturing plants of the Berkshire Hills. In 1891 the Stanley Laboratory Company was formed in which Messrs. William Stanley, Jr., C. C. Chesney and John F. Kelly were associated in electrical engineering experimental work, with the especial end in view of designing and inventing new apparatus for the Stanley Company. From this plant emanated much of the best inceptive work in alternating generators and the first successful experiments in long distance transmission. As a result of this collaborative experimenting and invention in its behalf the Stanley Company under Mr. Chesney's chief electrical engineership developed with amazing rapidity, becoming so important a factor in the manufacturing world as to challenge the attention of the great general electric company, with which a combination was effected in 1903, when the capital stock of the Stanley Company was $4,000,000. Mr. Chesney was elected to the office of which he is the incumbent in 1904. The following quotation from Vol. XXXVIII, No. 22, of the "Electrical World and Engineer" serves to indicate Mr. Chesney's standing among electrical engineers as well as to furnish interesting detail relative to his connection with the Stanley Company and his individual achievements in the field of applied electricity:

> "After the incorporation of the Stanley Manufacturing Company, it soon became apparent to those associated with Mr. Chesney that his broad general knowledge and clear conservative judgment indicated him as the man to guide the electric departments of the manufacturing establishment, and the future demonstrated that this estimation was not at fault. With his associates and staff of assistants, Mr. Chesney early per-

fected the induction type of alternator to a point far beyond anything before reached in this country and not surpassed in the world. To him is due the credit of having laid out the first polyphase transmission plant to be put into successful operation in America. The plant is at the present day supplying light and power for use in the towns of Housatonic and Great Barrington, Massachusetts. When Mr. Chesney and those around him contended that alternating-current generators could be run in parallel under conditions prevailing in practical operation they were opposed by all American engineers of standing, yet the fight proved a winning one. When others were preparing to prove that the winding of 10,000 to 12,000 volt generators was an impracticability Mr. Chesney designed alternating-current generators for such voltages with great success. It might be added that for even lower voltages Mr. Chesney was the pioneer as the first 6,000-volt generators built and successfully operated in America are of his design, and are still furnishing alternating-current power to Quebec.

"When it became apparent that transformers of large capacities would be a valuable addition to the electrical plants of the time, notwithstanding predictions to the contrary by those presumably in a position to know, he with his associates again realized their convictions in a most satisfactory manner, and to him is due the design of the first commercial 100-light transformer ever used in this country, which was made by the Stanley Electric Manufacturing Company in 1891.

"A long list might be given of electrical developments in which Mr. Chesney has been a pioneer. Among other work switch-board instruments, high-tension arc-breaking devices, frequency indicators, indicating wattmeters, lightning protection for high- and low-tension circuits, and many other appliances have all had a share of attention and always with satisfactory results. One of the most striking and practical exhibits at the Pan-American Exposition was the 'S-K-C' phase and frequency-changer, which transformed the three-phase, 25-cycle Niagara current to two-phase, 50-cycle currents for lighting and power purposes in the Electricity Building. This is one of Mr. Chesney's more recent inventions.

"Mr. Chesney is seldom idle, and an idea of value has little chance of escaping him, as is shown in some degree by the numerous patents issued to him, and by the many unique and valuable details to be found in the 'S-K-C' apparatus. His friends like to think of him not only as the man of resource and energy, always ready to seize the best that can be found and incorporate it into his work, but they also remember his enthusiasm for athletic sports and the time when he was one of the most clear-minded college baseball catchers and coaches in the country. His control over his fellow-students was remarkable at all times and he had an intuitive knowledge of their strong points. When it was a question of organizing a champion baseball team, he saw quickly how to use the available material at hand. This characteristic of prompt thought and the ability to make the most of men and things about him has remained with him through all of his engineering and research work, and has been one of the potent factors in placing that work in the rank of highest order. He has, in short, always been a man of action rather than of words, but when the latter prove necessary they are forcible and cogent."

Mr. Chesney is president of Vermont Power and Maufacturing Company, of St. Albans, Vermont; and a member of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers and the Society of Arts and Manufacturers of England. He was married October 28, 1891, to Elizabeth, daughter of the late J. E. Cutler, for a number of years a prominent contractor of East Orange, New Jersey, whose wife was of the historic New Jersey Ford and Kitchell families. Mr. and Mrs. Chesney have four children: Malcolm L., Elizabeth, Margaret and Katherine. They reside on Dawes avenue, Pittsfield, and attend the First Congregational church.

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ALLEN HENRY BAGG.

Allen Henry Bagg, mayor of Pittsfield, 1905 and 1906, is a native of Berkshire county, Massachusetts, born April 4, 1867, son of Edwin and Catharine (Hull) Bagg. He received a public school education, and found his first employment when sixteen years of age with the Peirson Hardware Company, Pittsfield, remaining therewith twenty years, being engaged in a managerial capacity at the time of his resignation. During the period of the above business Mr. Bagg made very successful investments in local realty, much of which was improved by him.

His connection with Republican party politics has been close and active. Two years' efficient service in the Pittsfield city council was followed in 1903 by his inauguration of a movement for the nomination of business men of unquestioned character and standing for the various city offices. A committee was appointed to wait upon the gentlemen whose candidacies were sought, and a large majority of these consented and were subsequently nominated and elected. Mr. Bagg was elected to the board of aldermen of Pittsfield, and served as president of that body in 1904. He was elected to the mayoralty for 1905, and re-elected for the ensuing year.

He has taken an interest in Young Men's Christian Association work, assisting in the establishment of the Pittsfield branch, and serving for thirteen years as director and recording secretary. He is of the directorate of Pittsfield Cemetery Company, and had charge of the building of the chapel given by the late Mrs. Edwin Clapp. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity and Independent Order of Odd Fellows; Berkshire Chapter, Sons of the American Revolution, and the First Congregational church, Pittsfield.

He married, February 24, 1903, Mary Campbell Clapp, daughter of the late Edwin Clapp.

THE RUSSELL FAMILY.

The Russells of Pittsfield are lineally descended from William Russell, who came from England between 1636 and 1645. He brought with him his wife Martha, and son Joseph, who was born in 1636. He and his wife were members of the church in Cambridge, Massachusetts, in 1645, and their children were baptized there, although the second, who died in 1642, may have been born in England. He died in Cambridge, February 14, 1662, and his widow married, March 24, 1665, Humphrey Bradshaw, and (third) May 24, 1683, Thomas Hall. She died in 1694. William Russell had ten children. The fourth was

John Russell, born in Cambridge, September 11, 1645, died March 6, 1723. He married Elizabeth Fiske, born probably 1654, daughter of David Fiske, the son of David Fiske, who was at Watertown in 1638.

Mr. Russell was at Cambridge Farms, Massachusetts, at the organization of the parish in 1693, and the largest subscriber for the meeting house. He was an original member of the church in 1696. His wife was soon after a member of the church in Lexington. He was a wealthy and leading citizen, and held many offices in town and parish. (There was another John Russell who removed to Wethersfield.) Of his children the eldest was

John Russell, born in Lexington, Massachusetts, November 9, 1671. He married Rebecca —————————. They were admitted to the church in Lexington, April 10, 1715. He was one of the proprietors of Brimfield, Massachusetts, which was laid out in 1701, but not settled for over twenty years. In 1731 Mr. Russell was moderator of the town meeting, and in 1732 of the proprietors' meeting. All of his children settled in Brimfield. He had six children. The fourth was

John Russell, born in Brimfield, March 22, 1749, died in Chesterfield, November 12, 1828. He married at Chesterfield, December 5, 1786, Sarah Rice, born in Brookfield, November 17, 1762, died in Pittsfield, June 18, 1847, daughter of Peter and Dinah Rice. He lived in Chesterfield. He was blind from the age of sixteen.

Solomon Lincoln Russell, born in Chesterfield, February 4, 1791, died in Pittsfield, January 8, 1882. He married, May 31, 1821, Wealthy Nash, born February 8, 1797, died in Pittsfield, May 21, 1858, daughter of Elijah and Paulina (Warner) Nash, of Conway, Massachusetts. He had eight children:

1. Solomon Nash, born in Conway, August 1, 1822, married Caroline A. Wheeler.

2. Charles Lewis, born January 14, 1824, died February 13, 1872, unmarried.

3. Joseph, born May 17, 1826, married Sarah Rowley. He was a farmer in Hinsdale, Massachusetts.

4. Mary, born October 7, 1828, died September 7, 1862, unmarried.

5. Sarah, born October 7, 1828, married George L. Weed. Mr. Weed was superintendent of deaf and dumb asylums in Columbus, Ohio, and Wisconsin, later removing to Philadelphia, where they now reside.

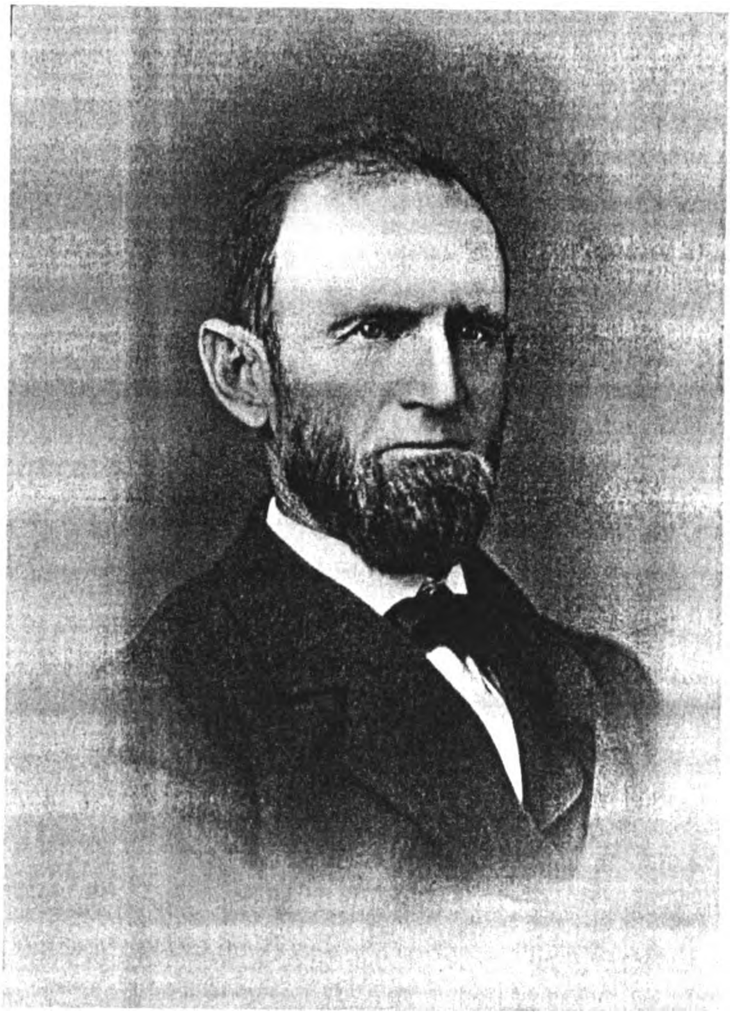
6. Zeno, born May 19, 1834, married Charlotte M. Rice, of Conway, who survives him, with two children, Jane Austin and Henry Ruland. Mr. Russell died in 1881, and had been in the woolen business with the firm of S. N. and C. Russell.

7. Hezekiah Stone, born December 7, 1835, married Martha A. Rowley. He has been a manufacturer since 1863. He was a selectman of the town in 1887 and 1888, and was mayor of the city in 1900. He has had nine children, of whom three are married.

8. Franklin West, born August 22, 1841, is manager of the woolen business of the S. N. and C. R. Russell Manufacturing Company.

SOLOMON NASH RUSSELL.

The Russell records heretofore given serve to show conclusively that from early colonial days the immediate descendants of William Russell were useful and honorable members of society in Eastern Massachusetts. It is equally true that his more remote posterity have been and are important factors in the development of Western Massachusetts.



S N Russell

S L Russell

The first of these to locate in Berkshire county was Solomon Lincoln Russell, third of the eleven children of John and Sarah (Rice) Russell above referred to. Solomon L. Russell was born in Chesterfield, Hampshire county, Massachusetts, February 4, 1791, living to attain the great age of ninety-one years, his death occurring at Pittsfield, Massachusetts, January 8, 1882.

He married, May 31, 1821, Wealthy Nash, born February 8, 1797, died in Pittsfield, May 21, 1858, daughter of Elijah and Paulina (Warner) Nash, of Conway, Massachusetts.

Solomon L. Russell came to Pittsfield in 1827 with his brother Zeno, and purchased and for nine years conducted the Berkshire Hotel located on the corner now occupied by the Berkshire Life Insurance Company's block at the northwest corner of North and West streets. Upon the sale of this property in 1835, Mr. Russell settled on a farm about three-quarters of a mile north, now owned and occupied in part by the widow of his son Solomon N. Russell. It was in the cause of education that Solomon L. Russell took especial interest and demonstrated an especial capacity for usefulness. He had been for a time at Northampton, Massachusetts, a town which was much in advance of her sister towns of the state in the educational facilities afforded her citizens. Mr. Russell bent his best efforts toward the establishment of a public school system in Pittsfield. As prudential committeeman he diverted the school tax fund from its customary pro rata division among families having children of school age, to the exchequers of two private schools which thereafter received and educated these children free of cost. Mr. Russell was therefore the practical father of the present public school system of Pittsfield, and the appropriateness of naming one of its imposing structures, the Peck's road schoolhouse, after him is obvious. He was largely instrumental in the establishment, laying out and beautifying of the Pittsfield cemetery, serving for a number of years as one of its directors and keeping an especially close personal supervision of the initial work done thereupon.

Solomon Nash Russell, eldest of the children of Solomon L. and Wealthy (Nash) Russell, was born in Conway, August 1, 1822, died February 16, 1899. He married, September 1, 1864, Caroline A. Wheeler, born December 8, 1831, daughter of Horatio N. and Hannah B. Wheeler, of Old Chatham, New York.

The inception of Mr. Russell's career as a manufacturer was in 1843 when he purchased a small shop on Onota creek and engaged in the making of cotton-batting. Two years later, in association with his brother Charles, the shop and manufacturing facilities were enlarged and the manufacture of wadding added. In 1857 the manufacture of woolen goods in the stone mill on Waconah street was begun, and in 1863 the present factory of the S. N. & C. Russell Manufacturing Company was erected. The product of this plant obtained early recognition as a superior article, attracting the favorable notice of Alexander T. Stewart, the then merchant prince of America, who from 1861 to 1865 absorbed its entire output, directly, and for some years following the close of the war controlled it on a commission basis. No more favorable commentary on the super-excellence of this company's early manufactures than the preceding statement could be given, and it is in strictest accordance with the facts that the company has kept fully abreast of the times and today enjoys the same splendid reputation which it so speedily acquired. During the period of A. T. Stewart's commission handling of the Russell plant's output, Mr. Frank W. Russell, the present president of the company, looked after its interests while in the employ of Mr. A. T. Stewart.

The latter, youngest of the children of Solomon L. Russell, was

Franklin W Russell.

Zeno Russell

associated from boyhood with the manufacturing interest established by his brothers and succeeded to their management upon the decease of Solomon Nash Russell.

The late Solomon N. Russell was a valued and valuable citizen, contributing in many ways to the healthy growth and development of this locality. He, with Mr. E. D. G. Jones, built the Central Block on North street, Pittsfield, at the time considered a very important addition to the business blocks of the county seat. He was a member of the Cemetery corporation, the Berkshire Mutual Fire Insurance Company, a director in the Third National Bank, and an attendant of and liberal contributor to the First Congregational church. He served efficiently as selectman and representative and was prominent in all local affairs. He was greatly interested in the House of Mercy and his memory has been perpetuated in connection therewith by his gift of the property known as the " Russell Elms," upon which the hospital stands. Mrs. Russell is living in the old mansion on North street, and has been one of the managers of the House of Mercy since the establishment of that beneficent institution and has been one of its liberal benefactors.

FRANKLIN WEST RUSSELL.

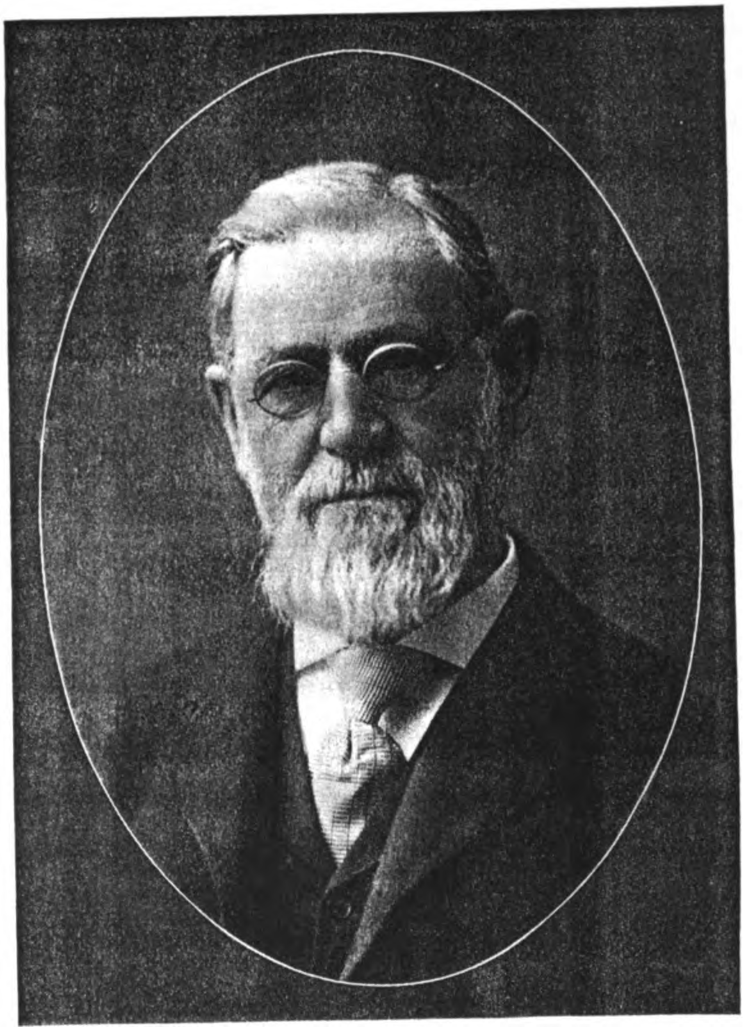
The gentleman whose name introduces this article has abundantly demonstrated his capacity as presiding officer of the Russell Manufacturing Company, his substantial equipment therefor being set forth in the story of the career of his brother, Solomon N. Russell, with whom he was long associated and succeeded officially. His services in a public way have been limited to his representation of Ward 1 in the board of aldermen of Pittsfield.

HEZEKIAH STONE RUSSELL.

The mental and physical vigor, the spirit of progressiveness, and the industry and integrity which were the characteristics of so many of the Russells heretofore dwelt upon, find still another exponent in the gentleman whose name introduces these memoirs and who was the seventh of the children of the late Solomon L. and Wealthy (Nash) Russell.

Hezekiah Stone Russell was born in Pittsfield, December 7, 1835. His initial schooling was obtained at Pittsfield and he was one of the scholars in attendance on the day of the opening of its first high school in 1852. He subsequently entered Mt. Pleasant Academy, Amherst. In 1853 he went west, where he was for four years variously employed in connection with railroad and lumbering interests. In 1857 he went to Melbourne, Australia, and undertook mining, which he abandoned soon to engage in telegraph contract work.

Returning to America in 1860 he was for one year engaged in a clerical capacity with the Pomeroy Oil Factory's office in Toronto, Canada. In 1862 he resumed residence in Pittsfield where he was employed for several years in his brothers' woolen mills. In 1865 he purchased an interest in the old McKay & Hoadley Machine Shop, of which he became sole owner in 1872. In 1874 he sold the machine shop to E. D. Jones, retaining the boiler-making plant which he continued to operate successfully up to 1902, when he disposed of it to the E. D. Jones Company and retired from business. Mr. Russell has been a Republican of the stalwart type since the formation of that party and has been active in advancing its interests in town, county and state. Although not in any sense an active politician his services have been sought and efficiently and freely given in the discharge of the



H. S. Russell

duties of numerous offices. He was selectman in 1887-88; councilman from the fourth ward in 1897-98; and was elected to the mayoralty in 1900, and re-elected to that office the following year. It was during Mr. Russell's incumbency of the office of mayor of Pittsfield that the Berkshire Company added its lines to the trolley systems of the vicinity, and material extensions to the Pittsfield Company's lines were made. During this period also the initial steps were taken looking toward the increase of storage capacity for Pittsfield's water supply. Mr. Russell was one of the original members of Pittsfield Co-Operative Bank, and has been one of the board of directors and security committee since the organization of that institution. He is a member of Crescent Lodge, of Pittsfield, F. and A. M., Berkshire Chapter, R. A. M., Berkshire Council, R. and S. M., and Berkshire Commandery, K. T. He was a charter member of Crescent Lodge, Berkshire Council, Berkshire Commandery and Lodge of Perfection, and presiding officer in all save the last mentioned.

He was married July 4, 1863, to Martha, daughter of Julius and Anna Rowley. Of nine children born of this union a son, Frank A., lived to attain his twentieth year, four died in childhood, and four survive. The latter are: Kate, the wife of L. A. Merchant (see sketch herein); Helen, wife of Frank A. Bradley, whose children are Alton and Grace; Anna, wife of Edgar R. Whiting; and Martha, wife of George L. Waterman, by whom she has a son, Laurence.

HENRY R. RUSSELL.

Henry R. Russell, son of late Zeno Russell, was born September 23, 1874; attended Pittsfield high school and Amherst College, and entered the office employ of the S. N. and C. Russell Manufacturing

Company in 1893. He has been treasurer of the company since 1899. He is a member and treasurer of the First Congregational church, of the Country Park Club and Pittsfield Boat Club.

OLIVER LESLIE BARTLETT.

Oliver Leslie Bartlett was born in Rockland, Maine, October 19, 1859, son of the late Edward H. and Mary E. (Lawson) Bartlett, the former a native of Maine, the latter of England.

Their son Oliver L. received his initial schooling and academic instruction in his native city and then entered Bates College (Lewiston, Maine), from which institution he was graduated with the class of '83, practically earning his way through college by teaching. His study of medicine was taken up under the preceptorship of Dr. E. L. Esterbrook, of Rockland, and continued in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, the medical department of Columbia University, from which he received his diploma in 1887. Immediately thereafter he entered upon the general practice of his profession in Rockland, remaining there for a period of seven years, during three years of which he was the city physician. The multiplicity of cases of diseases of the eye, ear, nose and throat that were brought to his notice as incumbent of the office named aroused Dr. Bartlett's especial interest and necessitated especial investigation and study along those lines, leading him to determine to specialize thereafter his practice. With this end in view he sold his Rockland practice and took courses at the Chicago Polyclinic, the New York Ophthalmic and Aural Institute and New York Polyclinic. Thus well equipped he opened offices at Brockton, Massachusetts, where he remained for nine years. In 1903 he came to Pittsfield to purchase the business of Drs. H. A. and W. F. Noyes, with offices in Central block. Dr. Bartlett is a

W T Bather NY

Wm D. MacInnes

member of the Berkshire Medical Society, Massachusetts Medical Society and American Medical Association, and is one of the staff of physicians of the House of Mercy, Pittsfield. He is a member of Crescent Lodge, F. and A. M., and a member of the board of deacons of the Baptist church, Pittsfield. He has always had an especial interest in works of the Y. M. C. A., having had official connection therewith at Brockton and upon the transfer of his membership to Pittsfield was elected to fill a vacancy in the directorate of the local branch. Dr. Bartlett married in 1889, Evie Tolman, daughter of the late Rev. Aaron G. Hemingway, of Rockland, Maine. Dr. and Mrs. Bartlett reside at 100 Wendell avenue.

WILLIAM DONALD MacINNES.

There is scarcely a flourishing center of population in the United States that does not number among its most enterprising merchants and aggressive and progressive manufacturers men of Scotch nativity. The dry goods trade especially has had many strong representatives from the land of the thistle, notably that prince of merchants, the late Alexander T. Stewart, who is generally conceded to have revolutionized business methods, amazing his contemporaries and showing the way for the broad twentieth century lines of gigantic operations in both the wholesale and retail trade. Of his followers and fellow-countrymen Pittsfield is the fortunate possessor of several gentlemen who have contributed in no small measure to the business development of the county seat and to the fair fame of its merchants for business integrity.

Among these may appropriately be numbered William Donald MacInnes, president of The Kennedy-MacInnes Company, the leading dry goods house of the Berkshire Hill country. He was born in Comrie, Perthshire, Scotland, October 5, 1853; received a common school education in his native place and his inceptive business training in the establishment of Frazer, McLaren & Co., Glasgow, Scotland, then and still one of the great dry goods houses of Great Britain. In 1871 he came to the United States, stimulated to the step through the letters of an older brother John C. MacInnes who had sailed for America two years previously and who had discovered as he believed the promised land for ambitious young business men, a correct conviction as was demonstrated in his own eminently successful business career; he, having been the founder and being now president and leading stockholder of the great Worcester (Massachusetts) dry goods house, The John C. MacInnes Company.

William D. MacInnes found his earliest employment with Shepard, Norwell & Co., dry goods merchants of Boston. This term of service extended over a period of three years, during the major portion of which time he was in charge of the black goods department. In 1874, Mr. MacInnes formed the acquaintance at Boston of Mr. Alexander Kennedy, also a Scotchman, and a few minutes sufficed to inform each of the other's intention of entering into the dry goods business. It having come under their mutual notice that the Smith & Wallace dry goods business at Pittsfield, Massachusetts, was for sale, and both being favorably impressed with the opportunity for investment and entrance into business thus offered, the two gentlemen came to an almost immediate understanding, journeyed to Pittsfield and purchased the business in question which was thereafter conducted under the firm name of Kennedy & MacInnes up to the incorporation of The Kennedy-MacInnes Company, of which Mr. MacInnes is president and Mr. Kennedy, treasurer. From a comparatively small trade the business has grown to extensive proportions, being numbered among the conspicuous business successes of western Massachusetts. The Root block, the original structure occupied by the firm, proving inadequate for its growing trade a removal to its present commodious quarters in the Central block, North street, was effected in 1882.

Mr. MacInnes' public service has been as a member of Pittsfield's board of aldermen representing ward 4, the only Democrat ever elected therefrom. He served efficiently as chairman of the highway committee. He was appointed by Governor Russell on the board of trustees of Northampton Lunatic Hospital, an office which he has since continuously held, and is one of the directors of the Pittsfield Boys' Club in which institution he takes an especial interest. His fraternal connection is with Mystic Lodge, F. and A. M., Berkshire Chapter, R. A. M.; and Berkshire Commandery, K. T., of which he is past eminent commander. He is a member and past thrice potent grand master of the Lodge of Perfection, fourteenth degree; of Massachusetts Consistory (Boston) thirty-second degree and Melha Temple (Springfield) Nobles of the Mystic Shrine.

Mr. MacInnes married, October 4, 1893, Annie, daughter of the late George P. Adriance, a former member and son of the founder of the firm of Adriance, Platt & Co., manufacturers of mowers and reapers, Poughkeepsie, New York. Mr. and Mrs. MacInnes have two sons, Donald and John. The family resides on South street and attends the First Congregational church.

CHARLES C. MARTIN.

Charles Cyril Martin, deceased, father of Mrs. George Blatchford, Pittsfield, was in his day one of the most accomplished of American civil engineers, and in all parts of the country great works stand as evidence of his masterly skill.

He was born August 30, 1831, in Springfield, Bradford county, Pennsylvania, son of James and Lydia (Bullock) Martin, grandson of James Martin and Judith Read, and a descendant of John Martin, who came from England about 1666 and settled in Swansea, Massachusetts. His ancestral line has been traced to Martin de Tours, who came into England with William the Conqueror.

His boyhood was passed upon a farm in a sparsely populated region, and the life developed in him a vigorous physical manhood. School advantages were meagre, and he was in large degree self-educated, but so well did he apply himself to his studies that at the age of seventeen he taught a district school and was an acknowledged authority in land surveying. At the age of twenty-three, with about two hundred dollars as his entire possessions, he became a student of engineering in the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute at Troy, New York, from which he graduated with high honor in 1856. He had paid his way by teaching in a parochial school, and by giving private instruction to his fellows, and proved so capable a teacher that after his graduation he remained for one year as a member of the regular instructional corps. In after years he was repeatedly offered a professorship in the institution, and as often declined. In 1891 he was unanimously elected director of the Institute, the duties being those pertaining to the president of other like schools, but this high compliment he also declined.

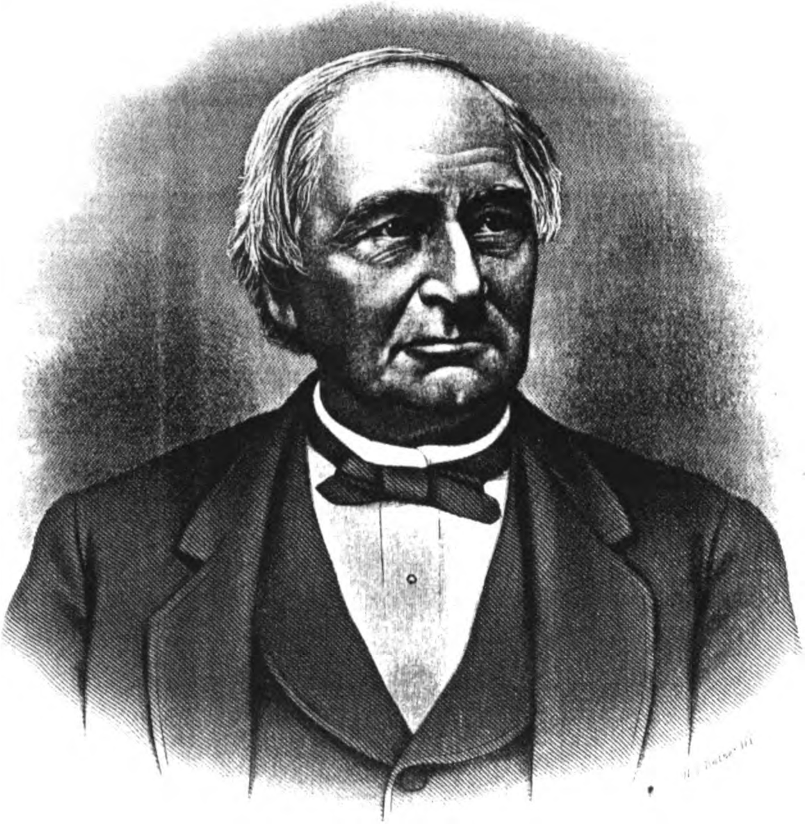
Immediately after leaving the Institute, Mr. Martin became rodman on the Brooklyn (New York) Water Works, at a wage of $1.50 a day. He remained with the company for two years, advancing from place to place, until he was appointed assistant engineer under James P. Kirkwood, and was given charge of the construction of three of the great reservoirs and eight miles of the conduit. After the completion of the work, he entered the employ of the Trenton Locomotive and

Machine Manufacturing Company, his principal object being to acquire familiarity with iron work and bridge construction. He proved so apt in all pertaining to the operations of the company that he was called to the superintendency. At the outbreak of the civil war, Mr. Martin was engaged in the construction of an iron bridge across the Savannah (Georgia) river for the Savannah & Charleston Railroad. Railroad communication along the seaboard was interrupted, and he had much difficulty in making his way north, leaving Savannah on the last train, and making his journey by a long detour by way of Nashville, Tennessee. During the greater part of the war period he was engaged in the manufacture of arms for the government, from the Springfield rifle to the great eleven-inch Dahlgren gun, the largest piece of ordnance of that day. In 1864 he was employed by the government as an expert to conduct boiler experiments at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, in order to test the relative merits of horizontal and vertical tubular boilers for naval vessels.

After the war he superintended the laying of the forty-eight-inch water main to the Ridgewood reservoir, of the Brooklyn water system. He was subsequently chief engineer of Prospect Park, in that city, and inaugurated the present satisfactory road and sub-drainage systems, and he carried to completion the construction of the great park well, at that time the largest work of its kind in the world. This was accomplished at moderate cost and without accident — a feat which attracted wide attention, his predecessor having pronounced the accomplishment well-nigh impossible, and involving "a mint of money and a perpetual funeral procession."

In January, 1870, Mr. Martin became first assistant engineer on the Brooklyn Bridge, under Colonel W. A. Roebling, and he occupied that position from the day the first earth was removed until the completion of the structure. At the outset his practical knowledge of the pneumatic process of bridge foundations, drawn from his experience in similar work on a much smaller scale on the Savannah and Santee rivers found immediate application, and his methods were followed in sinking the caissons in both the New York and Brooklyn ends. From first to last he had full charge of the execution of the work, the employment of workmen, the purchase of material and the auditing of accounts. So masterly was his directionary power, and so equable his temperament, that the engineer corps was maintained intact, and not a symptom of jealousy or ill feeling marred the relations between its various members.

For nineteen years, and until the office was abolished by the consolidation of the Department of Bridges, in January, 1902, he held the position of chief engineer and superintendent of the New York and Brooklyn Bridge. In January, 1903, shortly before his death (which occurred July 11th of the same year, at Far Rockaway, Long Island), he completed thirty-three years of service on the great bridge, and more than forty years of professional work on the public works of Brooklyn. His professional skill and his accomplished work as an engineer, his tact and ability, were all truly admirable, but more wonderful than all his achievements was the uniform exercise and beneficent effect of his personal influence upon all his subordinates and associates. His wise counsel, tender sympathy and generous treatment made of each a friend, and with surprising unanimity they characterized him as " the best friend I ever knew." His integrity was unassailable. Owing to changes in plans of construction, advanced prices of materials and labor, and the great rise of value of real estate, the cost of the bridge largely exceeded the estimates of Colonel Roebling. In spite of these disadvantages, and with opportunity for speculation, Mr. Martin's skirts were never touched with the faintest odor of suspicion. He made his contracts and scrutin-



John M. Riley

Pub. Louis H. Everts

ized the accounts as carefully as though the work had been at his personal cost, and the various reports of public officials and investigating committees bore cheerful testimony to his strict impartiality and spotless honesty.

Mr. Martin was a member of the American Society of Civil Engineers, and an honorary member of the Brooklyn Engineers' Club. His personal life was a model of practical Christianity, based upon a careful and undeviating application of the Golden Rule.

In August, 1860, Mr. Martin was married to Miss Mary A. Read, a daughter of General Jonathan Read, of Rensselaer county, New York, and a direct descendant of Governor Bradford and other Puritan sires. She was a lady of intellectual ability, of varied and extensive reading in English and German, and of most amiable disposition. Mr. Martin's home life was of the most serene and restful character, to which he brought the joyous spirit of a schoolboy and the heart of a child when surrounded by his children and grandchildren. He never hesitated to assert that he owed much of his success in life and all of his happiness to his estimable wife.

To Mr. and Mrs. Martin were born four children: Mrs. J. J. Hopper, of New York; Mrs. George Blatchford, of Pittsfield, Massachusetts; Charles Boynton Martin, an electrical engineer, and Lieutenant Kingsley Leverich Martin, resident engineer on the Williamsburg Suspension Bridge.

JOHN MARK SEELEY.

John Mark Seeley, formerly a prominent business man of Housatonic, was born in Great Barrington, April 17, 1814, son of John and Mary (Hart) Seeley. His father, who was a native of Connecticut, settled in Great Barrington and engaged in mercantile business. He also kept the Seeley tavern.

John Mark Seeley acquired a better education than most of the youths of his neighborhood, first attending the common schools in which Squire Seeley was a teacher, later becoming a pupil at the Lenox Academy, and completing his studies at a school in Stockbridge said to have been presided over by Dr. Mark Hopkins. After serving an apprenticeship in a cottonmill at Van Deusenville, in 1847, he engaged in business with Judge Lyman Munson in that village. Later he was interested in the Maple Grove mills at South Adams. Returning to Housatonic in 1856 he was appointed treasurer, agent, and general manager of the Monument mills, founded in 1850, and under his able direction this enterprise became so prosperous that in 1864 a mill for the manufacture of cotton warp was added to the plant. In 1860 he assisted in organizing the Waubeck Mills Company, which engaged in the manufacture of bedspreads, and in 1866 that concern also erected a brick factory for the production of cotton warps. He was a director of the National Mahaiwe Bank of Great Barrington, and the growth and business development of Housatonic was in a great measure due to his superior business ability. In 1864 he was elected a representative to the legislature from Housatonic. He was a member of the board of selectmen in Great Barrington for the years 1863, 1864, 1865 and 1876; was again a member of the house of representatives in 1874, was a state senator from southern Berkshire district for the years 1882 and 1883, and held the appointment of postmaster at Housatonic for thirty years. In politics he was a Republican.

September 20, 1837, Mr. Seeley was joined in marriage with Sarah Montgomery, who was born in Salisbury, Connecticut, December 2, 1813, daughter of John R. and Rachel Montgomery. The only child of this union is Laura E., who is now Mrs. Fuller, and resides in Housatonic. John Mark Seeley died November 16, 1888, and his wife survived him less than two years, passing away October 13, 1890. He was noted for his genial disposition, and widely respected for his many admirable qualities, chief among which was his liberality in contributing toward the support of all charitable objects to which his attention was called. For many years he was chorister in the Congregational church.

HON. ENSIGN HOSMER KELLOGG.

Hon. Ensign Hosmer Kellogg, counsellor-at-law, late a well-known and much esteemed citizen of Berkshire county, Massachusetts, long a resident of Pittsfield, prominent in business circles and in public life, was born in July, 1812, at Sheffield, a small country town a few miles farther south in the Housatonic Valley, where two or three generations of his family had made their home.

His parents were Elisha and Jane (Saxton) Kellogg, and his paternal grandparents were Ephraim and Ruth (Hosmer) Kellogg, all of Sheffield, the grandmother being a descendant of Governor William Bradford, of the Plymouth Colony. Ephraim Kellogg was a son of Silas and Ruth (Root) Kellogg, and grandson of Stephen and Lydia (Belding) Kellogg, who lived in Westfield, Massachusetts. The father of Stephen was Lieutenant Joseph Kellogg, who died at Hadley, Massachusetts, about 1707, having removed to that place from Boston about 1662. He had previously lived a few years at Farmington, Connecticut. Ephraim Kellogg, grandfather of E. H. Kellogg, was a soldier of the Revolution, in service in the expedition against Burgoyne in 1777.

Elisha Kellogg was a farmer and spent his life at the Sheffield homestead. He and his wife were members of the Congregational church. They reared five children, namely: Ensign Hosmer; Frederick, who went west; James, now living in Galesburg, Illinois; Mary, Mrs. Ward, of Geneseo, in that state; and Ruth (Mrs. Arnold), who died in Oregon.

At Amherst College, in the thirties of this century, Ensign H. Kellogg was a classmate of Henry Ward Beecher, Alexander H. Bullock, and other men of later prominence. He received his degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1836. He then read law with L. Parker Hall, of Sheffield, and after his admission to the bar settled for practice in Pittsfield, in 1838 becoming a partner of Mr. Hall, who had removed to this city. Destiny, however, had not marked out for him a distinctively legal career. His interest in municipal, county and state affairs, his knowledge of governmental questions, his business ability, led to his being called to fill various offices of public trust and responsibility. He served a number of terms as a member of the lower branch of the state legislature in 1843, 1844, 1847, 1849, 1850, and other shortly succeeding years, also in 1870 and 1871, being speaker of the house in 1850; and in 1854 he was state senator. In 1861, buying out the interest of Socrates Squire in the Pontoosuc Woolen Manufacturing Company, the oldest concern of the kind in western Massachusetts, he succeeded him as its president, and continued in that position, in the conduct of affairs displaying signal business sagacity for many years, or until his death. He was also for a long period president of the Pittsfield Life Insurance Company, and of the Agricultural Bank of this city. He was one of the charter members and a trustee of the Berkshire Athenaeum. In his later years, while leading a life of comparative leisure, he gave some attention to real estate dealings, buying a large farm then a mile from town, and laying out streets, developing what is now the Morningside property.

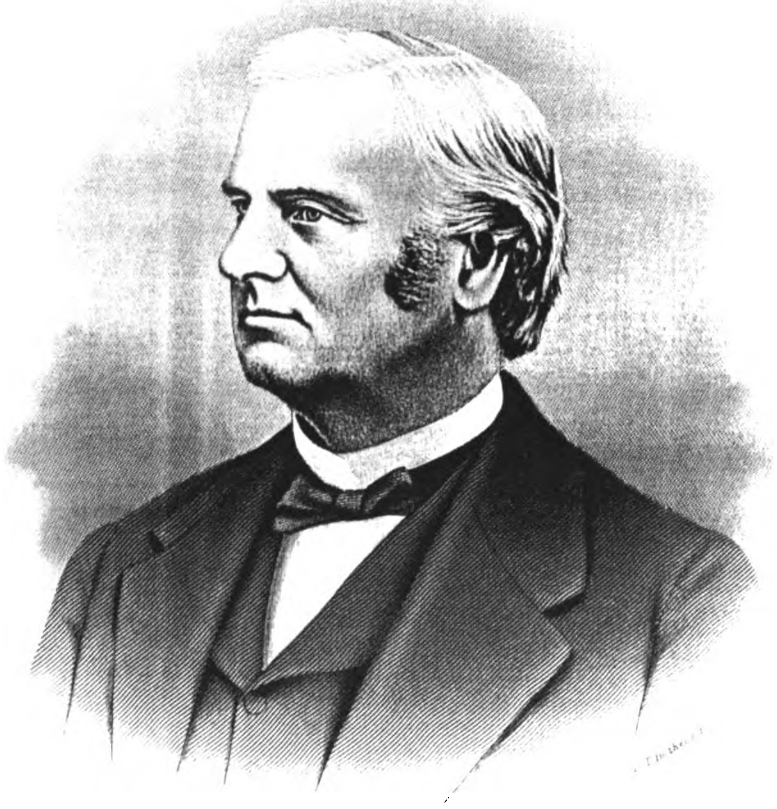
To mention only a few of his public services—it was Mr. Kellogg, who, after the burning of the Berkshire Medical College in 1850, secured from the legislature an appropriation of ten thousand dollars for the erection of a new building; he was one of the committee to superintend the building of the new Congregational church, one of the committee on the organization of the first fire officials, one of the first water commissioners of the city, and one of the most active citizens in securing the removal of the county seat from Lenox to Pittsfield. During the war he did much by his patriotic eloquence and practical efficiency to promote the raising of troops in this vicinity, and after its close he was one of the committee to whom was entrusted the full charge of erecting a soldiers' monument. He was an attendant and supporter of the First Congregational church. His death, after a brief illness, occurred in February, 1881, in the sixty-ninth year of his age.

Mr. Kellogg was married in 1841 to Miss Caroline L. Campbell, who, with one daughter, Caroline, wife of William F. Cushing, of Cleveland, Ohio, survives him. They had two other children, daughters, both of whom died in early womanhood; namely, Elizabeth, the first wife of William R. Plunkett; and May, Mr. Plunkett's second wife, who left three children—Elizabeth, Marion, and Thomas Fitzpatrick.

Mrs. Kellogg was born in Pittsfield, Massachusetts, daughter of David, Jr., and Nancy (Pepoon) Campbell, and on the paternal side is of Scottish descent. Her grandfather, Captain David Campbell, was the youngest son of Robert and Mary (Pierce) Campbell, of Southwick, Massachusetts, where he was born April 30, 1758. He married Lucy, daughter of Matthew and Lucy (Loomis) Laflin, of that town, and about the year 1787 removed to Pittsfield, where, with the exception of a brief sojourn in Lenox, he lived till the close of his earthly days. The date of his death was February 27, 1836. "He was a man of strong character," we are told, and "of great enterprise, especially as a dealer in real estate." The exaggeration of tradition represents him as having been at one time or another the owner of almost every desirable piece of land in the vicinity of Pittsfield. For many years he was owner and landlord of the Pittsfield Coffee House, and in 1818 he was one of the incorporators of the Agricultural Bank. His children were Richard, David, Lucy, Winthrop, Mary, Electa, Elizabeth, Robert, Matthew, and George Washington. David, Jr., Robert and George W. became prominent citizens of Pittsfield. Richard died at Bethlehem, New York; Winthrop removed to the west; and Matthew died in St. Louis, Missouri.

David Campbell, Jr., was born in Suffield, Connecticut, December 12, 1782, and was about five years of age when his parents removed to Pittsfield. In 1805, forming a partnership with Ebenezer Center, under the firm name of Center & Campbell, he went into mercantile business. The next year he was one of the incorporators of the unfortunate Berkshire Bank. On the incorporation of the Pittsfield Woolen and Cotton Factory Company, in 1814, he was one of its five directors, holding thirteen shares of stock. The factory went into operation in 1815, he with Lemuel Pomeroy having general control of its affairs. In those years Mr. Campbell also engaged with much success in the manufacture and export of the oil of peppermint.

In 1825 the Pontoosuc Woolen Manufacturing Company was chartered and the building of the factory begun. It was completed and went into operation in 1827. At the formal organization Henry Shaw was chosen president of the company; David Campbell, Jr., general agent; Thaddeus Clapp, superintendent, and George W. Campbell, clerk and treasurer. Here power looms were first used in Berkshire. The "History of Pittsfield" thus speaks of Mr. David Campbell, Jr., and



John H Coffing

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the esteem in which he was held: "The confidence of his associates in his knowledge, sound judgment and integrity was unbounded, and his contemporaries paint him as shrewd, reticent, a close observer of men and things, strict in his dealings, but with a warm heart and a kindly manner for those who dealt fairly and frankly with him." He was active in business till his death, June 30, 1835, when he left an interest enjoyed by his children, grandchildren and great-grandchildren at this day.

He married, October 4, 1809, Nancy, daughter of Daniel and Lavina (Phelps) Pepoon, and was the father of the following children: George; Caroline Lavina (Mrs. Kellogg); David, third; Edward, who died in infancy; Edward Warner; and Robert Pepoon. Mrs. Nancy Campbell died at Pittsfield, June 8, 1823.

JOHN H. COFFING.

A strong man and of the type whose monuments are great thriving industries, was he whose name introduces these memoirs. Like many other of the descendants of those rugged English colonists who sought an early opportunity to escape a tyrannous home rule, including religious persecution, and who eventually revolted against a slavish colonial dependence, John H. Coffing proved to be a man of progress equal to the duty of the hour, a leader among his fellowmen, a man of ideas, and with the full courage of his convictions always.

Tristram Coffin, the Englishman who founded the American family of Coffin (here Coffing—the terminal letter having been affixed by the father of the immediate subject of these memoirs), was located in the Island of Nantucket as its records show as early as 1660, and his rude habitation erected in 1686 still stands, a most interesting memorial of old colonial days.

John H. Coffing was born at Salisbury, Connecticut, February 3, 1811. His father, Captain John C. Coffing, had an interest in the iron manufacturing of that locality, and conducted also a general store. The son received for the period an unusually liberal education, attending the famous Vermont military school conducted by Captain Alden Partridge, then entering Westfield (Massachusetts) Academy and being latterly under tuition of Dr. Mark Hopkins. His earliest employment was in his father's store at Salisbury, and it was there that he had early opportunity to familiarize himself with many of the details of iron manufacturing. Captain John C. Coffing having sold out his Connecticut interests and located in Berkshire county, Massachusetts, was largely instrumental in the erection in 1829 of the iron furnace at Richmond, and in 1833-4, with others, built the furnace for pig-iron manufacturing at Van Deusenville. With the operation of this latter plant the son became in 1836 actively identified. In 1844, upon the incorporation of the Richmond Iron Works, uniting the Richmond and Van Deusenville iron manufacturing interests, John H. Coffing became the manager and business agent of the company, a connection which continued up to his practical retirement from active business life in 1867. It was largely through his personal technical knowledge of iron manufacture that the product of the Richmond Iron Works was soon of the highest standard of excellence, and it was in large measure due to his business acumen that it speedily attained that reputation, finding favor with the United States government and being extensively used thereby, after the most heroic tests in the manufacture of cannon. Mr. Coffing was essentially a builder. Having established with his associates upon the firmest of foundations the iron making interests above referred to, he sought other fields for investment. He became a stockholder in the Monument Mills, still and for many years the great industry of

Housatonic. He interested himself actively also in the promotion of the local railroad interests, particularly the Stockbridge & Pittsfield and Berkshire Railroads, serving for a number of years as president of the latter. He was on the directorates of the Mechanics and Savings Bank of Great Barrington, and the Housatonic National Bank, Stockbridge.

His public spirit was evinced in many ways. It was he who furnished the model of the Soldiers' Monument, Great Barrington, and he contributed largely to the cost of its erection. He defrayed a large share of the expense of Trinity church building at Van Deusenville. He devised a sum for the building of the House of Mercy Mortuary Chapel at Pittsfield. Politically he was originally an old line Whig, and from its formation a member of the Republican party, serving as a delegate to the national convention which in 1860 nominated Abraham Lincoln for the presidency. His patriotism found free vent during the dark days of the rebellion when voice and purse were ever at his country's service. A life-time associate of Mr. Coffing pays this tribute to his old friend: " In matters of business Mr. Coffing exercised sound judgment and great foresight, weighing carefully the subject presented, expressing his views with originality and clearness and acting promptly and efficiently. Open and frank, proverbially truthful and honest himself he would brook no duplicity or deceit in others. With more than ordinary mechanical skill, he combined good taste and an appreciation of the beautiful; he did well what he did; built well what he built, always with an eye to usefulness and durability, and benevolent and generous in his public contributions, he was ever ready to assist in a worthy object. His private gifts to the needy were numerous, unostentatious—often unsolicited. Many young men have profited by his counsel and many have received from him substantial pecuniary aid." His declining years were spent in improving his farm and beautifying his home at Van Deusenville, where he died August 14, 1882. He married, February 27, 1833, Rebecca F. Bostwick, of Salisbury. She died October 16, 1903.

JAMES FESTUS MILLER.

James F. Miller, deceased, who during a long and active life bore a most useful part in the community among whom his years were passed, was born July 30, 1825, in the town of Middlefield, Hampshire county, Massachusetts.

James Miller, father of James F. Miller, was born in Chester, Massachusetts, in 1798. He was a man of strong mentality, business ability and unerring judgment, and for the long period of thirty-five years served in the capacity of superintendent of the Plunkett Woolen Manufacturing Company's mills in Hinsdale, Massachusetts, this record speaking for itself. In 1824, by the Rev. Jonathan Nash, Mr. Miller was united in marriage to Lucy Starr, born in Lanesboro, Massachusetts, in 1796, and the following named children were born to them: James Festus, mentioned hereinafter. Eliza A., who became the wife of Sumner Church, of Middlefield, Massachusetts. Emily, who became the wife of a Mr. Smith, and they with their two children reside in Chicago, Illinois. Ellen, who became the wife of Frank Sawyer, of Hinsdale, and they and their three children—Fred, Robert and Mary—make their home in Chicago, Illinois.

James F. Miller obtained a knowledge of the rudimentary branches of education in the rural district school, and this was supplemented by attendance for a few years at a private boarding school at Poultney, Vermont. After completing his studies he secured a position as clerk in the store of the Plunkett Woolen Manufacturing Company in Hinsdale, in whose service his father was also employed, remaining there for a number of years. At the breaking out of the Civil war, when the country was in sore need of the services of her loyal citizens, Mr. Miller went to New York city and enlisted in the One Hundred and Seventy-sixth Regiment, New York Volunteers. Throughout all the engagements in which his regiment participated he served creditably and faithfully, and at the expiration of his term returned to the position he resigned in order to serve his country. For about ten years he resided on the old Miller homestead, and in 1886 removed to Pittsfield, where for a period of six years he carried the United States mail from the depot to the postoffice. About the year 1895 he retired from active pursuits, and thereafter up to the time of his decease enjoyed the reward of a well spent life. He was an attendant of the South Congregational church, and in all worthy enterprises gave a strong and earnest support. He was a staunch advocate of the principles of Democracy, casting his vote with that party from the time he attained his majority. He was a member of Berkshire Post, Grand Army of the Republic. In 1876 Mr. Miller married Jennie E. Day, daughter of Alvin and Esther (Cross) Day, of Hinsdale, Massachusetts, who were the parents of several children, among whom were: Carrie I., who resides with Mrs. Miller; Edward W., who is engaged in the printing business in Pittsfield; Homer I., who also resides with Mrs. Miller; and Eugene A. Day, who resides in the neighboring town of Hinsdale. Mr. Miller passed away at his pleasant home, No. 22 First street, Pittsfield, February 11, 1904. His widow, prior to her marriage, taught school in Hinsdale for a period of twelve years, and many of the residents of that town will recall the amount of persuasive power she used in her endeavors to instill in their minds the knowledge she wished to impart.

ALEXANDER KENNEDY.

Everywhere the sons of Scotia have proved equal to large responsibilities and the Berkshire Hill country has its share of men of that nationality or ancestry whose careers have made for progress. Of these the gentleman whose name introduces these memoirs is a generally recognized exponent.

Alexander Kennedy was born December 14, 1840, in Dumfriesshire, Scotland, quitting school and his country home to become apprenticed for a four years' term to learn the dry goods business in the leading house of Dumfries by which he continued to be employed for an additional four years. Thus initially well equipped for the business which was destined to be his life work, and ambitious to enter a field of broader and more promising prospects, he came to the United States in 1865 and secured immediate employment with the well-known Churchill, Watson & Company dry goods house of Boston, Massachusetts, thus early becoming inducted to the best possible advantage into the new world business methods of his trade. Three years later he entered into business for himself in Worcester, Massachusetts, subsequently removing to Albany, New York, to engage in the same line, remaining in the last named cities for periods of three years and finding each alike well supplied with dry goods merchants of large means and abundant enterprise. The proferred sale of the Smith & Wallace dry goods business at Pittsfield, Massachusetts, coming to the notice of Mr. Kennedy and Mr. W. D. MacInnes resulted in its purchase by them and the subsequent building up of one of the largest mercantile establishments in western Massachusetts, drawing a constantly increasing and well satisfied patronage from Berkshire and adjoining counties. The firm transacted business as Kennedy & MacInnes Company up to February 1, 1905,

Alex Kennedy

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when it was incorporated as The Kennedy-MacInnes Company, Mr. Kennedy being its treasurer.

Mr. Kennedy is a valued and valuable citizen keenly interested in and contributory to all methods, measures and enterprises that appealed to him as calculated to advance the interests of the home of his adoption. He served with efficiency as president of Pittsfield's board of trade; is a director of Pittsfield National Bank, and Pittsfield Street Railway Company; president of the Pittsfield Electric Light Company and one of the founders and first president of the local branch of the Young Men's Christian Association. He is a member of the board of investment of the Berkshire County Savings Bank. He married Mary, daughter of the late John Rodgers, the well known machinist and builder of engines of Albany, New York. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Kennedy are: Ethel, Mary R., Alexander, Jr., and Isabel. The son is a Cornell University junior. The family are members of the First Congregational church, Mr. Kennedy being one of its board of deacons.

FRED FOREST DOWLIN.

Fred Forest Dowlin, who is known as a man of high attainments and as one who has achieved success at the bar, was born in North Adams, June 19, 1868, being a son of Marshall R. and Sophia (McGoon) Dowlin. The father was a native of Bradford, New Hampshire, and there grew to years of maturity and resided until 1861, when he removed to Concord, where he learned the harness maker's trade. About 1864 he took up his abode in North Adams, and with the exception of about four years while engaged in business in Westfield he resided here until his life's labors were ended in death, passing away November 3, 1904. In addition to the success which he achieved as a harness maker, he invented several articles which proved valuable and brought him handsome returns, one of the most prominent of these being the Dowlin hook swivel for headstalls, while another was the Dowlin double-purchase trunk strap. Some of the articles which he invented were manufactured by himself and some by others, he receiving royalties. He was an energetic and straightforward business man, a staunch Republican, and for many years a member of the Methodist church. As a citizen, neighbor and friend he was upright, kind and charitable, and as husband and father he faithfully fulfilled every obligation. At his death he left his widow and three sons, Ralph, who succeeded to his father's leather goods manufacturing at North Adams; Dr. Winfred M., of Claremont, New Hampshire; and Fred F., whose name introduces this review.

Fred Forest Dowlin received his early educational training in the public schools of North Adams, this being supplemented by a course of study in St. Joseph's College, Ottawa, Canada, and subsequent attendance at Troy Conference, from which institution he was graduated. His professional studies were pursued in the Boston University Law School, where he received the degree of B. L. Returning to North Adams he entered into a partnership association for the practice of law with E. H. Beer, under the firm name Beer & Dowlin, and this was continued for twelve years, when the partnership was dissolved, June 1, 1903. Mr. Dowlin's especial value to the place of his nativity is in the extent and character of his building operations, which resulted in the erection of some of the most notable and beautiful of the business blocks and residential structures of North Adams. In the boldness of his conceptions and the vigor and success of his achievements in this direction Mr. Dowlin stands alone, having accomplished more than any other one man in this most substantial of all lines of progress. He built the Dowlin block, one of the handsomest buildings in the city. It is located on Main street, six stories high, eighty feet front and contains seventy-two thousand square feet of floor space, which is devoted to the use of stores, offices, clubs, society rooms and bachelor apartments. Its front elevation is of Rutland blue and white marble; it is supplied with an electric elevator, electric lights and all modern improvements and is entirely fire proof. Another notable structure for which he is partly responsible is the Beer & Dowlin block at No. 85 Eagle street, erected in 1893. It is a four-story granite structure fronting on Eagle and Luther streets, while still another is the Dowlin block on Holder street, built by Mr. Dowlin in 1896. It is a four-story brick building with white marble trimmings. Mr. Dowlin has also erected over one hundred and twenty-five dwellings in the city. The Dowlin block and other property are now owned by the Dowlin Realty Trust, Judge C. T. Phelps, Charles W. Ford and Fred F. Dowlin, trustees. In the line of his profession he has also achieved a high degree of success, and has been engaged on many trial cases. He was the junior counsel for the defense in the celebrated O'Neil murder case tried in Greenfield, Massachusetts, and of which the state published a complete report, this being one of the first cases of its kind so published.

On the 8th of September, 1892, Mr. Dowlin was united in marriage to Julia I. E. Royce, a daughter of George and Martha A. Royce, of Orwell, Vermont. She became the mother of one son, Marshall R., who died in infancy, and her death occurred on the 13th of October, 1893. On the 14th of September, 1898, Mr. Dowlin married Jennie Belle Bingham, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. David B. Bingham, of North Adams, Massachusetts. Mr. and Mrs. Dowlin have two children, Fred Forest, born June 13, 1899, and Glendore Marshall, born July 30, 1903; a third son, Myrle, died in infancy.

ANDREW J. WATERMAN.

Andrew J. Waterman, late attorney-general and leading attorney of the commonwealth, was born in North Adams, Massachusetts, June 23, 1825, son of William and Sarah (Bucklin) Waterman.

A liberal general education was followed by his study of law initially under the preceptorship of Hon. Keyes Danforth and subsequently with Hon. Daniel N. Dewey, Williamstown, and he was admitted to the bar of Berkshire county, March 18, 1854. His initial practice was in partnership association at Williamstown with Mr. Danforth.

He was appointed register of probate in 1855, and in 1858, after the courts of probate and insolvency were consolidated, he was chosen register of probate and insolvency, which office he resigned in 1881. In 1880, he was appointed district attorney to fill an unexpired term and was chosen for that office for the three succeeding terms, resigning therefrom in 1887, when nominated by the Republican party to the state attorney generalship, to which he was elected in 1887-88-89. Mr. Waterman was president for a number of years of the Pittsfield National Bank and one of its directors for many years, one of the founders of the City Savings Bank, and active in his interest and identification with numerous other important institutions.

He married, at East Boston, Massachusetts, January 7, 1858, Ellen, daughter of Henry H. and Nancy (Comstock) Cooke.

The following is a tribute paid to the memory of the late Andrew J. Waterman by Hon. John F. Noxon, delivered at a meeting of the Berkshire County Bar Association:

"My acquaintance with Mr. Waterman began in 1881, when I commenced the practice of law in his office. He had but recently been appointed to fill a vacancy in the office of district attorney. During most of the time from that time until his death, we were associated in busi-

Andrew J. Wateman

ness and in the trial of cases. The relationship so long continued grew in its intimacy with the progress of time. He early made me his friend. The ties of love and esteem which bound me to him strengthened to the end. When his summons came, I felt that there had gone out of my life something which was never to be filled.

"What I have to say to-day must necessarily be personal in its character. If it shall appear to be over-laudatory, it is perhaps sufficient to say it is the natural expression of one, who long ago learned the wisdom of the injunction 'the friends thou hast and their affections tried, grapple them to thy soul with hoops of steel.'

"There is no time in the life of a lawyer when assistance in the vexatious questions that arise in the prosecution of his profession meets with such grateful acceptance as during the first few years of his practice. And fortunate, indeed, is one if he finds some lawyer of ripe experience and good judgment to whom he can turn for advice in his extremity with the feeling that help will be given in such a way as to leave the impression that it was a pleasure to give, and more important still so that the recipient shall not feel as he turns away that the mouse has been to the mountain. Such a man in my early practice I found Mr. Waterman to be; and this side of his nature was not exhibited alone to me as my brethren of the bar will bear me witness.

"I think it is safe to say that no lawyer of his county was so much consulted by the younger members of the bar as he, when his duties were such that his assistance was available. He liked young men and he wanted them to succeed. We all know that it was a common occurrence for him in the trial of cases when he was associated as senior counsel to urge that the junior make the argument in the case to the jury. He knew it would give confidence and would be a benefit to the young practitioner, and he was so good a judge of human nature as to know that it would not prejudice the client's case. He was fortunate in his disposition towards young men. This trait built up around him a friendship from among the younger members of the bar that was always eager to assert itself when occasion presented.

"As a lawyer he won for himself early a position in the bar of Western Massachusetts of the first influence. His advancement was not in any degree procured or promoted by adventitious circumstances. Possessing in more than ordinary degree a knowledge of human nature, endowed with great common sense, a man of sound moral principles, a willingness and capacity for hard work, these were the preeminent qualities of the man.

"On a legal proposition he never could split hairs. He was not a great orator—he never carried cases in his hat, but possessed a judicial mind, and as a trier of cases before either court or jury he achieved results. He had a faculty of winning his cases. His understanding of the principles of law was seldom at fault. His method of preparing a case where questions of law were involved was to get at the correct principle of law underlying it and when he had satisfied himself on that he hammered away, if you will permit the expression, on the reason of the thing. He believed that the law was based on justice; that his client's interests were best subserved by advising him to do what was right.

"His experience for so many years in the office of register of probate where he had been called upon so often to smooth out differences that arise in the settlement of estates probably nurtured this disposition on his part, but it was his heritage, innate. I have known many instances where both parties to a controversy have called upon him to adjust their differences. He was a gentleman always—in the trial of cases his attitude towards hostile witnesses was never irritating. He never created sympathy for the other side by rudeness of attack.

"He was as honest a man as I ever knew. He wanted to know the exact facts in a case and he was just as insistent in getting at the exact law that should govern them. I do not believe he ever argued wittingly unsound law, something I fear that a good many of us in the stress of a hard case find it pretty hard not to do. This honesty of the man earned for him the well known sobriquet 'Honest Jack Waterman,' and this well known quality gave him great influence not only before jurors but before judges as well. He was an open-minded man. He welcomed light always. He was a man furthermore of strong convictions. He allowed no influence to muffle the voice of duty. He would not sacrifice principle or temporize with the plain indication of duty to secure preferment. He always had the courage of his conviction. Whether as a citizen, a lawyer, a public servant or holding important position in business institutions, he was positive and outspoken.

"His views on public questions were always well known and they were never clothed to fit his audience. Always a strong temperance man, on his first appearance on the platform when a candidate for the office of district attorney he fairly frightened some of his political friends by his strong utterances on that question. Apparently he never counted the cost when facing what he believed to be a duty. He cared nothing for a smooth road. Notable instances of this he furnished when district attorney in the vigorous prosecution of a manufacturer in this county for maintaining a dam which he believed to be a nuisance, which act was opposed to the interests of every manufacturer in his district. Another instance was seen in his investigation of certain acts of the West End Railway Company of Boston while he was attorney general, whereby he brought against himself the whole influence of that powerful corporation.

"In the eyes of a politician, these various acts were mistakes. They endangered his hold upon office. In the estimation of such a one he should have been governed in his course by his own interest. It was impossible for Mr. Waterman to be moved by considerations of this character. There was nothing of the politician in him. It was not in him to shape his course by anything but the star of his conscience. The world has few of such men. These are the really true men, and they are the men who influence their fellows. The bar of this county do well to cherish his memory—such men give standing to the whole bar. They are the type of men to be emulated."

FREDERICK ALPHA ROBERTS.

Practicing in partnership association at Pittsfield with Dr. Oscar S. Roberts, whose personal and genealogical memoirs are contained herein, is his nephew, Dr. Frederick A. Roberts, son of Mr. Edward L. Roberts, retired merchant of Brattleboro, Vermont. The younger gentleman, like the elder, has given abundant demonstration that his choice of a profession was well advised, and he, too, evinces possession of his full share of those most valuable and useful of hereditaments from his sturdy New England ancestors, industry and integrity.

Frederick Alpha Roberts was born at Jacksonville, Vermont, June 18, 1863; attended the public schools of his native place, and shortly after attaining his majority established himself in the boot and shoe business at Brattleboro, Vermont. He subsequently engaged in mercantile pursuits in New York, and while in the latter city in 1893 conceived the idea of adopting the practice of medicine as his life work. To this end he immediately entered upon the study of the standard medical text books in conjunction with his clerical mercantile labors, devoting himself more and more attentively to the former, while his interest in commercial pursuits as steadily abated and finally in 1894 he abandoned the latter upon his entrance to the medical department of the University of New York. After one year's attendance upon the lectures and clinics of this institution, he entered the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Baltimore, Maryland, from which he was graduated with the class of 1897. In June of that year he established himself in the practice of his profession at Pittsfield, in the office of his uncle heretofore referred to, and it is a sufficient attestation of his general equipment as a practitioner that since 1900 he has been in partnership association with Dr. O. S. Roberts, sharing with that distinguished physician a full measure of the responsibilities of a great practice. Dr. F. A. Roberts is a member of the Massachusetts State Medical Association, and the Berkshire Medical Society. His fraternal connection is with Free Masonry and Odd Fellowship, being a member in the former of Mystic Lodge, F. and A. M., Berkshire Chapter, R. A. M., and Pittsfield Commandery, K. T.; and in the latter a member of Wantastiquet Lodge, Brattleboro. He married, May 2, 1901, Florence A., daughter of Mr. Wallace A. Bardwell, a native of Hampden county, Massachusetts, but more recently of Elmira, New York; now an expert accountant in Pittsfield, Massachusetts, where he also has charge of the books of the E. D. Jones Company.

THEODORE GEORGE RAMSDELL.

Theodore G. Ramsdell, deceased, whose successful business career in Housatonic, Berkshire county, Massachusetts, displayed executive ability of a high order, admirable judgment and foresight, traces his ancestry to Abijah Ramsdell, who was born in England in 1695, and upon his arrival in America settled in Lynn, Massachusetts. The line of descent is through his son, Abijah Ramsdell, to

Ramsdell, Captain William, who was born in Lynn, Massachusetts,

J. G. Ramsdell

April 10, 1766. He followed the sea from early youth until about fifty years of age, when he retired to a farm in Milford, New Hampshire, and remained there until his death in 1842. His education was gained in the various parts of the world which he visited. He was a sailor of unusually wide experience, and a successful captain, commanding an East India merchantman sailing from Salem harbor. He was a charter member of "Milford Lyceum" (educational and literary society) and one of its most active and efficient workers. He was the father of

Ramsdell, John, born December 30, 1809, in Salem, Massachusetts. He was educated in the common schools of Milford and at a private school in Nashua. For two years he served before the mast, and for three years as third mate and supercargo on merchantmen to South America, Sumatra, the Mediterranean and Holland. He then took up farming and tanning in Milford, New Hampshire, and later acted as station agent at Amherst and Milford four years. In middle life he moved to Tama, Iowa, and became one of its pioneer settlers, finishing his days as a farmer. He served in the capacity of supervisor of Tama county, mayor of Tama city, and county superintendent of schools. He was an active member of "Milford Lyceum" while a resident of Milford, and its poetic agent, he having been an excellent writer of prose and poetry. As one of the original abolitionists, he wrote, talked and worked fervently for the cause. The demand of the south that the north should render up fugitive slaves brought from him a poem, which appeared in the public prints of almost every northern paper. He was a Congregationalist, and was one of the "Comers-Out" who withdrew from the church on account of its lukewarmness on the question of slavery.

Mr. Ramsdell married Taska Theresa Moore, who was born January 7, 1810, in Milford, New Hampshire, a daughter of the Rev.

Humphrey and Hannah (Peabody) Moore. Dr. Moore was a graduate of Harvard College, was a noted lecturer and preacher, many of his sermons and learned treatises on theological subjects having been published. He served one term each in the senate and legislature, taking an active part in anti-slavery movements. He was a son of Humphrey Moore, of Princeton, Massachusetts; a grandson of Paul Moore; a great-grandson of John Moore; and a great-great-grandson of John Moore, the emigrant ancestor from England. William Peabody, Jr., the father of Hannah (Peabody) Moore, was a prominent citizen of Milford, New Hampshire, serving four terms in the legislature. He was one of the original signers of a paper drawn up by citizens of New Hampshire inveighing against British rule and announcing their intention of joining other colonists in revolution. His father, William Peabody, Sr., was the first settler of Milford, also a signer of the above mentioned paper. The farm which he cleared up was part of an estate which had been in the family for over one hundred years; it was presented to his father, Captain Steven Peabody, by the state of Massachusetts for distinguished services rendered by his father, Lieutenant Francis Peabody, in King Philip's war. Captain Steven Peabody enlisted at the age of fourteen, was an enthusiastic patriot, but was later removed from public office by George III because of sympathy with colonists. He was adjutant-general of Colonel Reid's regiment at Bunker Hill, became major of a regiment sent under Colonel Wyman to reinforce troops in Canada in 1776, was volunteer captain in the alarm at Ticonderoga, aide to General Stark in the battle of Bennington, lieutenant-colonel under General Wyman during the defense of Rhode Island. His father, Lieutenant Francis Peabody, who rendered such distinguished services in King Philip's war, was the emigrant ancestor from England. He came over in the ship "Planter" to New England, was one of the first settlers in

Hampton, and later removed to Topsfield, Massachusetts, where he became a large landholder and was prominent for enterprise and wealth. John and Taska T. (Moore) Ramsdell were the parents of

Ramsdell, Theodore George, born February 8, 1833. He attended the public schools of Milford, New Hampshire, until he was eleven years old, and two years later began his active career by working in a cotton mill in Mason village, now Greenville, New Hampshire. He worked successively in the Nashua Manufacturing Company and the old mill in Milford, and at the age of sixteen was appointed overseer of a spinning room in the new Souhegan mill, New Hampshire. After remaining there three years, he resigned and spent a year at Appleton Academy with his life-long friend and double cousin, George A. Ramsdell, who later became governor of New Hampshire. Subsequently he was employed in the cotton mills of Nashua, Holyoke, Manchester, and Indian Orchard, usually as an overseer, until October 18, 1864, when he was called to Housatonic as superintendent of Monument Mills, and remained there until his death, March 1, 1903. In 1886 he was appointed agent and general manager of the mills, becoming subsequently a director in the company, its vice-president, and a considerable stockholder.

The exceptional success and growth of the cotton industry in Housatonic was due in a great measure to his wise supervision and mastery of details. In the life of the village he was a quiet but almost controlling force, which was known and recognized in every agency which sought improvement. Though not a member, he was a regular attendant of the Congregational church of Housatonic, was a member of the prudential committee, gave largely to its support, endowing it generously at his death. His public bequests, besides gifts to the church and House of Mercy in Pittsfield, included liberal provision for the building and establishment of a free library for the village of Housatonic. He was a Republican in his political affiliations.

In West Stockbridge, Massachusetts, June 12, 1873, Mr. Ramsdell married Mary Brainard Spencer, who was educated in the public schools of West Stockbridge and New York city, finishing with a two years' course at Hudson River Institute (later Claverack College). Her parents were Thomas Hall and Hannah Brainard (Smith) Spencer. Thomas Spencer was a mechanic, and served as representative and in several minor public offices. Asa Smith, father of Mrs. Thomas Hall Spencer, born November 28, 1781, died May 11, 1858, built the first cotton mill in Connecticut. The children of this union are as follows: George Spencer, born August 7, 1874, in Housatonic, died in infancy. Edith Moore, born April 2, 1876, in Housatonic, was educated in the public schools of Housatonic and Great Barrington, Housatonic Hall (Great Barrington), Howard Seminary (West Bridgewater, Massachusetts), and Wellesley College. She became the wife of Charles Giddings, a lawyer, who resides in Housatonic. Theodore Ellis, born September 18, 1877, was educated at Housatonic public school, Sedgwick Institute (Great Barrington), Amherst College, Lowell Textile School. He is now a cotton manufacturer, and succeeded his father as agent of the Monument Mills. He resides in Housatonic. Thomas Spencer, born May 15, 1881, was educated in the Housatonic public school, Sedgwick Institute (Great Barrington), Cascadilla School (Ithaca, New York), and Cornell University. He is now a mechanical engineer, and resides at Housatonic. Mary Louise, born February 17, 1883, attended the Housatonic and Great Barrington public schools, the schools of Vienna and Berlin, Dana Hall (Wellesley, Massachusetts).

RANDALL HOWARD BLANCHARD.

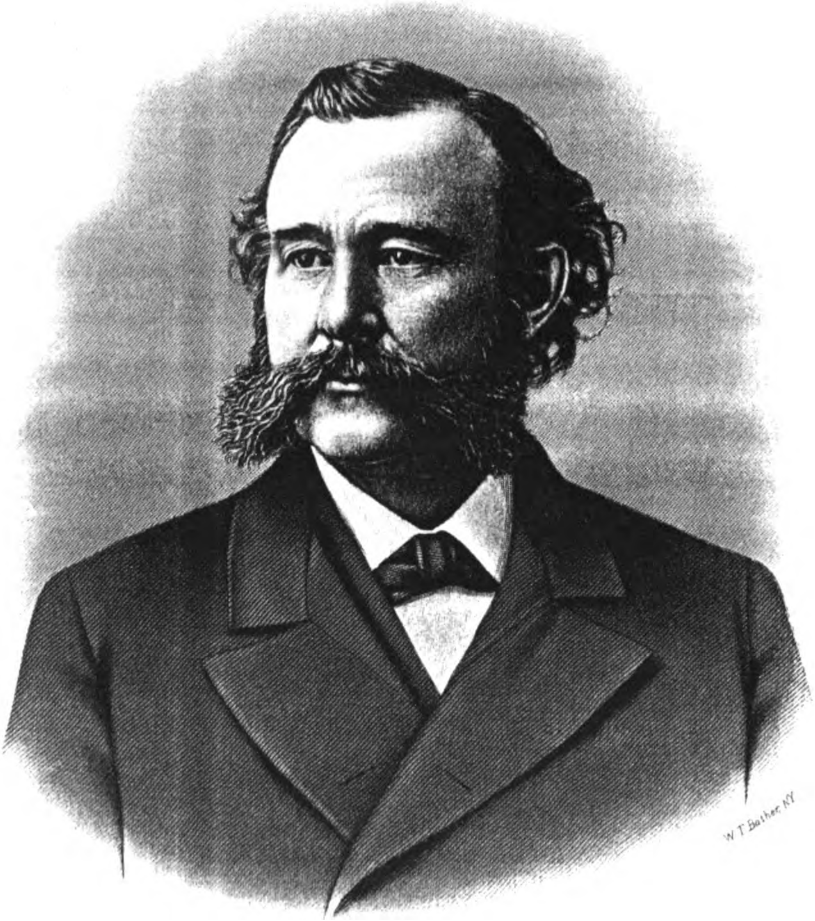
The wisdom of specializing on the practice of a profession that has developed so broadly upon many lines as that of medicine and surgery cannot be gainsaid and is being more resorted to each year. The gentleman whose name introduces this sketch is a practitioner of that type.

Randall Howard Blanchard was born May 3, 1872, in Portland, Maine, son of William F. and the late Harriet (Sturdivant) Blanchard, also natives of Cumberland county. He received his initial schooling in Portland and took his academic course at St. Johnsbury, during which latter period he decided upon the adoption of the medical profession, and took up the study of medicine in conjunction with his general studies under the preceptorship of Dr. J. E. Hartshorn, a leading physician of that locality. In 1893 he entered Bellevue Hospital Medical College (since merged with the medical department of New York University), and was graduated with the class of 1896. During the folling year he had the advantage of service in various hospitals of New York city, and then entered upon general practice at Deering, Maine, where he remained for one year. His preceptor, Dr. Hartshorn, having in the meantime specialized his practice to diseases of the eye, ear, nose and throat, Dr. Blanchard determined upon following in his footsteps and pursued his subsequent study along these lines under Dr. Hartshorn, adding thereto the prescribed clinical course of the New York Ophthalmic and Aural Institute. He located in Pittsfield in 1902. He is one of the staff of physicians of the House of Mercy, Pittsfield, a member of the Maine Medical Society, Massachusetts Medical Society and American Medical Association. Fraternally, his connection is with Crescent Lodge (Pittsfield), F. and A. M. Dr. Blanchard married, June 16, 1899, Caroline, daughter of John S. and Abbie Harris, of Portland, Maine. They have two children, Norman Harris and Kenneth William Blanchard. They reside at 134 Appleton avenue.

SAMUEL CAMP.

Samuel Camp, of Great Barrington, was a native of Connecticut, born in Winsted, Litchfield county, May 5, 1829, and died in Great Barrington February 24, 1901, son of Samuel Sheldon and Betsy (Mallory) Camp. His parents were also natives of Winsted, and moved to Norfolk, Connecticut, the year of his birth, having purchased a farm and established a chair factory in that town.

Samuel Sheldon Camp was the son of Samuel and Mercy (Sheldon) Camp. Samuel, with his brother Moses, in 1796, moved from Norfolk to Winsted, where they bought farms and also carried on the hatter's trade. They continued their residence there until 1824. Their father, Moses Camp, was born in Durham, Connecticut, where he married Thankful Gaylord, daughter of Lieutenant Samuel Gaylord. He received a deed of land in Norfolk, Connecticut, in 1764, and was a man prominent in the affairs of the town. He was a member of Captain Charles Webb's regiment, which crossed the Delaware at Trenton on the eve of December 25, 1776. Moses was the son of (Captain) Doctor Abraham Camp, who went from Milford, Connecticut, to Durham, where he married Martha Parsons, and moved to Norfolk in 1763. He was the son of John Camp, Jr., who married Phebe Canfield, and moved from Milford to Durham in 1762. John, Jr.'s father, Edward, and his wife, Mehitable (Smith) Camp, were natives of Milford, in which place his father, Edward, the first of the name in this country, located, after remaining a time in New Haven, where he was one of the first settlers. He died in 1659.


W T Bather NY

Saml Camp

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W. T. Bather, NY

Chas. M. Camp.

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Samuel Camp's genealogy contains the names of many of the early settlers who were men of attainments and prominent in the affairs of church and state, among them being Richard Lyman, Governor Thomas Welles. Governor John Webster, Robert Treat, John Robbins, Josiah Churchill, Nathaniel Foote, Rev. Thomas Carter, first minister of Coburn, Massachusets, Elder John Strong, Richard Clapp, Thomas Ford, John Stanley, Thomas Bliss, Joseph Parsons, Jasper Crane, Lieut. John Smith, who was slain by the Indians. Other names are Pritchard, Buck, Atwater, Punduson, Grant, Hitchcock, Merrill, Marsh, Olney, Woodford, Ball, Burt, Stebbins and Jackson. Colonel Giles Jackson, brother of his great-grandmother, was chief officer on General Gates' staff, and drew up the articles of capitulation at the surrender of Burgoyne.

Samuel Camp obtained his preliminary education in Norfolk and Winsted. He studied medicine with Dr. William Welch, of Norfolk, who was also the preceptor of his three brothers, William, Moses and Charles, all graduates of the University of New York. His collegiate training also was for a short time at Woodstock, Vermont. He was graduated from the University of New York March 5, 1851, and immediately after graduation established himself in New Marlborough. Four years later he removed to St. Joseph, Michigan. Then returning to Berkshire county in 1859, he settled in Great Barrington, and resided there from that time until his death, engaged in active practice as a physician and surgeon. At the opening of the Civil war he was appointed by Governor Andrews to examine excepts from draft and as recruiting agent and on the 21st of September, 1861, he was made assistant surgeon of the Twenty-seventh Regiment, Massachusetts Volunteers. In the following May, however, on the 27th, he resigned the latter commission on account of ill health. When his health was restored he renewed his interest in procuring recruits, and October 17, 1863, when the call for three hundred thousand men for three years was made he was again appointed at a special town meeting to enlist men. This agency he held until January, 1865.

In 1872 with Colonel Robert Leonard he established a flock mill in Barrington, manufacturing the flocks by a machine invented by himself. This mill was burned in 1874 and was not rebuilt.

Dr. Camp was surgeon of the D. G. Anderson Post, No. 196, of the Grand Army of the Republic from its organization. From 1877 to 1892 he was medical examiner for Southern Berkshire and from 1889 to 1901 was United States pension examiner under appointments of Presidents Harrison and McKinley. He was admitted to membership in the Massachusetts Medical Society, and the Berkshire County Medical Society in 1852. In politics he was a lifelong Republican.

Dr. Camp was married August 12, 1852, to Miss Sarah J. Jones of New York city, daughter of Joseph Whiting and Rebecca (Merritt) Jones, of Huguenot and English descent. They had four children: H. Isabel, Charles Morton (deceased), founders of the Riverdale Mills; Frank Barnum (deceased), and Mary Emily Camp.

* * *

DR. WILFRID A. MILLET.

Dr. Wilfrid A. Millet, city physician of Pittsfield, is a native of Canada, having been born October 30, 1869, in St. Dominique, Province of Quebec. His father, Elie Millet, born in 1822, came to the United States in early manhood and for a number of years conducted the trading post at Fort Benton, Colorado. He was one of the army of California gold seekers in historic '49, and at one time held the governmental contract for carrying the mails between St. Louis and San Francisco, when that extra hazardous business was undertaken but twice a year, and danger, privation and fatigue were the daily incidents and comfort and ease the infrequent accidents of the trail. He returned to Canada in 1865, and the following year married Marie Stephanie Chagnon, of St. Dominique, where he continued to reside up to the time of his decease, December 12, 1887.

His son, Wilfrid A. Millet, was graduated with the degree A.B. from St. Hyacinthe Seminary, Province of Quebec, in 1889. His initial study of medicine was under the preceptorship of a brother-in-law, Dr. Gideon Blanchette, of St. Dominique. He then entered the medical department of the University of Vermont, from which institution he was graduated with the class of '93. For the purpose of still further pursuing his medical studies he went abroad, and for one year attended the clinics and lectures under Dr. Pean, of the International Hospital, Paris, France. With this excellent equipment for practice he returned to the United States, locating at Fall River, where he passed the state board examination, and whence in 1896 he came to Pittsfield, where he has since been engaged in the practice of his profession with present offices in the Wright block. Dr. Millet has won the esteem of his colleagues and the confidence of the community, as is attested by his incumbency of the city physicianship to which he was elected in 1904, and re-elected in 1905. He is a member of and physician for several beneficial orders, and examining physician for the Union Mutual (Portland, Maine), John Hancock (Boston, Massachusetts), and Metropolitan (New York) Life Insurance Companies. He is a member of the Berkshire Medical Society and the American Medical Association. It is an interesting fact and worthy of remark that eight of Dr. Millet's kinsmen are medical practitioners, viz.: a brother, two uncles, two cousins and three brothers-in-law. Dr. Millet married, October 11, 1904, Louise, daughter of Emile Pierre Roy, of St. Pie, Province of Quebec, now and for many years prefect of his county and now serving his second term as his county's representative in the provincial chamber and the lower house of parliament of the Province of Quebec. Dr. and Mrs. Millet reside at 131 Bradford street, the former home of Judge John C. Crosby, recently purchased by Dr. Millet.

JOHN HENRY COFFIN CHURCH.

One of those energetic and enterprising business men of the younger generation whose presence is essential to the financial prosperity of any community, and of whom Berkshire county has a full representation, is John H. C. Church, of Great Barrington. He is the son of Colonel George and Maria Louise (Bostwick) Church, and was born January 22, 1870.

Mr. Church completed his primary education in the high school, Great Barrington, from which he was graduated. For three years thereafter he studied architecture at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Boston, and subsequently learned the pig iron business at the Richmond Iron Works. In 1903 he became associated with the Monument Mills, Housatonic, as assistant treasurer and secretary, and now holds the position of treasurer and general manager. Notwithstanding the urgent and imperative demands of this responsible office Mr. Church finds time for attention to several other important financial interests. He is treasurer of the Berkshire Glass Sand Company, secretary of the Stanley Instrument Company, of Great Barrington, and one of the directors of the Richmond Iron Company. He is vice-president of the Great Barrington Savings Bank and director of the National Bank of Mahaiwe. In 1903 he was elected associate county commissioner to fill the unexpired term of Henry Phelps, who resigned, and in 1904 was elected for a full term. He married, January 31, 1894, Mary Adele, daughter of the late Charles E. Loop, mechanical engineer, and for a long time a resident of St. Joseph, Missouri. The children born of this marriage were: Ruth, George, and Mary Loop. Mr. Church is vestryman of St. James church, and his family attend the Congregational church, Great Barrington.

JOHN DAVISON SMITH.

John D. Smith, of Dalton, Berkshire county, Massachusetts, a veteran of the civil war, was born at Goat Island, Niagara Falls, New York, March 18, 1835. His father, Asa Smith, was the owner of the island and with his family, which consisted of father, mother, one sister Rachel, who married Mr. Wright, and a half-brother, Waldo Fuller, of Becket, Berkshire county, Massachusetts, were the sole occupants. Mr. and Mrs. Wright took up their residence in the west in the middle of the nineteenth century. Asa Smith was born in 1810, died in 1886, aged seventy-six years, and his wife, Sarah Louisa Smith, died September 6, 1891. Their children were:

Filander E. Smith, who was born at Goat Island, New York, and subsequently removed to the state of Vermont, where he lived for many years; his death occurred in Middlefield, Massachusetts.

John Davison Smith, mentioned hereinafter.

Julia A. Smith, who was born in New York. Her first husband was Edwin Thayer, of Plainfield, Massachusetts, and they were the parents of one son, Irving Thayer, of that place. Her second husband, Sylvester Packard, of Plainfield, Massachusetts, no issue. About this time Asa Smith removed his family to Dalton, Berkshire county, Massachusetts, and the first child born to them there was

Willard S. Smith, who married Mary J. Ferris, of Middlefield, where they now live. Their children were: Jennie, Eva, Fred, Frank, Nat, deceased, and Clarence, deceased.

Sarah A. Smith, born October 27, 1845, became the wife of Aaron T. Bardin, of Windsor. Mr. Bardin was one of the noted characters of Dalton. In his native town he conducted a successful farm business, and was the incumbent of several township offices. He had a keen memory, a ready wit and he gained much notoriety on account of the readiness with which he wrote verses. Their children are: George W., of Middlefield, Massachusetts; Granville D., and Almira M., who is a graduate of the State Normal school at Westford, Massachusetts, and is now one of the most successful teachers in the vicinity.

William D. Smith, who married Ellen Buck, of Northampton, where they reside. They are the parents of the following children: Nellie, Mary, Fred, Hattie, Henry. Fred is deceased.

George A. Smith, who with his two children reside in Preston, New York. The names of the children are Charles and Burton.

Charles S. Smith, who married Catherine Bennett, of Becket, both of whom are now deceased. Their children are: Nettie, Leroy, Charles, Julia and Blanche.

Elizabeth Smith, who became the wife of Lester Parker, of Plainfield, Massachusetts, and their family consists of two children—Eugene and Harriet.

Harriet A. Smith, who became the wife of Edward P. Eldredge, of Ashfield, and the issue of this union was one daughter, Ruth.

Maria W. Smith, who died at the age of ten years.

Mary M. Smith, who became the wife of Silas Stockwell, of Dalton, no issue.

Frank Smith, who married Elizabeth Burnett, and they are at present living in Cummington, Massachusetts. No children.

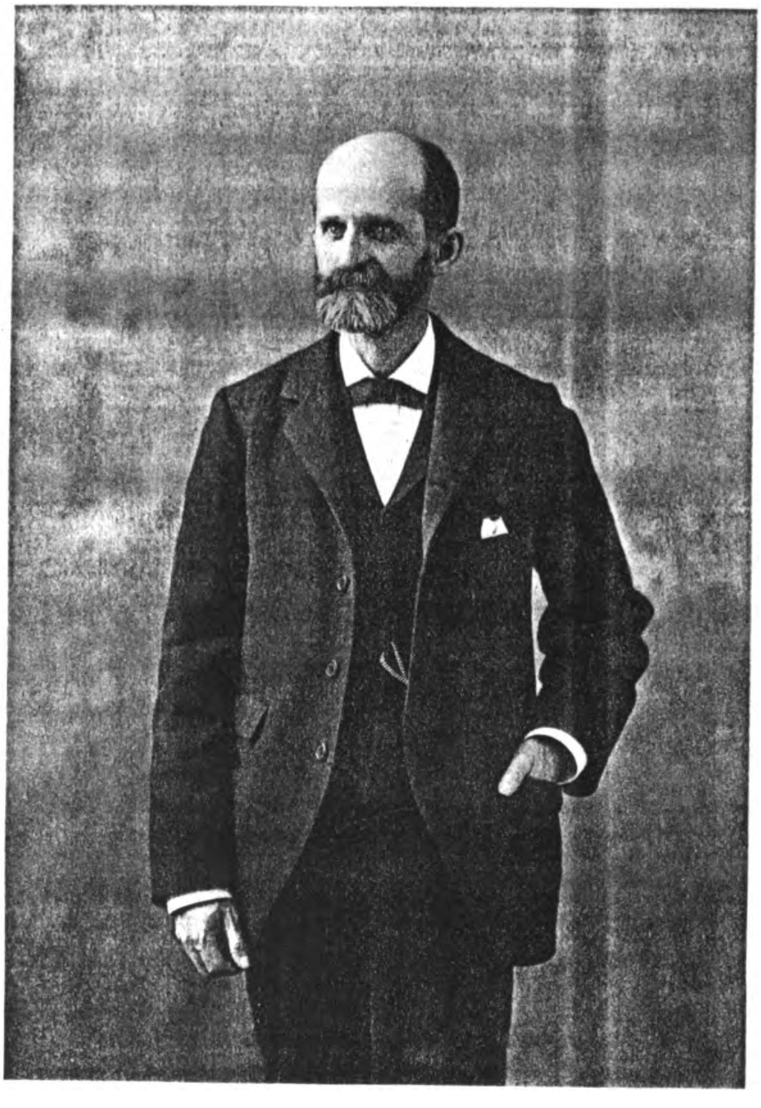
John D. Smith, the second of the thirteen children born to Asa and Sarah L. Smith, was six years of age when his parents removed to Dalton, Berkshire county. He attended school for a short period of time during his first five years' residence in Dalton, but was soon utilized by his father in the wood business which he conducted in connection with the operation of a farm in the locality known as Goosebill, the family having given that name to the place. At the age of fourteen years he was apprenticed to the carpenter and machinist trades, serving for four years. He then learned the trade of millwright, and the greater part of his business career was devoted to that occupation. He was employed by the Byron Weston Company in Dalton, Massachusetts, for eighteen consecutive years. He has served the county as a deputy sheriff for five terms, and as constable in the township for ten years. His religious views are in accord with those adopted by the Methodist Episcopal church, and his political affiliations are with the Republican party. In 1862 he enlisted in Company K, Thirty-fourth Regiment, Massachusetts Infantry, from Dalton, and was promoted to the rank of first corporal in the company. He participated in seventeen battles and skirmishes, the most severe having been the battle of Fort Gregg on April 2, 1865. In 1860 Mr. Smith was married to Lucy E. Adams, of Landesfield, Massachusetts, who is now deceased. Mr. Smith now makes his home with his sister, Mrs. Sarah Bardin, of Dalton, Massachusetts.

JOHN McALLISTER STEVENSON.

Few men in Berkshire county have developed a greater capacity for hard work or a more capably helpful spirit in important and diverse public relations than the gentleman whose name introduces these memoirs. Although not to the manor born, he has won recognition as one of the most valuable citizens of the county seat. He was born in Cambridge, Washington county, New York, August 31, 1846, son of the late John M. and Seraph Huldah (Newton) Stevenson, the former also a native of Cambridge, the latter of Marlboro, Vermont.

The late John M. Stevenson was a son of William Stevenson, who was born in 1771, in Stranrear, near Glasgow, Scotland, whence he came to the United States in 1795, locating in Cambridge, New York, where he eventually became a leading merchant. He was thrice married, his second wife having been Frances Wardale McAllister, a daughter of a well known merchant of Philadelphia, John McAllister.

Of the children of William and Frances Wardale (McAllister) Stevenson, John McAllister Stevenson (1), born October 22, 1818, was graduated from Union College, class of 1839, took up the study of law, and was admitted to the bar, but devoted his time largely to the management of his father's and his own personal estate. Originally an old line Whig he assisted in the formation of the Republican party, and remained stalwart in his devotion to its principles, and contributing to the extent of his ability to its success throughout the remainder of his life. He died September 8, 1872. Of his children, Holland Newton Stevenson is Commodore (retired), United States navy; Jean H. (Stevenson) March, is the widow of Daniel March, Jr., late of Winchester, Massachusetts; Frances Wardale Stevenson married Charles Y. Beach, and died in October, 1904; Sarah Mary Stevenson married De-



J. M. Stevenson

Witt Bruce, of Pittsfield, and died December 1, 1905; William Chipman Stevenson is associated with his brother, the immediate subject of this sketch, in the fire insurance business at Pittsfield; Eliza A. is the widow of the late John P. Lane; Edward P. Stevenson is a resident of Lee, Massachusetts, and treasurer of the Mountain Mill Paper Company, East Lee; and McLaren Stevenson, of Bridgeport, Connecticut.

Mrs. Seraph Huldah (Newton) Stevenson, born in Marlboro, Vermont, August 6, 1823, and now a resident of Pittsfield, is a daughter of Ephraim Holland and Huldah (Chipman) Newton, and a lineal descendant in the maternal line of John Howland, one of the Pilgrim Fathers, and a signer of the Mayflower compact. Among her ancestors in the maternal line, also, was Thomas Chipman, who lived in Sheffield, Berkshire county, during the Revolutionary war, and served in the patriot army, as did his son, Timothy Fuller Chipman, her grandfather, in the campaign against General Burgoyne. On her father's side she is descended from Marshall Newton, Jr., of Shrewsbury, Massachusetts, a soldier in the patriot army during nearly the entire period of that protracted struggle for independence. His father, also Marshall Newton, was a lieutenant in the French and Indian war, rendering efficient service during the campaign which embraced the battle of Lake George.

John McAllister Stevenson, second of the children of John M. and Seraph H. (Newton) Stevenson, attended the public schools of Cambridge, and Cambridge Washington Academy, Walnut Hill School, Geneva, New York, and Phillips Academy, Andover, Massachusetts, from which last named institution he was graduated with the class of 1865. He then entered Yale College, class of 1869, remaining there but two years, his completion of the full four years' course being prevented by ill health. He was thereafter at his home in Cambridge, incidentally assisting his father in the care of different business interests, one of which was a planing mill and lumber plant at that place, until the winter of 1872, during which time he was in the office employ of George Law, capitalist, of New York.

In September, 1872, he came to Pittsfield to accept a position in the Pittsfield office of David W. Bartlett, general agent of the Phoenix Mutual Life Insurance Company of Hartford, Connecticut, the office being located in the West Block, with those occupied by the firm of Gilmore & Francis. This connection continued until January 1, 1874, when Mr. Stevenson accepted a clerical position with Tillotson & Collins, manufacturers of woolens, and remained in their employ until October 1, 1876. He then re-entered the insurance business as clerk for Captain Fred A. Francis, successor of Gilmore & Francis. In April, 1877, he entered into partnership association with George D. Dutton to purchase and conduct, under the firm name of Stevenson and Dutton, the insurance agency business last mentioned. Mr. Stevenson subsequently purchased his partner's interest, and has ever since been engaged therein, for a period with Thomas N. Enright, and latterly in connection with his brother, William Chipman Stevenson, and William C. Moulton, with offices in the Savings Bank Building, which occupies the site of the old block in which he began his business career in Pittsfield, being now conducted under the name of Stevenson & Company.

On September 29, 1879, Mr. Stevenson was elected to the position he has since held, of secretary and treasurer of the Berkshire Mutual Fire Insurance Company, a local institution, that has grown more substantial with its growing responsibilities and constantly widening sphere of usefulness. To advancing the interests of this old Berkshire institution he has given his time, his energy and constant thought. Under his administration he has seen it grow from a company having $4,500,000 at risk to one of over $11,000,000. A purely mutual organization, it has maintained its record of always returning a dividend to its members.

Since April 10, 1882, he has been clerk and treasurer of the Proprietors of the Pittsfield Cemetery. During his term of office the cemetery has been enlarged, the gateway and Clapp Memorial Chapel erected, and many other improvements made. The laying out of streets and sale of building lots on the land owned by the corporation adjacent to Onota street has been done largely under his personal supervision.

October 13, 1890, Mr. Stevenson was elected clerk of the Pittsfield Electric Street Railway Company, and since 1892 has also been on its board of directors, taking an active part in the promotion of its interests. From 1883 to 1896 he served as clerk and treasurer of the Pittsfield Board of Underwriters, and since April 18, 1881, as clerk of the First Congregational parish, of which he has been a member for many years. Mr. Stevenson's devotion to the interests of the institutions which he has served as secretary or clerk may gathered from the rather remarkable fact, that during all these years he has never missed a meeting where his presence was officially required.

Politically he has always affiliated with the Republican party, and is an ardent champion of its interests. His only political office was as member of the general court, to which he was elected February 9, 1895, to fill a vacancy caused by the decease of E. H. Robbins, and to which office he was returned by election for the ensuing year. The other institutions with which he is and has been connected are numerous. He is a member and was one of the founders of the Pittsfield branch of the Young Men's Christian Association; was one of the original members of the Park Club, and for twelve years a member of its executive committee; is one of the board of trustees of the Berkshire County Savings Bank since May 3, 1882; he is a member and was for a period president of the Pittsfield Rod and Gun Club, and takes especial pride in having been considered qualified to be a member of its rifle team. He is trustee of the Union for Home Work, and for a number of years was a member and treasurer of its board of managers. He has filled the office of auditor for the Berkshire County Home for Aged Women since its organization; was one of the incorporators of the Berkshire County Chapter of the Sons of the American Revolution, and for two years held the office of president; and he is a member of the Massachusetts Society of Mayflower Descendants. He has been a member of the Massachusetts Mutual Fire Insurance Union since 1879, and is now one of its vice-presidents.

Reading between the lines it will be readily gathered that Mr. Stevenson is of a type that stands for progress—a valued, valuable citizen.

Mr. Stevenson married, January 27, 1880, Hattie, daughter of the late Samuel Mather Cooley and Almira L. (Tillotson) Cooley, of Pittsfield. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Stevenson are: John McAllister Stevenson (3d), a graduate of Yale, class of 1903, now with the General Electric Company; Louis Tillotson Stevenson, a student of Yale, class of 1906, taking the Sheffield Scientific Course; Holland Newton Stevenson (2d), also a student of Yale, class of 1908, taking the Sheffield Scientific Course; and Clara Cooley Stevenson. The family residence is No. 28 Reed street, a residential street which has been improved and laid out as a city way largely through Mr. Stevenson's efforts.

JOHN FRANKLIN NOXON.

An able attorney and an efficient and trustworthy public servant, is the record of the gentleman whose name introduces this narrative.

He was born in Great Barrington, Berkshire county, Massachusetts, November 19, 1856, son of the late John David and Elizabeth (Newman) Noxon, the former a native of the state of New York, the latter of Egremont, Berkshire county, Massachusetts.

John D. Noxon, born February 4, 1820, located in early manhood at Great Barrington, where he established a blacksmith and wagon-making business, which he conducted successfully for two decades, when he retired therefrom, devoting his time thereafter to the improvement of his realty holdings, during this period contributing in a most substantial way to the home of his adoption by the erection of a number of dwelling houses. He died in September, 1900.

John Franklin Noxon read law under the preceptorship of Judge Justin Dewey, and was admitted to the bar in September, 1881. He established himself for the practice of his profession in Pittsfield, occupying offices with the late A. J. Waterman, a leader of the bar in western Massachusetts, subsequently attorney-general of the commonwealth. January 1, 1895, Mr. Noxon entered into partnership relations with John C. Crosby, an association which, under the firm name of Crosby & Noxon, attained a very large and notably successful practice. The partnership was dissolved upon the elevation of Mr. Crosby to the superior court bench, Mr. Michael Eisner entering the firm, which is now known as Noxon & Eisner. Mr. Noxon served as city solicitor of Pittsfield in 1896 and 1897, and was elected in 1901 district attorney for the western district of Massachusetts, and was re-elected thereto in 1904. He is a member of Crescent Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons; Berkshire

Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; Berkshire Council, and Berkshire Commandery, Knights Templar.

Mr. Noxon married, April 17, 1890, Mary S., daughter of the late Henry B. and Electa (Slosson) Wadhams, of Pittsfield. The late Henry Wadhams was a well-known lumber merchant of the county seat. Mr. and Mrs. Noxon have a son, John F. Noxon, Jr.

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HON. EDWARD TINKER SLOCUM.

A descendant in both maternal and paternal lines from English colonial settlers of New England, the gentleman whose name introduces these memoirs has abundantly evidenced in his own useful and honorable career the value of a heritage of devotion to right principles. In his prolonged judicial incumbency Judge Slocum has demonstrated a capacity for public service and a reputation for official integrity that has obtained for him general recognition as one of the especially valuable citizens of Pittsfield.

The founder of the Slocum family of America, Anthony Slocumbe, was one of the first purchasers of Cohannet, New Plymouth (now Taunton, Massachusetts), in 1637, and according to the Slocum genealogy, removed to that part of New Plymouth which was incorporated as Dartmouth in 1664, and he and one Ralph Russell were first settlers. He married a sister of William Harvey, according to an old letter written by him. His name appears on the Taunton records from 1643, frequently serving in official capacities. He was the father of four children. The first was

Giles Slocumbe, born probably in Somersetshire, England, died in Portsmouth, Rhode Island, 1682. He married Joan ————, who died in Portsmouth, 31st day, 6th month, 1679. He settled in Ports-
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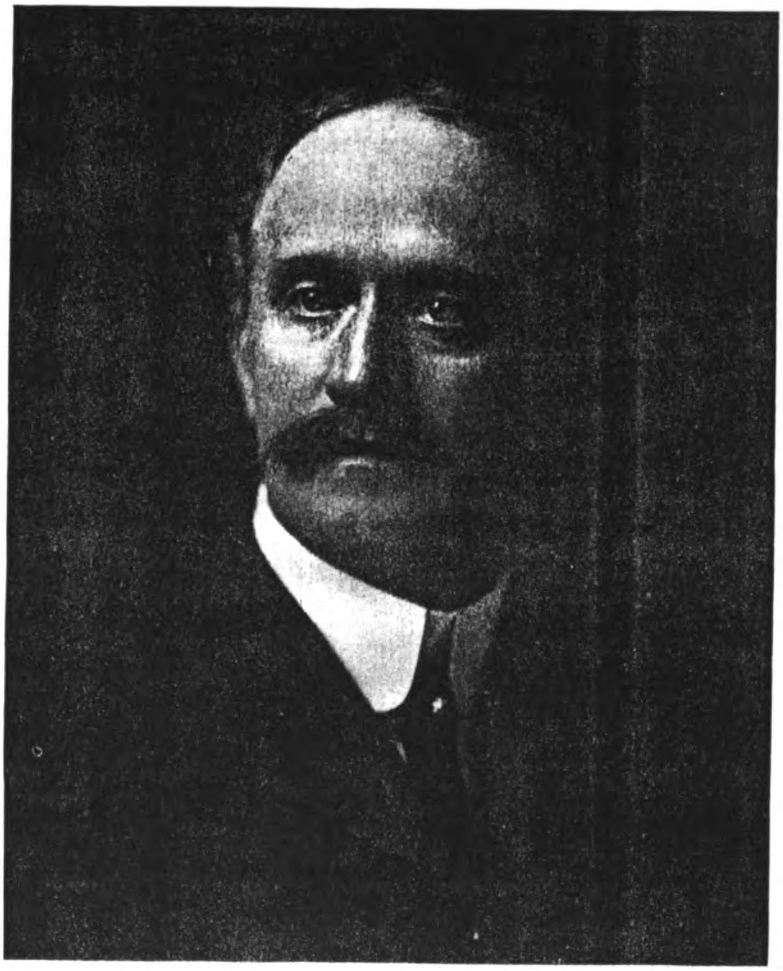


Edward T. Slocum.

mouth, Rhode Island, probably in the year 1638, the place then being called Pocasset. He and his wife were early members of the Society of Friends, in whose affairs he appears to have been prominent, and he became an extensive land owner. He was the father of nine children. The ninth was

Eleazer Slocum, born in Portsmouth, Rhode Island, 25th day, 10th month, 1664, died 1727. He married Elephel Fitzgerald, who died in 1748. He became a resident of Portsmouth, New Plymouth, in 1684. His will and that of his father are given in full in the Slocum genealogy. His family consisted of seven children. The seventh was

Ebenezer Slocum, born in Dartmouth, Massachusetts, about 1705, married in Friends' Meeting, at Newport, Rhode Island, 4th day, 2d month, 1728, Bathsheba Hull, daughter of Tristram and Elizabeth (Dyer) Hull. They removed from Dartmouth to Tiverton, Rhode Island, before 1756, and were there living in 1774, with a household of twenty-one heads. Bathsheba was fifth in descent from the Rev. Joseph Hull, born in 1594, who was rector of Northleigh, Devonshire, England, and the first minister at Weymouth, in 1635. The son and descendants became Friends. Ebenezer and Bathsheba Slocum had twelve children. The seventh was

David Slocum, born in or near Dartmouth, Massachusetts, September 23, 1740, died in Tolland, Massachusetts, December 7, 1818. He married, in Tiverton, Rhode Island, Phebe Manchester, born July 21, 1743, died in Tolland, Massachusetts, March 1, 1819, daughter of Godfrey Manchester, of Tiverton. David Slocum removed to Tiverton with his parents before 1756, and settled on a farm in Tolland, Massachusetts, about 1770. They had seven children. The second was

Eleazer Slocum, born in Tiverton, Rhode Island, May 27, 1768, died in Tolland, Massachusetts, November 17, 1834. He married Mrs.

Lois (Couch) Stillman, born in Sandisfeld, Massachusetts, June 1, 1772, daughter of Benoni and Phebe (Miller) Couch, and widow of Captain Stillman, who died at sea. Mr. Slocum was a farmer in Tolland, Massachusetts, and was sheriff of the county for several years. He was the father of seven children. The second was

Oliver Ellsworth Slocum, born in Tolland, Massachusetts, August 16, 1801, died March 7, 1884. He married, in Tolland, in 1821, Polly Mills, born May 17, 1800, died March 7, 1883, daughter of Cephas and Hannah (Easton) Mills. Cephas Mills, a soldier of the revolution, was a lineal descendant of Sir Peter Wales Van der Mulen, of Holland, who was knighted for his great service to the public in the improvement of the dikes and canals in Amsterdam. Sir Peter's eldest son, Peter Van der Mulen, born in Amsterdam in 1622, came to America in 1650 from Leyden, where he was studying for the ministry. The immigrant's son, Peter, second of the name in this country, married Dorcas Messenger, of Windsor, Connecticut, and died May 18, 1688. Their son Peter (3), born in 1663, married Joanna Porter, and lived in East Windsor until his death, in 1756. By an act of the Connecticut legislature in 1707 he had his name changed from Van der Mulen, which in Dutch means "The Man of the Mill," to Mills. His son Peter Mills (4), a tailor by trade, married Ruth Loomis, and died at the age of seventy years. Stone Mills, son of Peter and Ruth, married Miriam Wolcott, a cousin of Governor Wolcott, of Connecticut, and was the father of Cephas Mills above named. Cephas Mills was born at Ellington, Connecticut, June 17, 1759; he married, March 23, 1778, Hannah Easton, who was born at Manchester, Connecticut, April 26, 1761, and in 1788 they removed to Tolland, Massachusetts. Mr. Slocum lived on a farm in West Granville, Massachusetts, and was an early abolitionist. Mr. Slocum was the father of eight children. The first was

Hon. William Frederick Slocum, born in Tolland, Massachusetts, January 31, 1822, died September 4, 1896. After his graduation from the academy in Winsted, Connecticut, he studied law with Billings Palmer, in Sheffield, Massachusetts, and was admitted to the Berkshire county bar in Lenox, then the shire town, in October, 1846. He was engaged in the practice of his profession in Grafton from 1848 to 1865, when he removed his office to Boston and made his home in the suburban city of Newton. While a resident of Grafton he served as selectman and school committeeman, and represented the town in the state legislature in 1861. After removing to Newton he was trial justice for a number of years. During a portion of his residence in Boston he was the partner of H. B. Staples, Esq. In 1871 Mr. Slocum received the degree of Master of Arts from Amherst College. He was a member of the Congregational church, in which he held the office of deacon. A sister of Mr. Slocum was the wife of the late Chief Justice Depue, of the New Jersey supreme court.

Hon. William Frederick Slocum married, April 21, 1847, Margaret Tinker, born in Tolland, July 4, 1827, died in Newtonville, January 25, 1888, daughter of Edward Day and Laura (Steele) Tinker. They had four children, namely: Winfield Scott, Edward Tinker, William F., and Henry Oliver, who died at the age of twenty-four years. All are graduates of Amherst College save the last named.

The emigrant ancestor of the Tinker family was John Tinker (1), who came from England. Thomas Tinker and his wife and child were passengers on the "Mayflower," and all died during the first winter after landing at Plymouth. John Tinker came from England a few years later, and settled first in Windsor, Connecticut, was made a freeman in Boston in 1654, and was afterward town clerk and selectman. In 1659 he removed to Pequod, now New London, Connecticut, and became one of the most active and influential citizens of the place. His wife Alice died at Lyme, Connecticut, November 20, 1714, aged eighty-five years. Their son Amos, born October 28, 1657, married, at Lyme, June 1, 1682, Sarah Durant. Amos, Jr., married, January 17, 1716, Lucy Lee, who was born in Lyme, June 20, 1699. Martin, the next in line, born June 28, 1739, at Lyme, married Mrs. Mary Peck and was the father of Edward Lay Tinker, father of Margaret (Tinker) Slocum. Edward Lay Tinker was born at Westfield, Massachusetts, October 1, 1791, and died July 21, 1872. He married, November 28, 1816, Laura Steele, a direct descendant of John Steele, who was born in Essex county, England, and, on coming to this country in 1631, settled first in Cambridge, Massachusetts, and in 1635 became one of the founders of Hartford, Connecticut. His son, James Steele, was a trooper in 1657 in the Pequot war; in 1662 he was appointed by the general court to lay out lands of Hammanassett, and in 1675 was commissary in King Philip's war. He married Anna Bishop. Their son, John Steele, married Malathiah, daughter of Major William Bradford, of Plymouth. Ebenezer, son of John, born in 1695, married Susan West, and removed in 1725 to Killingsworth. John (2), son of Ebenezer, was the father of Ebenezer, born August 5, 1753, who married Rachel Seymour, and died November 8, 1805. They were the parents of Mrs. Luara Steele Tinker.

Judge Edward Tinker Slocum was born in Grafton, Massachusetts, October 29, 1849. He graduated at Amherst College with the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1871, received the degree of Master of Arts from that college in 1874, and the same year graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Laws from Boston University Law School. In the meantime he was engaged in civil engineering along railway lines, and in teaching the high school in Upton, Massachusetts. In early manhood he served three years in the State Militia. He was admitted to the bar at Cambridge, Massachusetts, December 24, 1874, and after practicing law for three years in Boston removed to Lee, Massachusetts, where he remained until 1881, when he came to Pittsfield, Massachusetts. In 1881 he was elected register of probate and insolvency of Berkshire county, which office he held for fourteen years, when in December, 1894, he was appointed judge of the same courts, a life office. Judge Slocum took a prominent part in the movement for the adoption of a city charter for Pittsfield, and was elected president of the first council under city government, although the political majority of the board was against him. He was president of the Berkshire County Bar Association from 1903 to 1905, and is a member of the National Bar Association. Judge Slocum was appointed to represent the First Congressional District of Massachusetts as a delegate to the Universal Congress of Lawyers and Jurists, one of the unique features of the St. Louis World's Fair, 1904. He has done much active work in religious and charitable organizations, as well as in civic affairs. From 1886 to 1894 he was superintendent of the Sunday school of the First Congregational church; for five years he was a member of the executive committee of the Massachusetts State Sunday School Association; and he was the first president of the Young Men's Christian Association. He was made a Mason at Lee, and admitted to Crescent Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, of Pittsfield, and is a member also of Berkshire County Chapter, Berkshire Commandery, and Aleppo Temple of the Mystic Shrine. For four years he was president of the Business Men's Association, now the Park Club, and is a member of the Pittsfield Country Club and the Berkshire Automobile Club. He also holds membership in the Sons of the American Revolution. He has always taken interest in athletics, especially in aquatic sports, yachting and rowing, hunting and fishing, and has been a member of the various local organizations of that character.

Judge Edward Tinker Slocum married, August 3, 1881, Harriet Olivia Palmer, daughter of Billings and Harriet Davis (Holbrook) Palmer, of Great Barrington, Massachusetts. Billings Palmer was a prominent attorney of Great Barrington, and for some time a member of the house of representatives and of the state senate.

Mrs. Slocum is a graduate of Vassar College, and prior to her marriage was assistant lady principal of that institution. Judge and Mrs. Slocum are members of the First Congregational church. Judge Slocum numbers among his ancestors Governor William Bradford, Mary Dyer, the Quaker martyr, and such early colonial families as the Wolcotts, of Connecticut, the Pitkins, the Allyns, Milles, Eastons, and Hulls.

WILLIAM B. McNULTY.

That the subject of this memoir spent practically his entire business life in the employ of one company, the Boston & Albany Railroad, is a sufficient commentary on his ability, industry and integrity, and the fact that this career was a series of speedily won promotions leads to the inevitable conclusion that his untimely demise alone prevented his attainment to large responsibilities in his chosen vocation.

He was a Berkshire county boy, born in 1867 at Dalton, whence his parents removed in his early childhood to Adams, where William received a public school education and was for a short time thereafter in employ at Millard's news room.

This was followed by his appointment as baggage master at Renfrew Station. In 1893 he was made station agent at Renfrew. He was next promoted to the charge of the station at Niversville, and one year later was transferred to the company's station at Hudson, New York, following which he took the North Adams office. Since 1903 he has occupied the office of station agent at Pittsfield, where he died suddenly on October 11, 1905.

Politically Mr. McNulty affiliated with the Democratic party.

He had a wide circle of friends and was held in especially affectionate esteem by the fellow employees under his management.

ROLLIN H. COOKE.

Rollin Hillyer Cooke, widely famed as a genealogist and litterateur, was a native of Connecticut, born in Winsted, in 1843. He was educated in the schools of his native town, and entered upon a business career as a traveling salesman for his father, who was a manufacturer in that place of wagon axles, nuts, bolts, etc. At a later day he became a clerk in the private banking house of Gilbert & Gay, in Winsted. While residing in that village he married, and of his marriage were born two children, both of whom survived the father: Mrs. James Brasie, of Winsted, Connecticut; and Mrs. George D. Hurlock, of New York. His second marriage was to Rose Terry Cooke, a pleasing writer of both poetry and prose, and this event gave a different direction to the life of the husband.

Learning of an opening for a banking business in Pittsfield, Massachusetts, and having had experience in that line, Mr. Cooke inclined to locating in that city, and his purpose was seconded with genuine enthusiasm by his wife, whose artistic temperament made her an ardent admirer of the scenery of the Berkshires. Upon first coming to the city, Mr. Cooke became associated with James M. Burns in the banking firm of Burns & Cooke. They continued in this business about a year, when Mr. Burns withdrew, Mr. Cooke remaining as sole manager. Shortly afterward, however, he abandoned the business to devote himself exclusively to genealogical and kindred research, fields in which he made for himself high reputation and contributed materially to the fund of knowledge along these lines. He was indefatigable in his investigations, and not only made familiar acquaintance with record material in the court house of Berkshire county and the Berkshire Athenaeum, but repeatedly visited distant cities in his search for missing links in family chains, and his services were called into requisition by people of standing in all parts of the United States, scarcely a day passing but he received inquiries for information, or solicitation to enter upon some special genealogical work. About a year before his death, was issued from the press his " Genealogy of the Phelps Family," in two volumes. His most laborious and notable undertaking was that upon which he was engaged when he came to his tragic end—the " Genealogy of the Bradford Family." In the compilation of this monumental work he had obtained ten thousand names of descendants of the original Bradford, and their proper arrangement and relation involved incessant and most painstaking effort. At the same time he was giving editorial direction to the preparation of our present volumes, " Historic Homes and Institutions and Genealogical and Personal Memoirs of Berkshire County, Massachusetts," and writing a portion of their contents. That he was not permitted to bring to a conclusion either of these works is to be deeply regretted, and by none more than by the publishers of that last mentioned, who treasure his memory as not only a careful and useful collaborator, but a sincere personal friend. That his labors along these his chosen lines were labors of love, is amply attested not alone by the enthusiasm with which he responded to every call, but by the disposition he made of his genealogical and historical memorabilia. Realizing the uncertainty of life, and determined to place these accumulations of a lifetime beyond the possibility of dispersion, a little more than a year before his death (October 15, 1903), Mr. Cooke presented to the Berkshire Athenaeum his most valuable records, accompanying his gift with a letter in which he said that it was his design that it should cover all of his papers and records, reserving the possession and use of them during his lifetime.

Mr. Cooke's published letters and articles upon special topics would fill a good sized volume. He was also author of a handsome brochure issued by the Berkshire Life Insurance Company, " Rides and Drives in Berkshire." He was an enthusiastic lover of nature, and the beautiful scenery of this region had no more enthusiastic admirer than he. He was the most noted pedestrian in Pittsfield, covering long distances without apparent fatigue, his walks frequently extending to his old home at Winsted, Connecticut, as well as to Norfolk and Canaan. Greylock Mountain was a constant source of pleasure to him. When winter began to die and the snows to melt away, he would set off for the summit of " the great hill," and when he returned he invariably had a pleasant story to tell of his trip. Strange markings upon the mountain side were to him full of suggestion and interest, and as a naturalist he found much pleasure in identifying animals and birds by their footprints. It often occurred that he conducted parties on trips up the mountain to see the sun rise, and on such occasions his good comradeship was manifested at its best. Before others took much interest in Greylock Mountain, he blazed a way to its summit, and many of the subsequent improvements upon the reservation were directly traceable to his unflagging interest, enthusiasm and suggestion. He knew the needs of the mountain, and he wrote of them frequently, sometimes over his own proper signature, and again under a nom de plume. His interest in historical subjects also led him into arduous explorations, and he was recognized along these lines as the most eminently useful member of the local chapter of the Sons of the American Revolution. At the meeting of the Berkshire Chapter, Sons of the American Revolution, held within a week before his death, he urged that the site of Easton's Tavern should be in some way indicated for the benefit of future generations. In his journeyings through the county on his errands of investigation, he made a rare collection of singular inscriptions upon old gravestones, many of them so nearly obliterated by the elements that their deciphering involved much time and patience.

During his residence in Pittsfield, Mr. Cooke performed efficient service in connection with various institutions and enterprises. Besides the Sons of the American Revolution, he was one of the best equipped and most active members of the Berkshire Historical and Scientific Society, the Monday Evening Club and other organizations, and in the palmy days of its existence he was secretary of the Berkshire County Agricultural Society. He it was who installed the index system, so-called, which from that day has been used with excellent success in connection with local records. He remarked shortly before his death that the system so long used by him had just been copyrighted, and said, "I should have done the same thing; I might be rich now if I had." But he gave little thought to money-making. His occupations were to him fertile fields for labor which should have enduring value, for the good they would yield to others, not the compensation which would accrue to him.

He was an ardent Republican his life through, was at one time secretary of the city committee of his party, and performed a great deal of efficient service in the party ranks. To him the party represented much more than a mere name. He revered it for its principles and its traditions. His first presidential vote was cast for the second election of Abraham Lincoln, whose memory he held in love and honor for his personal lofty character, his martyrdom, as well as for the noble principles for which he stood, lived and died. His last presidential vote was for Theodore Roosevelt, whom he ardently admired, regarding him as one of the greatest products of his generation.

Mr. Cooke was in every fibre of his being a model Christian gentleman. He detested shams, and with the lance of his good-natured sarcasm would pierce the shield of pretence and unreality. He was, however, abundant in charity, and was wont to say that the perfect man does not exist on earth. Such a one, he declared, would be so lonesome that he would needs be relegated to a settlement of which he was the sole inhabitant. He possessed a fine literary taste, and his excellent library, containing many rare volumes, was his most delightful resort. He delighted in good fellowship, and enjoyed sitting by the hour with congenial spirits, discussing current topics, old tales and old poems. His mind, alert and keen, was quick to grasp and hold the meaning of the beautiful and true. His humor was bright and sparkling. He enjoyed a pointed but clean story, and, like a true artist, could give one a clever telling. He was quick to discern an opening for a pun, and was an adept in such wit.

Until the death of his second wife (Rose Terry Cooke) about eleven years ago, the couple occupied the Brewster house on East street, in Pittsfield. After her death he occupied apartments in the Martin Block, on Bank Row, and later in the Wendell annex on West street, where he sustained the injuries that resulted in his death, in the evening of Friday, December 9, 1904. Clad only in his underclothes, ablaze from head to foot, and crying piteously for help, he was found by those attracted by his cries, in the hallway in front of his room, and before assistance could be rendered was so severely burned that he died about midnight at the House of Mercy, to which institution he was hurriedly removed. Just how the accident occurred is not known, but the presumption was that as he was about to retire a kerosene lamp exploded, scattering the burning oil over his garments, wrapping him in a sheet of flame, and practically burning the skin from off his entire body. His anguish was so unsupportable that he kept feebly saying to the physician who was endeavoring to alleviate his sufferings, " Please let me die."

The funeral services were held on Monday, December 12, 1904, conducted by the Rev. T. W. Nickerson, Jr., rector of St. Stephen's (Protestant Episcopal) church, of which Mr. Cooke was a communicant.

CHARLES DWIGHT SABIN.

Youngest of the six children of the late Dr. Sabin, of Williamstown, is Charles Dwight Sabin, born at Williamstown, July 22, 1849. He received his initial schooling under Professor Griffin, then taking an academic course at Greylock Institute, and entering Williams College with the intention of eventually studying medicine.

He developed business ambition along mercantile lines, however, before matriculation, leaving college to enter the employ of Miller & Company, commission merchants, 82 Broadway, New York city, and subsequently became associated with McFarlane & Randell, produce commission merchants, 17 Front street, New York. Upon the retirement of the senior member of the latter firm, Mr. Sabin attained to the junior partnership, and three years later was sole proprietor of the business. From 1881 to 1891 a brother, Henry Sabin, was his business associate. Mr. Sabin is a member of the Produce Exchange, and was one of the board of managers during the erection of the splendid structure which is the home of that most important trade institution of the metropolis. Mr. Sabin served for six years as member and first

Geo. W. Clark

lieutenant in the Twenty-second Regiment New York National Guard. He is a member of the Union League and New York Athletic Clubs, and the New York Chapter of Sons of American Revolution.

He married, September 18, 1890, Susie G., daughter of the late Henry A. Tilden, a brother of the late Samuel J. Tilden, Democratic leader and statesman. Mr. Sabin is the present owner of Samuel J. Tilden's farm estate at Gramercy Park.

Mr. and Mrs. Sabin's children are Elizabeth T., born October 9, 1892, and Charles D. Sabin, Jr., born December 4, 1895. The New York residence of the family is 175 W. 58th street, and the summer home on South street, Pittsfield. Mrs. Sabin is a member of the Daughters of the American Revolution, the Colonial Dames, and the Mayflower Association.

GEORGE WINSLOW CLARK.

The traveling public has long since learned that there is no surer index of the prosperity of a community than the character and conduct of its principal hostelries. Given a center of population, great or small, whose hotels are devoid of attractiveness and that place will invariably be discovered to be in a state of business apathy. On the other hand such towns as have their visitors well cared for are characterized by a general progressiveness. It follows therefore that the up-to-date landlord is an important factor in civilization. To the gentleman whose name introduces these memoirs is due no inconsiderable measure of the credit for the substantial growth of Pittsfield during recent years. As a member of the firm of Plumb and Clark, proprietors of the New American, Mr. Clark's managerial capacity has been eminently of the type that stands for progress.

Mr. Clark is a product of that sturdy stock, the physical and mental vigor of which proved abundantly equal to the stalwart stand which it took against the tyranny of the Old and built up the magnificent cluster of commonwealths which constitute the New England. He is a representative of the fourth of the generations of the Clark family to hold residence in Berkshire county, Massachusetts, his paternal great-grandfather, Samuel Clark, a native of Haddam, Connecticut, having located upon a small farm in Lenox more than one hundred years ago. Samuel Clark was a revolutionary soldier and was one of the patriot prisoners who while confined in the "Old Sugar House" in New York city were poisoned through drinking the water from the well at their place of confinement. Whether a dastard attempt to kill these prisoners by dropping poison into the well which supplied them was really made or the water was thus contaminated through other causes is a mooted question. Certain it is, however, that a number of victims perished as a result of a diabolical deed or equally criminal neglect, and that Samuel Clark narrowly escaped with his life and suffered a seriously impaired constitution thereafter in consequence. His wife, Hannay Way, was also a native of Haddam. Among their children was Joseph Rice Clark, who was born at Tolland, Connecticut, conducted a wagon making establishment in Lenox, subsequently purchasing a farm at the same place, adjoining that formerly owned by Henry Ward Beecher. This tract of land Mr. Clark continued to cultivate for a period of fifty years. He died February 6, 1875. His wife was Susan Smith, a native of Lee, Massachusetts. Joseph Rice Clark was sergeant in a cavalry company enlisted for service in the war of 1812.

His son, William Marshall Clark, was born at Lenox, February 12, 1823, completed his education at Lenox Academy and soon thereafter embarked in business by establishing a general store at Lenox, which he conducted with fair success up to the historic hard times of '57 when he was compelled to abandon this enterprise. He was thereafter variously employed up to 1878 when he located at Pittsfield, where he has since resided. For eighteen years continuously Mr. Clark has discharged most efficiently the duties of the office of assessor, of which he is still the incumbent. He is a true gentleman of the old school of unblemished reputation, a man of unquestioned probity and generally recognized usefulness. He married in 1850 Irene, daughter of the late Ocran Curtis, of Lenox, Massachusetts. (See Curtis Family, this publication.) Of the children of Mr. and Mrs. William Marshall Clark, the eldest son, William R. Clark, is an assistant in his father's office, and Henry S. Clark, the youngest son, is a physician whose general education was completed at Williams College, who was graduated from Jefferson Medical College and has been engaged in the successful practice of his profession for nearly twenty years in New York city.

George Winslow Clark, second in order of birth of the sons of William M. Clark, was born at Lenox, May 16, 1854. He attended the public schools of his native place and took a preparatory course at Lenox Academy for the scientific course at Ann Arbor. Prepared for entrance at the latter institution, in 1872, he deviated from the plan which he had formed for his life work by an offer of employment at a tempting salary from the Berkshire Life Insurance Company at the official home of that great local institution in Pittsfield. This association continued for a period of seventeen years, during which time Mr. Clark was promoted from time to time, occupying the position of cashier at the time of his resignation in 1889. This latter step was taken for the purpose of entering into partnership association with Mr. Arthur W. Plumb (see sketch, this work) to conduct the American House, at Pittsfield, the good will, fixtures and furniture of which were purchased from Mr. Cebra Quackenbush, former proprietor of the hotel and then and still owner of the premises. The success attendant upon the venture of Messrs. Plumb and Clark necessitated the material enlargement and general improvement of the original structure, and the present commodious and thoroughly well-equipped edifice, since known as the "New American," was built in 1898-9. During this interim the firm of Plumb and Clark took a lease of the Wendell Hotel and conducted that house from February to the close of 1899. That Mr. Clark has mastered the multitudinous details attendant upon the successful conduct of the modern hotel is attested by the popularity of the New American with the traveling public and the justifiable pride with which it is regarded by the citizens of Pittsfield especially and the people of Berkshire county generally. Mr. Clark married in 1879 Fannie, daughter of the late William Dexter Brown Linn, for many years a dealer in marble and monuments at Pittsfield.

THEODORE RODNEY GLENTZ.

The subject of this memoir was one of that fortunately large group of men, natives of Berkshire county, who, naturally endowed with capability, courage and conscience, wrought within its borders to its splendid development. He was born in 1835, son of George F. Glentz, one of the early merchants of Pittsfield, who died in 1881.

Theodore R. Glentz received a limited public school education, and after a brief period of employment as a boy in one of the woolen mills of Pittsfield was apprenticed to learn the trade of carpenter. He mastered it readily and was doing journeyman's work and receiving journeyman's pay while yet a youth. He had barely attained his majority when, in association with Thomas Atwood, he established a planing mill business on North street, Pittsfield. This business relation was severed a few years later upon Mr. Glentz's removal to Vergennes, Vermont, where he was engaged in manufacturing for a short period, returning thence to renew his residence in Pittsfield, where he entered the employ of Butler & Merrill, planing mill proprietors.

He founded a planing mill and contracting and building business in Pittsfield in 1880, and, having acquired a most excellent reputation for skillful workmanship and business integrity, was speedily possessed of a patronage which included a large share of the work of the leading investors in realty improvements in the county seat and vicinity. He was always the interested mechanic given to burthen himself with much manual labor in showing his employees right methods, the while bearing as well all of the burdens of the contractors' responsibilities. This double duty told heavily upon him, and when at sixty-three he should have been in the full vigor of manhood, he suffered a collapse of the nervous system and a few years later died.

He had little time or taste for politics, holding office but once, when he was elected as Republican nominee to represent the third ward in Pittsfield's board of aldermen. He was a lifelong and consistent member of the Methodist Episcopal church. There is but one opinion of Theodore Rodney Glentz, viz.: that he was a Christian gentleman.

He married Millicent, daughter of the late Cyrus Cleveland, farmer, of Dalton. Mrs. Glentz, who resides in Pittsfield, had three children, one of whom, the eldest, Olin Glentz, is deceased. The surviving children are Bessie G., wife of Fred L. Cheney, lumber dealer of Pittsfield; and Harley C. Glentz, since 1902 engaged in a managerial capacity with the Glentz Woodworking Company.

THOMAS WHITE NICKERSON, Jr.

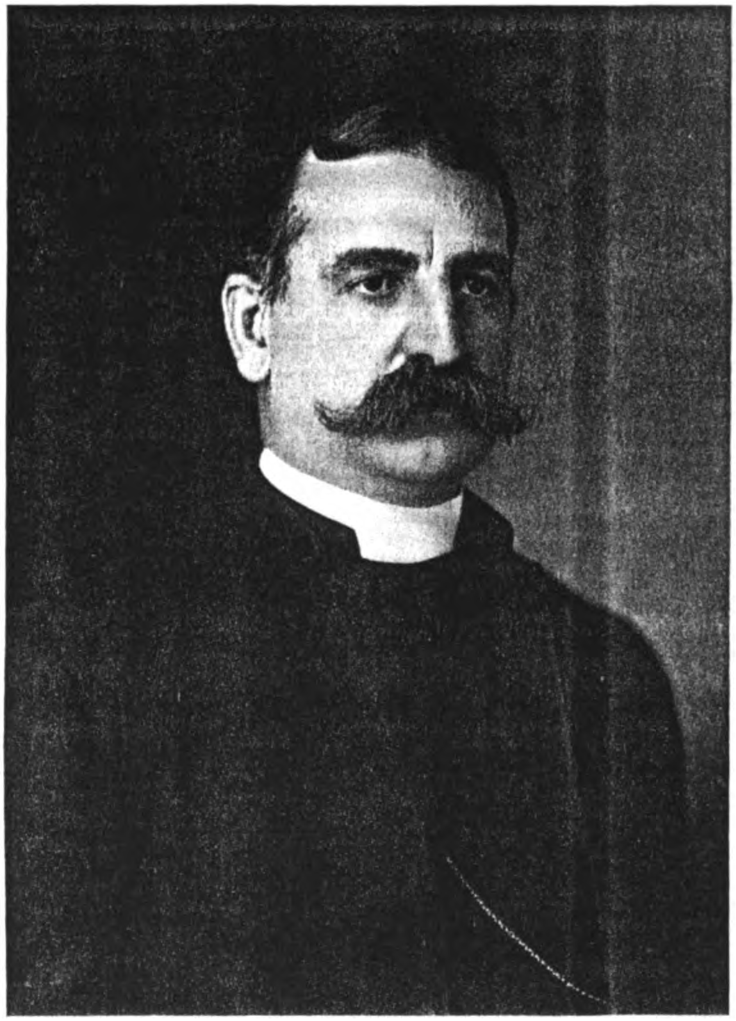
The gentleman whose name introduces these memoirs, rector of St. Stephen's, Pittsfield, has demonstrated his eminent fitness for his high calling by the abundant success of his ministrations, the parish being in a most flourishing condition and a recognized valuable factor in the moral uplift of the community. He was born in Boston, Massachusetts, January 25, 1858, son of the Rev. Thomas White and Martha Tillinghast (Westcott) Nickerson, both natives of Massachusetts, and descended from the earliest English settlers of New England.

The founder of the American family was William Nickerson, born in England, in 1604, and who came from Norwich with his wife and children in 1637 to the American colonies, temporarily locating in Boston, thence removing to Yarmouth and eventually settling on the present site of the town of Chatham, having purchased there from the Indians a large tract of land, some of which is still in the possession of his direct descendants. He married Anne Busby, daughter of Nicholas Busby, also an English colonist, resident of Boston, Massachusetts.

Nicholas Nickerson, eldest of the sons of William and Anne (Busby) Nickerson, was born in Norwich, England, in 1630, and married Esther Bassett, whose father was one of the early settlers of Cape Cod.

Their eldest son, William Nickerson, born in 1658, married Mary Snow, whose ancestors included Governor Prince and Stephen Hopkins, of Mayflower fame.

Ebenezer Nickerson, third son of the last mentioned William Nickerson, born June 13, 1697, married Elizabeth Mayo, great-granddaughter of the Rev. John Mayo, the first minister of the second church



Thomas W. Nickerson Jr.

established in Boston, and numbering among her lineal connections those distinguished Puritans, John Freeman, Governor Prince and Elder Brewster.

Seth Nickerson, eldest son of Ebenezer Nickerson, was born October 21, 1737, and married Mary Smith, of Chatham, also descended from Mayflower stock.

Their son Ebenezer Nickerson, grandfather of the immediate subject of these memoirs, was born August 17, 1768, in Provincetown, Massachusetts, and married, secondly, September 29, 1805, Eudoxa, daughter of Thomas White, of Lexington-Concord stock. Ebenezer Nickerson achieved remarkable business success, being accounted one of the leading merchants of his day and having quite extensive shipping interests.

His son, Rev. Thomas White Nickerson, a retired Episcopal clergyman, married a daughter of Stephen Westcott, a leading leather merchant. Stephen Westcott was lineally descended from Stukeley Westcott, one of the original proprietors of Providence, Rhode Island, in which state many of his descendants continue to reside. The direct line from Stukeley to Stephen Westcott is through Jeremiah, Samuel, Benjamin, Captain James and James Westcott. The wife of Stephen Westcott, Mary Smith Barker, was of old colony stock.

Thomas White Nickerson, Jr., received his preliminary schooling in Boston, was graduated from Phillips Academy, Andover, with the class of '76, and from Harvard College, class of '80. He then entered the General Theological Seminary of the Protestant Episcopal church, New York city, graduating in 1884, and receiving his B.D. degree therefrom in 1886. He was ordained deacon, June 18, 1884, in Cambridge, Massachusetts, by Bishop Paddock; and ordained priest in New York city, May 31, 1885, by Bishop Henry C. Potter. From September, 1884, to June, 1887, Mr. Nickerson was assistant to the rector of Calvary church, New York, Dr. Henry Y. Satterlee, now Bishop of Washington. From June, 1887, to June, 1895, he was rector of St. Paul's, Paterson, New Jersey, and this initial charge developed a capacity for splendid service. He early established a mission (now St. Luke's), and upon his own congregation growing to unwieldy proportions divided the parish, thus founding the present St. Mark's church. During his ministry a new church site was purchased by his congregation, and the initial work generally accomplished which resulted in the erection of one of the most beautiful church edifices in New Jersey. His next charge was the rectorship of the Church of the Messiah, Boston, where he remained from 1895 to 1898. In the spring of 1900 he was secured as rector of St. Stephen's, Pittsfield, which he has since served as heretofore indicated with beneficent results to both congregation and community. He has taken an especially active interest in the local union for Home Work serving as chairman of its executive committee. He is secretary of the standing committee of the diocese of western Massachusetts; a member of the Pittsfield Monday Evening and Park Clubs, and of the Colonial Wars and Mayflower Societies of Massachusetts.

He married, January 10, 1888, Mary Louisa, daughter of the late Rev. Eugene Augustus Hoffman, the distinguished dean of the General Theological Seminary, New York. One son born of this union December 6, 1888, Hoffman Nickerson, is a student of St. Mark's school, Southborough, Massachusetts.

JOHN FORREST KELLY.

John Forrest Kelly, of Pittsfield, who has materially contributed to electrical science and its applications, is a type of those foreign-born citizens who unite with the steady forceful characteristics of their ancestors a ready adaptability to new conditions, a well-directed spirit of enterprise, and an unswerving loyalty to the institutions and government of their adopted country. He is a representative of one of the most ancient and honorable families in Ireland, and several of his ancestors and their collateral relatives achieved distinction in various professional lines. He was born near Carrick-on-Suir, Ireland, March 28, 1859, a son of Jeremiah and Kate (Forrest) Kelly, both of whom served in the capacity of teachers.

John F. Kelly received the degrees of B.L. and Ph.D. in 1878 and 1881, respectively, from Stevens Institute of Technology in Hoboken, New Jersey. He gained his first practical business knowledge as assistant to Thomas A. Edison in Menlo Park laboratory, his work then principally relating to the chemistry of rare earths. During the latter part of the year 1879 Mr. Kelly became electrical engineer of the New York branch of the Western Electric Company, this being the time when the telephone was being generally introduced and when dynamos were being first applied to telegraphic purposes. In the construction and installment of instruments for telegraphy and telephones and of such measuring instruments as were then known, he received a thorough training which proved valuable to him in his later career. In 1882 he became laboratory assistant to Edward Weston, then chief electrician of the United States Electric Lighting Company, and with the exception of a year which he spent in connection with the Remingtons, continued his association with Mr. Weston until July, 1886. Some of the most important work, such as the research which ended in the discovery of high resistance alloys of very low or even negative temperature coefficients, were substantially carried out by Mr. Kelly under a few general directions from Mr. Weston, whom Mr. Kelly succeeded as chief electrician of the United States Electric Lighting Company, which in 1889 passed to the Westinghouse interests, Mr. Kelly remaining in this position until January, 1892, when he resigned to join William Stanley in experimental work.

Mr. Kelly's inventive work is partially represented by eighty patents. The art of building transformers and generators of alternating currents was revolutionized and Mr. Kelly and his colleagues were the first to put polyphase motors into actual commercial service. That success naturally led to long-distance transmission work and the first long-distance transmission plants in California (indeed the first in the world) were undertaken on Mr. Kelly's recommendation and advice. Most of his work has been of too technical a character to command popular appreciation, such, for instance, as that of improving the quality of steel. He was the first one to make an hysterically stable steel, a matter of vastly more importance than the comparatively spectacular transmission work. At the present time (1905) Mr. Kelly occupies the position of president of the John F. Kelly Engineering Company, the Cokel Company, the Telelectric Company, the Conchas River Power Company, and director of the Southwestern Exploration Company. The Cokel Company is organized to exploit the invention of E. W. Cooke, by means of which food stuff may be perfectly dehydrated, losing on the average ninety per cent in weight. Foods dehydrated by this process, although free from all chemical preservatives, are entirely stable, and yet preserve their pristine freshness through extremes of temperature, and when served are indistinguishable from fresh foods of the ordinary type. The Telelectric Company is organized for the manufacture of electric piano players, which are either entirely automatic or entirely controllable at will.

Mr. Kelly is a member of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers, American Electrochen Society, American Academy of Political Science, American Economical Association, American Statistical Society, American-Irish Historical, and Engineers' Club, all of the United

Jacob Gimlich

States, and also has membership in the Institute of Electrical Engineers, Society of Arts and Irish Texts Society of England and the Societe Internationale des Electriciens of France.

Mr. Kelly was married in New York city in 1892 to Helen Fischer, and they are the parents of two children: Eoghan and Domnall Kelly.

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JACOB GIMLICH.

Among the progressive citizens of Pittsfield few have had a wider sphere of usefulness than he whose name introduces these memoirs. From the outset of an unusually successful and active business career the large demands upon his time have not prevented attention to diverse public interests and this public spiritedness has been manifest in liberal contributions of coin as well as of counsel. Withal Mr. Gimlich is of unimpeachable integrity, and that time tried and often misapplied sentence, "his word is as good as his bond," is widely and with generally recognized propriety used in characterizing him.

Jacob Gimlich, Sr., who lived in Rheinpfalz, near Mannheim, Bavaria, where he was owner of a productive fruit farm and vineyard, was one of those who, with Schurz, Hecker, Boernstein and others, were forced to flee from their native land on account of their unsuccessful attempt to bring about a change of government in 1848. He came to the United States in that year with his wife and six children, and settled in Albany, New York, where he engaged in the fruit business. His wife was a widow before his marriage with her, and a son of her former marriage, David Greber, served in the Union army during the Civil war, and died from illness contracted in the line of duty. Mr. Gimlich, Sr., subsequently (1860) took up his residence in Pittsfield, Massachusetts. In 1862 he enlisted in the Fifth Regiment, New Jersey In-
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fantry, with which he participated in the siege of Yorktown and other operations of the Army of the Potomac under General McClellan. He performed faithful and courageous service until he was prostrated by disease which necessitated his discharge, and he died soon after his return to Pittsfield. Of his children

Jacob Gimlich, born in Weisenheim, Bavaria, October 4, 1845, married Louisa Ellen, daughter of the late William Feige, of Pittsfield. Their children are: David J., in business with his father; he married Marie, daughter of William Wilcox, of Pittsfield. Matilda L., married Carl Cyrus, of Bridgeport, Connecticut. Minnie, married George H. Bennett, of Bridgeport, Connecticut. Marie, married Ernest Humphrey, of Pittsfield, Massachusetts. Carrie, who died at the age of eighteen months. Amelia. Caroline. Clifford, died at eleven years of age. Arthur, also died at eleven years of age.

Soon after coming to Pittsfield with his father, Mr. Gimlich entered the Taconic woolen mill and learned designing, and was offered a good position in that department. He preferred, however, to enter into business with his brother-in-law, John White, and the two purchased a small brewery in which they began operations on a small scale, and now they are owners of a mammoth establishment two hundred feet long, operated under the corporate title of Berkshire Brewing Association with a capital stock of one hundred thousand dollars, and a capacity of seventy thousand barrels with a gratifying yearly increase of output. Mr. Gimlich was one of the organizers of the City Savings Bank, and is yet a director. He also holds the same position in the Berkshire Loan and Trust Company and the Co-Operative Bank, and is interested in the Third National Bank, of which he was an original stockholder.

He is past chancellor in the Knights of Pythias, and has been a member of the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts. He is a member of Kassid Senate, Ancient Essenic Order, and of the local camp of Sons of Veterans. Mr. Gimlich is a Democrat of the stalwart type, and has been delegated to numerous conventions, municipal, county, state and congressional, and has acceptably represented Pittsfield in the state assembly, sessions of 1883 and 1884, serving on the printing and towns committees. Mr. Gimlich has been for more than forty years a member of Zion Evangelical Lutheran church; he served as chairman of the building committee in the erection of the edifice in which the congregation now worship, was for thirty-four years a member of the church choir, and has always taken an active interest in its welfare. For many years he was active in his connection with the Volunteer Fire Department of Pittsfield. He is a director of the Musgrove Knitting Mill and Berkshire Automobile Company, and a stockholder of the Spark Coil Company, of Pittsfield, and Telelectric Piano Player Company, in all of which connections he interested himself rather in the promotion of the general industrial interests of the community than for personal profit. Mr. Gimlich purchased in May, 1905, the Colonnade Hotel, Sea Breeze, Daytona, Florida, where he established his son-in-law, Mr. George H. Bennett, as lessee, and there Mr. Gimlich spends portions of each winter.

EUGENE BOUTON, A. M., PH. D.

Eugene Bouton, A. M., Ph. D., late superintendent of the public schools, Pittsfield, Massachusetts, is a lineal descendant of John Bouton, a Huguenot who fled to England at the time of the persecution of the Huguenots in France. He is supposed to have been the son of the Count Nicholas Bouton.

John Bouton sailed from Gravesend, England, July, 1635, in the bark "Issuance," and landed at Boston in December of the same year, aged twenty years. He married Joan Turney, and resided first in Boston and then in Watertown, Connecticut. He was an early settler in Hartford, Connecticut, removing to Norwalk in 1651, and served in many official positions in the town, and was a representative for several years previous to 1671. His wife died at Norwalk, and he married (second), January 1, 1656, Abigail Marvin, daughter of Matthew Marvin, who came from London, England. She was born in Hartford, Connecticut, about 1640, and died about 1672. He married (third), about 1673, Mary Stevenson, widow of Jonathan Stevenson, who was killed in an Indian fight near Norwalk. John Bouton himself died in Danbury, Connecticut, and left an estate in Norwalk, part of which is still in the hands of his descendants. He had two children by his first wife, five by the second, and four by the third. The first child by the third wife was

Joseph Bouton, born in Norwalk, Connecticut. He was a captain under General Montgomery in his march on Quebec, and after the war settled near South Salem, New York, and was an elder in the Presbyterian church there until he died, July 8, 1747. He had nine children. The third was

Joseph Bouton, born in Norwalk, about 1725, died about 1778. He married, August 25, 1748, Susannah Raymond. He enlisted in the French war at the age of nineteen, according to the "History of Norwalk." He had eleven children. The first was

William Bouton, born in Norwalk, in the year 1749, died May 30, 1828. He married, February 15, 1769, Sarah Benedict, born in Norwalk, June 15, 1752, died August 16, 1844, daughter of John and Elizabeth Benedict. They lived in Norwalk, and were both buried in Pine Island Cemetery, at South Norwalk. They had fourteen children. The third was

William Bouton, born in Norwalk, March 4, 1774, died at Meredith Square, Delaware county, New York, August 4, 1845. He married, March 26, 1795, Hannah Carrington, born August 2, 1777, died August 7, 1845. They lived in Meredith, New York. They had ten children. The third was

Ira Bouton, born in Watertown, Connecticut, May 4, 1799, died in Jefferson, New York, August 30, 1864. He married, at Jefferson, Catherine Marie Stanley, born January 1, 1805, died November 29, 1844. He married (second) Emma Foote, born 1810, died October 7, 1863. He removed with his father to Meredith, New York, in 1808, and from there to Jefferson, New York. He was lieutenant in the 104th Regiment New York Infantry in 1828. He had eleven children by his first wife, and one by the second, who was

Eugene Bouton, born in Jefferson, New York, December 8, 1850. He married, June 29, 1887, Elizabeth Renville Gladwin, born in Sherburne, New York, October 9, 1865, daughter of Albert R. Gladwin, Esq.

Mr. Bouton entered Yale College, after a course at the seminary at Cazenovia, New York, where he secured numerous prizes, and graduated in 1875, and was the class poet. He taught in the academy at Norwich, New York, for two years, was principal of the union school at Sherburne for three years and professor in the academy at Albany, New York, for three and a half years. While in the latter place he was elected a professor in the college at Charleston, South Carolina, but remained in Albany. In 1881 he received the degree of Master of Arts from Yale College, and made a trip to Europe. He received the degree of Doctor of Philosophy from Syracuse University, January 1, 1884, was appointed a member of the institute faculty of the state of New York, January, 1886, deputy superintendent of public instruction, and soon after principal of the State Normal School at New Paltz, New York. He was until recently superintendent of public schools in Pittsfield, Massachusetts. He published an educational work in 1884, and has written many papers on other topics, as well as on education. He was a warden of St. Stephen's Protestant Episcopal church, while a resident of Pittsfield. He has a child, Katherine, born in Sherburne, New York, January 26, 1889.

GEORGE HENRY TUCKER.

Another of the worthy members of an old and honored family of the colony and commonwealth is he whose name is the caption for this narrative. He was born in Lenox, Massachusetts, September 12, 1856, youngest of the children of the late George J. and Harriet (Sill) Tucker, and half-brother of Hon. Joseph Tucker, whose personal history and genealogical memoirs are contained herein.

George H. Tucker prepared for college in Pittsfield high school and was graduated from Williams College, class of 1878. He succeeded his father as county treasurer in 1878, and served with the characteristic efficiency and uncompromising integrity of his predecessors up to July, 1902, when he was called to the cashiership of the Pittsfield National Bank, of which he is incumbent.

He has been a director of the Berkshire Life Insurance Company since 1888, and a member of the finance committee since 1894; was a director and vice-president of the Third National Bank of Pittsfield up to 1902; has been a director of the Housatonic National Bank of Stockbridge since 1898, and of Pittsfield Gas, Coal Company since 1890, and a director of the Stanley Electric Manufacturing Company from its organization until it was merged with the General Electric Company.

George J. Tucker.

In all these important business relations, Mr. Tucker has won and retained the confidence and esteem of his business associates.

He married September 7, 1892, Mary Talcott Briggs, who was born in Pittsfield, Massachusetts, July 4, 1853, and died November 4, 1895, and who was a daughter of General Henry Shaw Briggs and Mary Elizabeth (Talcott) Briggs.

General Henry S. Briggs was a son of George Nixon Briggs, who was a member of congress for twelve years from 1831, and governor for seven years from 1843. Governor Briggs was born in Adams, Massachusetts, April 12, 1796, son of Allen and Nancy (Brown) Briggs, of Cumberland, Rhode Island. He married in 1818, Harriet Hall, daughter of Ezra and Triphena Hall, of Lanesborough.

CHARLES ALBERT BROWNE.

Charles Albert Browne, inventor of the electric fuse, which proved such a valuable and effective agent in hastening the completion of the Hoosac tunnel, is of early colonial ancestry and traces his line of descent, directly and collaterally, from several of the most distinguished founders of New England, including Governor Bradford, John Tilley, George Soule, Richard Warren, William Brewster, Miles Standish and Edmund Dotey, all of whom were Mayflower Pilgrims; also from Edward Bobit, the early Taunton settler, who was killed in King Philip's war, and others.

On the maternal side he is a lineal descendant in the eight generation of Chad Browne, from whom the line of descent is through Daniel (2), Jabez (3), William (4), Eleazor (5), Isaac (6) and Albert (7). Chad Browne, who was among the first settlers of Providence, Rhode Island, was the friend and associate of Roger Williams in establishing the first church of the Baptist denomination in America. The maiden name of his wife, whose Christian name was Elizabeth, is unknown. He was the origin of a numerous progeny, and Brown University was founded by one of his descendants. Daniel (2) Browne, died in 1710, married Alice Hearnden, daughter of Benjamin and Elizabeth (White) Hearnden. Jabez (3) Browne, died in 1724, married Anne ———; and William (4) Browne, whose death occurred in 1757, married Patience Cobb. Eleazor (5) Browne, born December 31, 1732, died in 1815, married Sarah Scott, daughter of Nathaniel (4) and a descendant of Richard through John (2) and Sylvanus (3) Scott, who married Joanna Jenckes, the latter a daughter of Joseph (2) and granddaughter of Joseph (1) Jenckes. Isaac (6) Browne, born August 24, 1776, died August 31, 1865, married Susanna Bradford Browne, born February 15, 1782, died January 22, 1876, was a descendant in the sixth generation of Governor William Bradford, through William (2), Israel (3), Abner (4), and Elisha (5) Bradford. She was also of the eighth generation from Richard Warren and William Brewster, and of the seventh from Love Brewster and John Alden.

Albert Gallatin (7) Browne, Charles A. Browne's father, was born in Adams, Massachusetts, October 3, 1810. He resided in Cheshire, Berkshire county, Massachusetts, from whence he removed to Lanesboro, and finally settled in North Adams, where his death occurred November 13, 1888. He was married April 29, 1837, at Cheshire, by Rev. John Leland, to Adeline Babbitt, who was born in Hancock, Massachusetts, April 25, 1815. She was a daughter of Dr. Snell and Jael (Edson) Babbitt, and a descendant in the seventh generation of Edward Bobit, previously referred to, through Edward (2), Nathan (3), Nathan (4), Snellum (5) and Snell (6). Mrs. Adeline (Babbitt) Browne died July 7, 1888. She was a member of the Congregational church. Albert Gallatin (7) and Adeline (Babbitt) Browne were the parents of five children, namely: Frances, born March 7, 1838 (died August 16, 1867); Ann Eliza, born March 30 (died August 4, 1860); Charles Albert, the principal subject of this sketch; Isaac, born September 23, 1850; and William, born January 9, 1854 (died August 20 of the same year).

Charles Albert (8) Browne was born in Adams, July 17, 1842. He was educated in the public schools, including the Drury High School, and completed his studies with a commercial course at Comer's Business College, Boston. As a young man he was a close student of electrical science, which he not only mastered theoretically, but became a practical electrician of world wide reputation. He is the inventor of an improved form of the now indispensable electric fuse; his fuse being used with such wonderful effect during the construction of the Hoosac tunnel, and has since proved of inestimable value to modern engineering. This device he manufactured until the fruits of his invention enabled him to retire permanently from active business pursuits, and he is now residing in North Adams. In politics he generally supports the Republican party but prefers to act independently when occasion demands, voting for the candidates who in his opinion are the best qualified to hold public office. He is a member of the First Congregational church.

On June 9, 1869, Mr. Browne was joined in marriage with Miss Susan McCallum, who was born in North Adams, February 26, 1847, daughter of Miller and Sarah (Arnold) McCallum. She is of Scotch descent on the paternal side, being of the fifth generation in direct line from John McCallum, through John (2), William (3) and Miller (4) McCallum. The first John McCallum mentioned here was an ironmonger of Glasgow, and seems to have been a man of considerable importance, as he was buried in the crypt of the Glasgow Cathedral. The second John McCallum married Margaret Morrison, and his son, William (3) McCallum, whose death occurred in 1813, married Agnes Fleming, daughter of John Fleming, who belonged to a famous Scotch family of remote antiquity. Miller (4) McCallum, Mrs. Browne's father, who was born January 15, 1806 (died June 7, 1875), acquired a knowledge of the woollen manufacturing business in Scotland, and emigrating to the United States was for many years in charge of the dyeing department of the Blackinton Woolen Mills, North Adams. Shortly after the discovery of gold in California he went there by the way of Cape Horn, and he also resided for some time in Brazil. On April 21, 1846, he married Sarah Arnold, who was born March 15, 1820 (died March 4, 1864). She was a daughter of John and Susanna (Sherman) Arnold, and a granddaughter of Ebenezer Arnold. Susanna Sherman was a daughter of John and Amy (Gardner) Sherman, the latter a daughter of George Gardner. John Sherman was a son of Jacob Sherman and through William and Ebenezer was a descendant of Philip Sherman, who was a colleague of Roger Williams in the settlement of Rhode Island. Miller and Sarah (Arnold) McCallum were the parents of one child, Susan, who married Charles A. Browne as above stated. Mr. and Mrs. Browne have five children, all born in North Adams, and graduates of the Drury high school:

1. Charles A. Browne, Jr., born August 12, 1870. He was graduated from Williams College with the class of 1892, subsequently studied at the University of Gottingen, where he took the degree of Doctor of Philosophy in 1902, and is now the official chemist at Audubon Park, New Orleans, Louisiana.

2. Frances Eliza Browne, born August 31, 1872. She is a graduate of Smith College, and is now teaching in the Drury High School.

3. William Bradford Browne, born May 7, 1875. He graduated

John White

from Drury Academy in 1893. He spent seven years in Holyoke, Massachusetts, learning the stationery and tablet business, and when he left that place was foreman for the Smith Tablet Company. After spending two and a half years in North Adams, in the office of the Arnold Print Works, he resumed the paper business, and is now foreman for the Hampden Pad and Paper Company, of Springfield, Massachusetts.

4. Sarah Arnold Browne, born May 2, 1879. She was graduated from the North Adams Normal School in 1898. She was married September 18, 1901, to Clifford Campbell Haskins, who was graduated from Williams in 1898, and is now of the firm of Haskins Brothers, local insurance agents. Their children are: Frances Alden, born May 21, 1902; and Stuart Campbell, born February 26, 1904.

5. Agnes Fleming Browne, born November 13, 1881. She is stenographer for the Waterhouse and Howard Woolen Company of North Adams.

JOHN WHITE.

Four years' brave service for the country of his adoption and forty years of close and successful attention to a business which developed from meagre proportions to a leading industry of western Massachusetts are the main features of the career of John White.

He was born in Hesse-Cassel, Germany, December 27, 1839, son of Conrad and Elizabeth (Lange) White. Conrad White, who was a farmer, died in 1867, and his widow and five children immediately thereafter came to the United States, eventually locating in Pittsfield, Massachusetts, where she died in 1888. Of her children, Henry died in Pittsfield; Elizabeth married Francis Stein, of New York city; Mary married John Van Nida, of Pittsfield; Lizzie married John Frisch: and Libbie married Paul Koepke, of Pittsfield.

John White, eldest of the children, was educated in Germany and came to the United States at the age of eighteen. He spent the first four years (1857-61) in New York city, and in August of the latter year enlisted in the Thirteenth New York Independent Battery. He participated in some of the most notable campaigns and bloody battles of the Civil war, and bore a soldierly part in the engagements at Bull Run, Chancellorsville and Gettysburg. He re-enlisted for three years in the same battery, which was assigned to the Army of the Cumberland, and while serving in that command he was engaged in the battles of Murfreesboro and Nashville, and was with Sherman in the operations against Atlanta. He was honorably discharged July 28, 1865, the war having ended, and returned to New York city, where he resumed the baking business in which he had been engaged when he entered the army.

In January, 1866, Mr. White removed to Pittsfield, Massachusetts, and in September, 1868, entered into the partnership relations with Jacob Gimlich, which have ever since been maintained, and which resulted in the establishment of the extensive brewing plant at Pittsfield, now operated by them under the name of Berkshire Brewing Association. Mr. White is a member of several societies—the order of Odd Fellows, the Harugari, the German Society, and the Turn Verein. He is past commander of Rockwell Post, Grand Army of the Republic, and in 1897 served on the staff of General Clarkson, department commander, at the state encampment at Buffalo, New York. He has been a leading member of the Lutheran church for nearly forty years, and has served the congregation as secretary and treasurer continuously since 1872.

Mr. White was married September 19, 1867, to Miss Rachel Gimlich, a sister of Jacob Gimlich, his partner. Their children are: George, engaged in the office of Gimlich & White, and who married Mary Hodacker and has two children, Ruth and Marion; Frederick, who married Elizabeth Engel, has two children, David J. and Dorothy, and is owner of a brewery in Schenectady, New York. Agnes married John Vogel, of Albany, New York, and has three children, Martha, John and Marguerite; Ellen, recently graduated from Nurses' Training School, Providence, Rhode Island; Emma, wife of Charles W. Gamwell, of Pittsfield; John A., engaged in the office of Gimlich & White; Dorothy, wife of Charles W. Hodacker; Lillie; David L., Walter G. and W. W. Rockwell White.

HENRY COLT, M. D.

Dr. Henry Colt, of Pittsfield, Massachusetts, is descended from ancestors of the early colonial times, and from those who were conspicuous in military and community affairs during the Revolutionary period.

Captain James Denison Colt, born 1740, married Phebe Ely. (See Ely genealogy in this work.) He married (second) in Pittsfield, published December 18, 1773, Miriam Williams, born February 6, 1756, died March 30, 1811, daughter of Colonel William and Sarah (Wells) Williams. He and his wife were admitted to the First Congregational church in Pittsfield in 1767. Captain Colt was a Revolutionary soldier, and was prominent in town affairs, serving on the various committees appointed during the war, and also on a committee appointed to settle church matters concerning which some difficulties arose. He was one of the heaviest taxpayers in town, and held one thousand acres of land in the southwest part of the town. He was selectman in 1782. He had three children by his first wife and ten by the second. His first child was

James Danielson Colt, baptized in Pittsfield, October 17, 1768, died

December 1, 1856. He married, May 8, 1791, Sarah Root, born June 24, 1771, died April 8, 1865, daughter of Ezekiel and Ruth (Noble) Root. He began business in 1799 with his brother Samuel D. Colt, as J. D. & S. D. Colt, on the corner of South and West streets, the map of 1800 locating the store at No. 1 South street, and his house at No. 1 West street. Mrs. Colt was descended from John Root, who came from Badby, England, and was a first settler of Farmington, Connecticut, in 1640, and from Thomas Noble, an early settler of Westfield, Massachusetts. She was admitted to the church June 30, 1799, and was an original member of the Union church, August 22, 1809. By her marriage with James D. Colt she became the mother of seven children, of whom the youngest was

Henry Colt, born November 2, 1812, baptized June 27, 1813, died January 16, 1888. He was married, at Utica, New York, September 24, 1839, to Elizabeth Goldthwait. She was the eldest daughter of Judge Ezekiel and Abigail (Smith) Bacon, and was born February 12, 1812, at the corner of Pomeroy avenue and East street, where the residence of Mr. E. D. G. Jones now stands. She lived in Utica, New York (whither her parents removed), until 1839, when she married Mr. Colt, and resided thereafter in Pittsfield, Massachusetts. Mrs. Colt was a descendant of one of the most distinguished of Berkshire county families. Her grandfather, Hon. and Rev. John Bacon, was born in Connecticut, and graduated from Princeton College with the class of 1765. In 1771 he was installed assistant pastor of the Old South Church in Boston, in which connection he remained until 1775. He then located in Stockbridge, Berkshire county, where he found early recognition as one of the master minds of that community, and his services were brought into requisition in the discharge of the duties of many important positions. He was a member of the state senate, and president of that body; judge and chief justice of the court of common pleas of Berkshire county, and from 1801 to 1816 served as a member of congress. He married Elizabeth Goldthwait. Their son Ezekiel, the father of Mrs. Colt, was born at Boston, September 1, 1775, was graduated from Yale College with the class of 1794, read law with Hon. Nathan Dane, and commenced the practice of his profession at Williamstown, Berkshire county. He removed to Pittsfield in 1806, in which year he was elected to congress, receiving every vote cast in Pittsfield. He was war chairman of the congressional committee of ways and means in 1812, and proved abundantly equal to the onerous task then thrust upon him. After leaving congress Mr. Bacon was on the bench in Massachusetts, but ultimately removed to Utica, New York, where he died at an advanced age. A volume of his poems was published in 1842. Mrs. Elizabeth Goldthwait Colt died September 9, 1890.

Henry Colt was a farmer in early life, and was prominent in the County Agricultural Society. As a wool dealer he became interested in a factory, and was the first president of the Pittsfield Woolen Company in 1852, and the plant was sold to the Bel Air Company in 1873. He was a selectman from 1852 to 1856, and through the Civil war, when the duties of such an officer were strenuous and exacting, in all of which he acquitted himself with ability and integrity. He was a water commissioner in 1864, a director of the Pittsfield National Bank, a trustee of the Massachusetts Agricultural Society, and a director of the Boston & Albany Railroad Company from 1878 until his death. He was a member of the First Congregational Church parish, and always took an interest in its growth and usefulness. Of his four children, the youngest was Dr. Henry Colt, born November 9, 1856. He attended the public schools of Pittsfield, and was graduated from Williams College with the class of 1878. He graduated from the Harvard Medical

School in 1881, and is a practicing physician in Pittsfield, Massachusetts. He is associate medical director of the Berkshire Life Insurance Company; medical examiner Berkshire county; chairman of the medical and surgical board, House of Mercy Hospital, Pittsfield; trustee of the Berkshire Athenaeum; director in the Pittsfield National Bank, and the Berkshire Loan and Trust Company, Pittsfield.

Richard Ely, from whom is descended Dr. Henry Colt in the maternal line, was a native of England, and died in Lyme, Connecticut, November 24, 1684. He married in England, Joan Phipps, who died at Plymouth, England, January 7, 1660. He married (second) at Boston, Massachusetts, in 1664, Mrs. Elizabeth Cullick, widow of Captain John Cullick, and sister of Hon. George Fenwick; she died at Lyme, Connecticut, November 12, 1683. Richard Ely came from Plymouth, England, between 1660 and 1663, with his son Richard, and after residing in Boston for a short time settled in Lyme, Connecticut, which was in 1660 a part of Saybrook. He had three thousand acres of land in Lyme, and was prominent in colonial affairs. His tombstone of brown stone has the Ely coat-of-arms at one end, and is a sarcophagus of stately appearance. He was among the first to give freedom to his slaves. His wife is supposed to have been a sister of Constantine John Phipps, Baron Mulgrau, the great navigator and admiralty commissioner, and of Viscount Normandy, an officer in the British army. She bore to Richard Ely four of his five children (his fifth being by his second wife), and their births are recorded in Plymouth, England. The third of the children was

Richard Ely (2), born in 1656, baptized in Plymouth, England, June 10, 1657. He married, in Lyme, Connecticut, Mary Marvin, born 1666, daughter of Lieutenant Reinold and Sarah (Clark) Marvin, of

Lyme. He came with his father to America, and settled with him at Lyme. Of his four children the youngest was

Deacon Richard Ely, born in Lyme, October 27, 1697, died February 24, 1777. He married Elizabeth Peck, who died October 8, 1730. He married (second), October 26, 1732, Phebe Hubbard, born 1705, daughter of Robert and Abigail (Adams) Hubbard, of Middletown, Connecticut. She was descended from George Hubbard, one of the original settlers of Hartford, Connecticut. Deacon Ely was the father of thirteen children. The eleventh, who was the seventh by his second wife, was

Phebe Ely, born in Lyme, Connecticut, May 16, 1743, who became the wife of Captain James Denison Colt, the progenitor of the Pittsfield family of that name. She died in Pittsfield, Massachusetts, December 25, 1772.

* * *

WILLIAM H. GROSS.

Many causes have combined to render world-famous the Berkshire Hills county, pre-eminently, of course, its abounding beauties of landscape, again through its wonderful development in the manufacturing world, and in no small measure through the beauty, density and durability of the white marble there quarried. In the early '50s Charles Heebner, in company with Messrs. Rice and Baird, opened quarries at Lee, the development of which has been one of the significant business successes of Berkshire county, Massachusetts. The original firm was succeeded by Mr. Heebner, who took into partnership assistance a nephew, Frank S. Gross, who succeeded to the quarry ownership upon his uncle's decease.

William H. Gross was born May 1, 1844, in Trappe, Pennsylvania, son of Thomas J. and Catherine (Heebner) Gross. As a youth he became, in association with his brother, Charles H. Gross, an assistant of the brother Frank S. Gross, and upon the decease of the latter attained to the proprietorship of the business. Two years later he formed a partnership with Gray & Sons, but this connection was dissolved at the end of fifteen months, since which time (1896) William H. Gross has been sole owner of the plant. The product of the Lee quarries is a pure, white marble, fine enough for statuary, and capable of taking a beautiful polish. From its density it has long been regarded by scientific building experts as superior to any other variety of native marble now in use for building purposes. The extent of the deposit is about one mile in length and a quarter of a mile wide. The quarry and works are equipped with the latest and best machinery and the workmen are the best to be found in the country. Many notable edifices are constructed of Lee marble; the new public building, on Broad and Market streets, Philadelphia; the First National Bank building, postoffice building, and wings and terrace of the capitol at Washington, D. C.; the new addition to the capitol at Boston, Massachusetts; the Cathedral and many other New York buildings; the Foster mansion at Lenox; the Farmers' and Mechanics', Fidelity and Drexel Buildings, the Caldwell, Jaynes and Messchents stores, Philadelphia; the Newell and Jones buildings of Boston, and very many others. There is a constant shipment of carved trimmings to all parts of the country. Mr. Gross by his administrative ability and his adherence to the strictest principles of integrity commands the respect of his fellow citizens, and his generous nature and genial manner have won for him the cordial regard of all.

Mr. Gross' Democracy is of the stalwart type, his active support of men and measures and the characteristic generosity of his pecuniary

W H Grose

assistance in every campaign being relied upon with absolute certainty and invariably and unhesitatingly given.

He married, August 27, 1903, Miss Kate Tobey, of Thomaston, Maine.

HARVEY STEARNS CROWELL.

The Crowell family is of English origin, and the name is popularly supposed to be a contraction of the name Cromwell which took place during the days of Cromwell's unpopularity. The name Crowell is one of the earliest that appears in our New England history, and seems to have spread from the early settlers of Cape Cod.

The paternal grandfather of Harvey S. Crowell with his family removed inland and were among the early settlers in the town of West Brookfield, Massachusetts. His family consisted of two sons, Stephen, who was born, married, lived and died in West Brookfield, and whose family became extinct by the death of his only son George; and Nathaniel S., also a native of West Brookfield, where he became a leading citizen. He married a daughter of New Hampshire, Susan Page Stearns, and the issue of this union was two sons: Charles Page Crowell, born 1838, who died in August, 1870, in Holyoke, Massachusetts, leaving two daughters, and Harvey Stearns Crowell.

The latter was born in West Brookfield, Massachusetts, October 6, 1834. He spent his boyhood days on his father's farm, and acquired a good English education in the district schools of that village. When he was only fifteen years of age he went to work with his brother Charles, who was a millwright, with whom he remained four years and then accepted a clerkship in a grocery store in Ware, Massachusetts, which occupation he followed four years. He then went on a visit to his uncle, Reuben Dutton, in Messena, New York, where he established himself in a small grocery store of his own. He conducted two or three stores in different villages in New York state, including one in Hoosic Falls, which he conducted for a period of twelve years. After disposing of the latter he spent one year in Windsor, Berkshire county, Massachusetts. In 1871 he purchased the stock and fixtures of a grocery establishment at the corner of Fenn and North streets, which he conducted with success up to 1888, since which time he has been living in retirement. His political affiliations are with the Democratic party. January 25, 1865, Mr. Crowell married Martha A. Merithew, daughter of Horace and Lucy Merithew, of Petersburg, New York, and the first year of their married life was passed in Hoosic Falls, New York. In 1869, while a resident of Windsor, Massachusetts, their only child, Charles H., was born. Charles H. Crowell has been employed for about fifteen years by the A. H. Rice Silk Company of Pittsfield, serving now in the capacity of bookkeeper. He married Julia Phelps Van Rensselaer, daughter of Dr. Walter and Jane Van Rensselaer, of Kingston, New York, and they are the parents of two children: Harvey and Merithew Crowell. They make their home at 88 Bradford street, Pittsfield, with Mr. and Mrs. Harvey S. Crowell. Mr. Crowell is not actively identified with any church; his wife is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and his son is an attendant at the Protestant Episcopal church.

GEORGE H. COOPER.

George H. Cooper, whose name forms the caption for the memoirs of an old Berkshire family with which he is allied by marriage, is one of the substantial and progressive young merchants of Pittsfield, Massachusetts, a dealer in coal and wood. His excellent business training was

Geo. H. Cooper

gained through his employment at the Pomeroy Mills, and subsequently with W. G. Morton, leading coal merchant of Albany, New York.

Mr. Cooper was united in marriage to Etta Ayres, daughter of Perry J. Ayers, whose great-grandfather was one of the early settlers of Shutesbury, Massachusetts, and whose grandfather, Jesse Ayres, was a native of that town and became a prosperous farmer of Franklin county. The father of Perry J. Ayres, Tyler Ayres, was born April 7, 1804, resided in Franklin county until 1824, and subsequently settled in Stephenson, New York, where he cultivated the soil and followed the trade of tanner for twenty-five years. At the expiration of this period of time he located at Pittsfield, Massachusetts, where he spent the remainder of his long and useful career, and there died at the advanced age of eighty years. He married, at Stephenson, Marian Jane Potter, daughter of William Potter, who, with his father Robert Potter, removed from Potter county, Rhode Island, to New York state. Robert Potter served throughout the Revolutionary war as a soldier in the patriot army, and his son William was in the United States army during the war of 1812.

Tyler Ayres was the father of seven children, of whom Perry J. Ayres was second in order of birth. He was born February 11, 1830, He obtained the educational advantages that were to be derived in the public schools of his locality, which he attended during the winter months up to his twelfth year, and at that early age was compelled to turn his attention to the serious business of earning a livelihood. He was a farmer's boy primarily, and followed the vocation of a tiller of the soil up to the year 1855. He then changed his place of residence to Pittsfield, Massachusetts, where he entered the employ of Silas N. Foot, with whom he remained for four years, and the succeeding seven years was actively connected with the firm of Noble & Brewster. In 1870 he established a meat and provision business, and in this new enterprise achieved a large degree of success.

Mr. Ayers married, February 13, 1851, Marietta Clark, daughter of William D. Clark, a native of Pittsfield. Her paternal grandmother, Hannah Fairfield, a daughter of Nathaniel Fairfield, one of the first settlers of Pittsfield, was the first white female born in Pittsfield, and her mother, who was Martha Weir, was a daughter of a revolutionary soldier, and a granddaughter of Zebediah Stiles, a noted man among the early settlers of Pittsfield.

JOHN CHURCHILL.

John Churchill, an honored and respected citizen of Pittsfield, Berkshire county, Massachusetts, who has held various important offices in the city government, is descended from an old family dating back to colonial days. He is in the fourth generation from the ancestor of that name, who, early in the history of Massachusetts, came from England and settled in and about the historic town of Plymouth, Massachusetts. His christian name, John, has appeared in almost every generation of the family.

His grandfather, John Churchill (2), a son of John Churchill (1), was the first to settle in the frontier county of Berkshire, Massachusetts, and he purchased a farm there as early as 1750, when farming was carried on under most hazardous conditions. The farm was worked and improved by honest effort and toil until at the time of his decease it was in a most productive state. He was a man of broad intelligence and excellent judgment, was resorted to by his neighbors to do their legal business, and was also called to various public positions. He served as county commissioner, and was a representative to the general court for twelve years. He married Miss Mehitable Hubbard, and to them a large family was born, of whom eight children grew to adult life: Martha, born 1789; Sophia, 1792; Charles, 1796; Laura, 1797; Lucy, 1799; Jane, 1800; Sarah, 1809; and Samuel A.

Samuel A., youngest son of John (2) and Mehitable (Hubbard) Churchill, was born on the old farm, where he spent his entire life continuing the work which had been begun by his father. Like his sire he was a born leader. He became prominent in public affairs; represented his district as county commissioner, served in the state legislature three terms, and was recognized as a useful member of that body. At the inspection of the Hoosac tunnel, which was seeking legislative support against some opposition, he contracted a cold which resulted in his death from pneumonia on September 23, 1870. He was originally a Whig in politics, but subsequently connected himself with the Democratic party. He married Miss Esther G. Brooks, of Lenox, a member of one of the oldest and most respected families of that place, but who are now all passed away. The following children were born to them: Jane, 1842; John, of whom mention is hereafter made at greater length.

John Churchill (4), youngest child and only son of Samuel A. and Esther G. (Brooks) Churchill, was born December 12, 1844. He obtained such education as he could in the district schools of his native place, and completed his studies at the Lanesboro Academy. He then returned to the farm and engaged in its management, as his father was devoting much of his time to public duties. In due time he became the owner of the farm, and this he successfully cultivated until 1894, when he retired from active labor and moved from the old homestead into the city proper. Thus the old farm of the Churchills on the border of Onota Lake was vacated after a steady occupancy by the family which had created it; although it is still owned by Mr. Churchill, its cultivation will be carried on by others. Mr. Churchill possesses the natural talents and disposition of his predecessors, and has the abilities of a born leader. He has always been identified with the Democratic party, and is much respected by all parties for his ability. He has been an active participant in the municipal affairs of Pittsfield, having served on the common council, and as alderman, and has also been a member of many committees and commissions chosen from time to time to carry out the will of the public. On April 8, 1868, Mr. Churchill married Miss Mary E. Belden, daughter of Samuel and Abbie (Mattoon) Belden. The Beldens were for many years one of the leading farming families of Lenox, where they were associated with the management of the town and of the Congregational church corporation. The Belden family have long since passed out of Lenox as an abiding place, they having moved to the eastern part of New England, the sole survivor, aside from Mrs. Churchill, being a sister, Mrs. Harmon Babcock, of Providence, Rhode Island. Three children were born to Mr. and Mrs. John Churchill: Samuel Belden, 1872, who received the degree of Bachelor of Arts at Brown University, and subsequently completed his education in Germany, and at present has charge of the large high school in Honesdale, Pennsylvania; he married Clara Bonneville, of Pocomoke City, Pennsylvania. Jennie, 1876; died when only three years of age. Eva B., 1884, has just completed her studies at the high school and makes her home with her parents. The family are much respected and are members of the Congregational church.

ARTHUR W. PLUMB.

That delightful summer hotel, The Maplewood, Pittsfield, the creation of Arthur W. Plumb, is in its large and ever increasing patronage of a fastidious clientele a most eloquent tribute to his genius as a host. When less than twenty years ago he leased the premises formerly occupied as the Maplewood School for Girls, with a view to the conversion of the dismantled, long disused and seriously impaired structure into a summer hotel, there were many to predict failure for and few to encourage him in the enterprise. The ambitious young gentleman was fortunately not to be dissuaded from his purpose and by dint of industry and a natural capacity for the business which developed as the responsibilities increased, has realized his most sanguine expectations. Mr. Plumb is one of that large group of valuable men of western Massachusetts whose ancestors were among the early English settlers of New England.

The genealogist of the Plumb family states that the first of the name is found on the "Great Roll of Normandy," in 1180, and the name appears, in 1274, in Somerset, Herts, Norfolk, and six of the name in Cambridge. There is a Plumb coat of arms described as follows: Ermine, a bend vair or, and gules cottised vert. Crest. Eng. Out of a ducal coronet or, a plume of ostrich feathers, argent. The English ancestor from whom the immediate subject of these memoirs is lineally descended was

George Plumb, of Neworth, County Essex, England, who married first, Grace ————, and second, Sarah ————. His parentage has not been ascertained. His will, July 25, 1667, proved July 18, 1670, named wife Grace and sons John and Timothy, cutting off the former with a shilling. When he died he left a widow Sarah. His first child by his first wife was

John Plumbe, born in England, in 1634, died about 1696, married, probably about 1662, Elizabeth Green, daughter of Samuel and Jane (Bainbridge) Green. He was in Hartford in 1663, and in New London, Connecticut, in 1678. One of his letters may be found in the "Winthrop Papers," of date of 1665, and he is mentioned in 1696. He had seven children and perhaps more. His second child was

Samuel Plumbe, born in Hartford, Connecticut, in 1670, died in Milford, Connecticut, in May, 1728, married, probably in the year 1693, Mehitable Hinde. When a child his parents removed to New London, Connecticut, but subsequently he located in Milford, Connecticut, where he resided for the remainder of his life. His tombstone is still standing in one of the cemeteries of that town. He was the father of nine children, and the fifth was

Ebenezer Plumb, born in Milford, Connecticut, March 25, 1705, died in Guilford, Connecticut, September 13, 1759. In the town of New Haven, Connecticut, November 13, 1737, he was married to Patience Nails, of Guilford. He settled in Guilford, Connecticut, as early as 1730, and in that place he and his wife reared a family of ten children. The third was

Ebenezer Plumb, born in Guilford, Connecticut, August 5, 1739, died in Stockbridge, Massachusetts, April 17, 1821. He was married about the year 1765, to Mary ———. He settled in Stockbridge or Richmond, Massachusetts, before 1777, as he enlisted as a Revolutionary soldier July 17, 1777, from Berkshire county. The records of the Stockbridge church show his admission, September 27, 1795, from Richmond. His family consisted of twelve children. The seventh was

Luther Plumb, born in Richmond, Massachusetts, in 1778, died in

Albany, New York, November 23, 1831. He married, November 4, 1808, Mary Fairchild, who died. He married for his second wife, at West Stockbridge, Massachusetts, September 3, 1814, Lydia Hempstead, of West Stockbridge. His residence was recorded in the town of Stockbridge in 1808, but in 1814 he settled in Albany, New York. His second wife bore him seven children. The third was

Henry L. Plumb, born September 28, 1820. He married, about 1846, Sarah Stuart, who died. On January 16, 1850, at Albany, New York, he married Frances Seymour, daughter of Seth Seymour, of Stockbridge. His first wife bore him one son, Charles Stuart Plumb, and by the second marriage he was the father of two children, the first of whom was

Arthur W. Plumb, born in Stockbridge, Massachusetts, April 18, 1853, completed his schooling at Williams Academy, Stockbridge, where he found his first employment in the grocery store of which his father was the proprietor. In 1874 he went to New York city and was there engaged for five years in a commission house. The years 1880 and 1881 found him interested at Chicago, Illinois, in the manufacture of gas stoves. Returning to Stockbridge in the fall of 1881, he entered the employ of his uncle, Charles H. Plumb, proprietor of the old "Stockbridge House" which as "Plumb's Hotel" was one of the most famous and successful of the hostelries of the Berkshire Hill country. It is now known as "The Red Lion Inn." Five years of such association by an observant, enterprising and ambitious man resulted in Mr. Plumb's ample equipment, as the results proved, to undertake the establishment in 1886 of The Maplewood, as hereinbefore narrated. Another most successful hotel venture of Mr. Plumb is his joint proprietorship with Mr. George W. Clark, under the firm name of Plumb

& Clark, of The New American Hotel, generally recognized as one of the best commercial houses in New England.

Mr. Plumb's political affiliation is with the Republican party which he has served as delegate to numerous conventions and as executive committeeman in several campaigns. He served acceptably as a member from Ward Six of the board of aldermen, of Pittsfield. In 1905 he was his party's nominee for the office of county commissioner, and was elected by a vote that led his ticket in both county and county seat. He is of the board of trustees and vice-president of the City Savings Bank, of Pittsfield.

He married, January 12, 1897, Nellie, daughter of Oliver Duprey, of Keeseville, Essex county, New York. Mr. and Mrs. Plumb have a daughter Frances J. born October 12, 1897.

WILLIAM HORACE COLEMAN.

William Horace Coleman, one of the pioneer builders of Berkshire county, was born in Cheshire, Massachusetts, in 1827, a son of Rufus and Wealthy (Russell) Coleman, of Stephentown, New York, who were descendants in the third generation from William Coleman, of England. The family owned a large and prosperous farm in Stephentown, and Mr. and Mrs. Coleman gave their children the best educational advantages obtainable in the schools of that early day. The family subsequently moved to Berkshire county, Massachusetts, and settled on a farm in the town of Cheshire. The members of the family were ambitious and active, and being endowed with clear judgment and keen foresight, they sought to make the world as comfortable an abiding place as was possible. Rufus Coleman, a brother of William H. Coleman, was ordained to the ministry.

William H. Coleman removed from his native town, Cheshire, to Adams, where he resided until 1880, in which year he located in Pittsfield and there continued to carry on his trade of a building contractor. He erected many dwelling houses during the most progressive period in the history of the city of Pittsfield, and being of a prudent and careful disposition accumulated quite a sum of money, which he invested in such a manner as to bring him in a substantial income for his declining years. Whatever he undertook to do he did well, and this fact hampered him to some extent in undertaking what he was doubtful about being able to accomplish to his own satisfaction. He devoted considerable time to reading good literature, was well informed on a variety of subjects, and never let an opportunity pass for bettering his own condition or placing his family on a higher social plane. He was an earnest worker in the Methodist denomination, and manifested great interest in Sunday school work. He was a staunch Republican in politics, but never could be induced to aspire to public office. He belonged to no secret societies, preferring to spend his leisure time with his family. In 1853 Mr. Coleman was married to Sarah Brown, a daughter of George and Clarissa (Cowen) Brown, of Lanesboro, Massachusetts. The Cowen family were of old Rhode Island stock, and for a number of years resided in Cheshire, Massachusetts. Mr. Coleman died at his home in Pittsfield, September 29, 1901, mourned not only by his relatives but by a large circle of intimate friends. His widow and son survive him. The former resides at her home in Tyler street, Pittsfield, Massachusetts. The latter, George L. Coleman, has forsaken the county of his birth and now makes his home in Springfield, Massachusetts.

LOUIS ALBERT MERCHANT.

Although alien to Massachusetts soil the gentleman whose name introduces these memoirs is second to none in fidelity to the interests of Pittsfield, the home of his adoption. He was born in Amenia, New York, January 18, 1860, son of the late Albert and Ellen J. (Watrous) Merchant. Albert Merchant was born March 4, 1820, in Sharon, Litchfield county, Connecticut, married Ellen J. Watrous, and died in Amenia, New York, in 1874. His father, Ager Merchant, who was a native of Sherman, Connecticut, died at Sharon, Connecticut. Ager Merchant married Sally Downs born at Sherman, Connecticut, in 1790, died at Amenia, New York, December 24, 1873. Ellen J. (Watrous) Merchant, born Bennington, Vermont, January 1, 1823, was a daughter of Handley Bushnell Watrous who was born in Saybrooke, Connecticut, November 12, 1794, and died in Washington Hollow, New York, in 1838. His wife was Huldah Kellogg Gillette. The general education of Louis Albert Merchant completed at Amenia Seminary, he took a short business course at a commercial college, Pittsfield, where in 1878 he found his first employment as bookkeeper in the china, glass and queensware establishment of A. A. Mills & Company.

Failing health led to his resignation of this position. Seeking recuperation and employment in the oil district of McKean county, Pennsylvania, he was soon restored to normal health. In 1879 he visited New York city, and while there took up telegraphy as a pastime, but applying himself to such good purpose as enabled him to secure a position as operator with the Western Union Telegraph Company upon his return to Pittsfield. In 1881 he accepted a clerkship in the freight department of the Housatonic Railroad Company at Pittsfield, incident to which he had charge of that company's local telegraph office. He was

Louis A Merchant

subsequently at various times in the employ at Pittsfield of the Boston and Albany Railroad in both passenger and freight offices and as telegrapher. He was also bookkeeper for a period of the Pittsfield Transportation Company and clerked one summer at Columbia Hall and another at the Maplewood summer hotel, Pittsfield.

In 1893 he was appointed inspector for the New England Insurance Exchange, covering central Berkshire county, and was elected to the secretaryship of Pittsfield Board of Fire Underwriters. In the same year also he accepted a clerkship in the office of the Berkshire Life Insurance Company, at Pittsfield, and two years later (1895) was promoted to the cashiership, of which he is still the incumbent. He was one of the founders and since its incorporation president of the Pittsfield co-operative store, located on Columbus avenue.

On January 1, 1903, in association with Mr. Harry E. Jeffers, Mr. Merchant purchased the automobile station established at Pittsfield by Dr. O. S. Roberts and continued in successful conduct of the business as a partnership until April 1, 1905, when the stock company was formed with Mr. Franklin Weston, president, and Mr. Merchant, treasurer. Mr. Merchant was one of the organizers and is secretary and treasurer of the Berkshire Automobile Club. Fraternally he is connected with the I. O. O. F., New England Order of Protection and B. P. O. E.

He is Republican in political affiliation, has served as delegate to municipal, county and state conventions; for two terms representing ward seven in Pittsfield city council, and is now (1905) serving his second term in that body as the representative from the sixth ward. He has the gratifying distinction of being the only Republican ever elected to the city council from the sixth ward. His councilmanic service has been honest and efficient, his fire department committee work having been especially valuable to the municipality on account of his broad education along the lines of fire insurance. He is also on the salaries and finance committees.

Mr. Merchant married, May 7, 1884, Kate, daughter of Hezekiah S. Russell, whose personal and genealogical memoirs are herein contained. Mr. and Mrs. Merchant have lost a son, Albert, who died in infancy, and have a daughter, Alice R. Merchant. The family reside at 42 Linden street, and attend the Methodist Episcopal church.

EDGERTON E. DODGE.

Edgerton Ellis Dodge, up to the time of his decease (1904) proprietor of the extensive and elegantly appointed Maplewood Livery Stables, at Pittsfield, Massachusetts, was a descendant in the ninth generation from English ancestors of the early colonial period. The founder of the Dodge family in America was:

Richard Dodge, born in Somersetshire, England, probably about 1602; died at Beverly, Massachusetts, June 15, 1671. He married, in England, Edith (name unknown), who died June 27, 1678, aged seventy-five. Richard Dodge was a son of John and Margery Dodge. He came to this country in 1638, and at first lived on land belonging to his brother William, who had come over in 1629. He settled on Dodge Row, in North Beverly, not far east of Wenham Lake, and his house stood near the present south line of Beverly. In 1653 his name headed a list of twenty-one subscribers to Harvard College, the next largest donor contributing only one-fourth as much as he. He also dedicated a part of his land for a burying ground, and it is now known as "the cemetery on Dodge Row." He left an estate of £1,764 2s, and he gave farms to three of his sons and the homestead to the other two. He and his wife were members of the church in Wenham before 1648. They were the parents of seven children, several of whom were born in England, as shown by the parish records of East Coker, Somersetshire. The fourth in his family was

Richard Dodge (2), born in Beverly, Massachusetts, 1643, died in Wenham, April 13, 1705. He married, February 23, 1667, Mary Eaton, born 1641, died November 28, 1716, aged seventy-five years. He was a farmer and lived in the south part of Wenham, and owned a large farm in Ipswich, which he gave to his eldest son Richard, to whom he also gave his negro man, Mingo, about two years before his death, when he made division of his property among his children. He and his wife were both buried at North Beverly, where their gravestones still may be seen. They were the parents of three children, of whom the eldest was

Richard Dodge (3), born in Wenham, July 12, 1670, died at Ipswich, July 7, 1739. He married, November 16, 1694, Martha Low, died aged sixty-eight years and nine months, daughter of Deacon Thomas Low, of Chebacco, in Ipswich. Both were buried in the old cemetery in Dodge Row. He received the farm on which he lived, by deed from his father, December 1, 1703, and his negro man, as before mentioned. Of his eight children the youngest was

Richard Dodge (4), born probably in Hamlet parish, in 1711 or 1712, died in Sutton, Massachusetts, about 1776. His banns of marriage with Sarah Tuttle were published August 16, 1734. He sold his land in Ipswich in 1759, and bought one hundred acres in Sutton, a little later buying two hundred acres partly in Sutton and partly in Uxbridge. Among his nine children was

Richard Dodge (5), born in Hamlet parish, Ipswich, probably about 1750, died November 25, 1833, aged about eighty-three years.

He married, July 19, 1770, Lois Lane, of Sutton, born 1752, died September 7, 1812, aged sixty years. They were buried in Croydon, New Hampshire, where they had gone to make their home with a son. The gravestone gives the age of Mr. Dodge as eighty-one years and eight months. In 1776 Richard Dodge bought the interest of his brother and sister in the paternal estate, and probably lived there until he removed to Croydon, although a mortgage in 1787 (discharged in 1813) was given by Richard and Lois "of Charlton."

Freeman Dodge (7), born in Croydon, New Hampshire, February 17, 1809, died in Pittsfield, Massachusetts, January 15, 1886. He married, at Troy, New York, Candace Stockwell, of Croydon, New Hampshire. He was a policeman in Troy, New York, and went from there to Palmer, Massachusetts, later removing to Pittsfield, where he was engaged in a meat business. He was a deacon in the Congregational church for several years. The youngest of his two children was

Freeman Morgan Dodge (8), born in Milton, New York, August 22, 1840. He married, in Palmer, Massachusetts, Adelaide Witt, born at Three Rivers, Massachusetts, October 22, 1845, adopted daughter of the late John B. Squier, a leading manufacturer of Palmer. Mr. Dodge is a trainer of horses at Pleasure Park, near Pittsfield. The children of Mr. Dodge, all born in Palmer, are: 1. Everett Morgan, born June 22, 1864; married, June 16, 1886, Nellie Irene Gilbert, daughter of Joseph and Mary (Ingraham) Gilbert. He has been a trainer on the Allen farm in Pittsfield, but is now (1903) clerk at the New American House in the same city. Mrs. Dodge has been for several years a leading contralto singer and prominent in musical circles. 2. Edgerton Ellis, to be further mentioned. 3. Fanny Louise, born March 17, 1869, married October 13, 1890, to Fred D. Sprague, of Pittsfield. Children: Miriam, born August 22, 1891; Murray, born August 26, 1896.

Chas N Drowne

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4. Arthur Freeman, born September 17, 1870. He was formerly assistant to his father at Pleasure Park, and is now engaged in harness and saddle manufacturing with his father-in-law, John Smith, in Pittsfield.

Edgerton Ellis Dodge (9), second son and child of Freeman M. Dodge, was born November 23, 1865. He was a trainer of horses on Mr. Forbes' Fatherland Farm, at Byfield, Massachusetts. Subsequently he was employed in the same capacity with C. W. Wheeler, at Orange, Massachusetts, and still later had charge of the stock for William Pollock, at Pittsfield. From 1896 until his decease in 1904 he was proprietor of the extensive Maplewood Livery Stables.

Mr. Dodge was married, November 26, 1891, to Miss Katherine Irene, daughter of the late Bruce Humphreyville, a farmer of Lanesboro. Their children are Freeman Forbes, born December 23, 1892, and Helen Dodge, born May 22, 1896.

CHARLES NYE DROWNE.

Among the important business interests of Pittsfield is the Berkshire Manufacturing Company, the outgrowth of a small business established in 1879 by the gentleman whose name introduces these memoirs and who is one of the considerable stockholders of the company named. He was born in Lee, Massachusetts, August 16, 1854, son of the late Reuben Olmsted and Martha Peabody (Buckley) Drowne. He is a descendant of an early Welsh settler of the colonies.

Leonard Drowne, the founder of the American family of that name, was born in 1646 and when a young man came to America, locating in Boston, Massachusetts. He married Elizabeth, daughter of

Richard Abbott, of Portsmouth, New Hampshire. He died October 31, 1729; his wife May 5, 1706. Of their children

Simeon Drowne was born April 9, 1686, lived in Boston, where he followed the trade of shipwright, died August 2, 1734, and is buried at Copp's Hill. He married Mary Paine, born June 8, 1683, daughter of Hon. Colonel Nathaniel and Dorothy (Rainsford) Paine, of Bristol, Rhode Island. The only son of Simeon and Mary (Paine) Drowne was

Jonathan Drowne, born in 1711, married, July 27, 1732, Sarah Kent, daughter of Joshua and Mary (Toogood) Kent, born October 17, 1711. The first authentic records of this couple are found at Bristol, Rhode Island. They were of strong religious faith and believed in the doctrines preached by Elder Wight. They were the parents of six children. Captain Jonathan Drowne died a short time prior to June 24, 1757, the date of the record of her power of attorney by his widow. She married, October 11, 1759, in Rehoboth, James Smith, of Warren, who is described as a "gentleman of high character and much esteemed." He died in Barrington, April 3, 1774, and his widow subsequently and until her decease, October 8, 1777, lived with her son Nathaniel Drowne in Rehoboth, where her remains lie. The stones marking her grave are still intact and the headstone bears this quaint inscription:

"Beneath this ston Deaths
Prisoner Lies
The ston shall move the
Prisoner rise
When Jesus withs
Almity word
Calls his dead saints
To meet their Lord."

Of her sons by Captain Jonathan Drowne three were soldiers in the Patriot army during the Revolutionary war, viz.: Nathaniel, Frederick and

Jonathan Drowne (II), born May 5, 1745; died in 1808; married, January 21, 1770, Sarah Wheeler, daughter of Valentine and Sarah Wheeler, born September 14, 1749; died June 7, 1841. Jonathan Drowne (II), was an able man, honest and steadfast. "He believed in liberty and gave the best portion of his life to the colonial struggle for independence." He participated in the battle of Lexington, April 19, 1775, serving as captain, and at Bunker Hill, June 17, 1775, where he ranked as paymaster. Certified abstracts of his Revolutionary war service from the office of the secretary of the commonwealth of Massachusetts are as follows: "Jonathan Drowne, appears with rank of lieutenant on company returns of Captain Keith's Company, Colonel Sargent's regiment, dated August 16, 1775. Enlisted July 9, 1775—residence Rehoboth." "Jonathan Drowne: appears with rank of lieutenant on company returns of Captain Keith's Company, Colonel Sargent's regiment—probably October returns 1775. Residence Rehoboth." "Jonathan Drowne: appears with rank of first lieutenant on muster and pay-roll of Captain James Perry's Company, 16th Regt.; enlisted January 1, 1776." "Jonathan Drowne: appears with rank of captain on Continental army pay accounts Col. Henry Jackson's Regiment, for services from January 1, 1777, to October 5, 1778—residence, Rehoboth; returns dated Pawtuxet, Sept. 19, 1778.

"(Signed) JONATHAN DROWNE."

Of the children of Jonathan and Sarah (Wheeler) Drowne

Anah Drowne was born in Rehoboth, August 1, 1782; died January 21, 1858; married Ruth Olmsted. Of the children of Anah and Ruth (Olmsted) Drowne was

Reuben Olmsted Drowne, who was born in Canaan, New York, January 5, 1820, and died January 12, 1892. He was educated in his native place where he became one of the leading stockholders of its principal industry, the Canaan Paper Company. His wife, Martha Peabody Buckley, born April 9, 1822, was a daughter of James Buckley, for many years in the employ of Plattner & Smith, founders of the Smith Paper Company, of Lee, Massachusetts, and whose wife Clarissa (Rodgers) Buckley, died December 22, 1855. Mrs. Reuben O. Drowne died October 9, 1893. Of her children

Charles Nye Drowne, introduced in the opening lines of these memoirs, was educated in Canaan, New York, and in 1874 came to Pittsfield and in 1878 established a modest plant for the manufacture of overalls, pantaloons, etc. His success inspired him to seek larger manufacturing facilities, and to accomplish this end the Berkshire Manufacturing Company was incorporated with John S. Wolfe, president; George W. Pease, treasurer, and Messrs. George H. Bliss and Charles N. Drowne, directors. The original line of manufactures was continued by the company for a period of about ten years, since which time pantaloons alone has been its product. The growth of the business warranting enlarged investment, the capital stock was increased in 1898, Messrs. E. H. Robbins and W. W. Gamwell of Pittsfield purchasing the company's additional stock. The present output of the plant is many times in excess of the original product, indicating it as one of the substantial business successes of Pittsfield. Mr. Drowne married, December 15, 1886, Fanny E., daughter of the late George E. Royce, of Rutland, Vermont. Their children are Royce Carver Drowne, born October 15, 1887; Brewer Campbell Drowne, born June 7, 1894; and Fanny Olmsted Drowne, born October 12, 1896. Mr. Drowne is a Democrat in political affiliation, and a member of the Masonic fraternity, the Massachusetts Society Sons of the American Revolution, and of Berkshire Chapter.

HENRY C. BENZ.

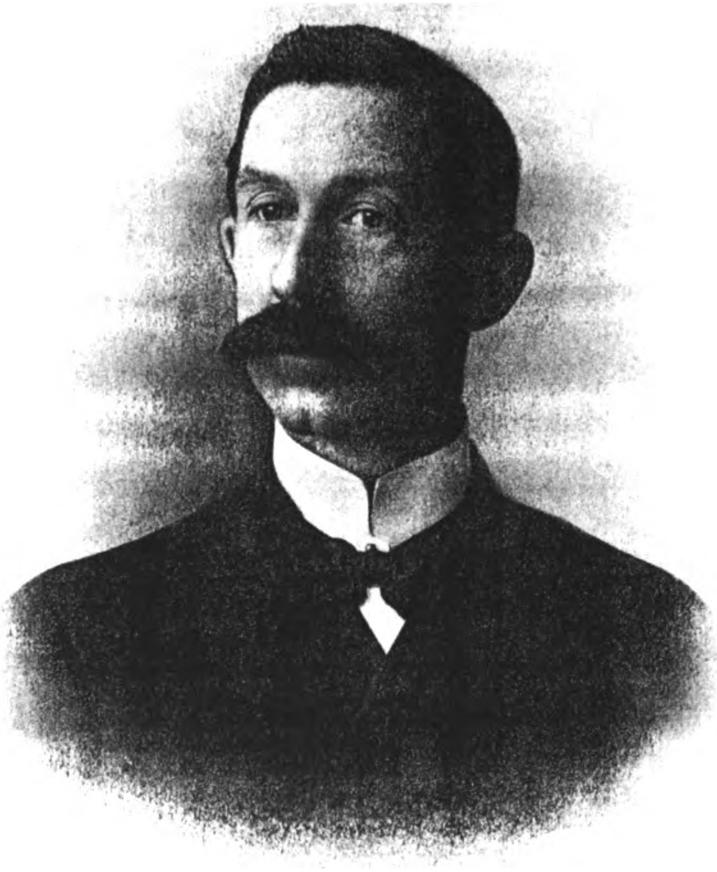
Henry C. Benz, a prominent business man of Pittsfield, Massachusetts. was born in Metzinger, Germany, April 6, 1828, and came to this country in 1854, locating in Pittsfield, Massachusetts. His father was a man of education and culture, and a public-spirited, patriotic citizen of his native town.

He secured a position with the Pontoosuc Woolen Company, then managed by the late Thaddeus Clapp, and for eighteen years was general overseer of the mill. He invented the manufacture of Balmoral skirts and carriage lap robes. At that time about one hundred hand looms were in operation at this mill. In 1872 Mr. Benz went to Ansonia, Connecticut, where he became associated with the Slade Woolen Company, having charge of the pressing department, and this position he retained for four years thereafter, then returning to the Pontoosuc Company. He remained with the latter until 1885, when he purchased a farm on the Southeast Mountain road. Mr. Benz then gave up work in the mill and gave his entire time to the farm, which he conducted very successfully. In the death of Henry C. Benz, which occurred November 7, 1904, the community lost an honest, upright, industrious citizen, and his family a kind and loving father. Henry C. Benz was united in marriage to Anna Maria Stole, a native of Germany, who died March 26, 1899. Of this union the following named children were born: Henry, in 1855, married Bertha Irons, and they have one child, Edward, who resided on the home farm for a short period of time and now lives in Pittsfield; Henry married a second time and now lives in Utica, New York. John, in 1863; Charles, in 1865. The last two named work on the home farm. Fred Jacob, in 1869, married, October 21, 1896, Caroline E. Dewey, daughter of Chauncey and Caroline Dewey, a member of one of the most prominent and highly respected families in Lenox; of this marriage two children were born: Frederick D., August 24, 1898, and Marie, who died at the age of three years. Fred Jacob Benz was a Republican in politics, and was deeply and actively interested in the affairs of that organization. He was an energetic, up-to-date young farmer and assisted very materially in the improvement of the farm. He was stricken suddenly with a fatal disease, and on February 28, 1905, his death occurred, and he was buried on the twentieth anniversary of the day the family took up their residence on the farm. His widow, Mrs. Caroline E. Benz, makes her home on the farm.

SELDEN DEMING ANDREWS.

A significant industry of the county seat, the Berkshire Hardware Company, ranking among the leading wholesale and retail establishments of its kind in western Massachusetts, owes its proportions in large measure to the industry and business acumen of the gentleman whose name introduces this narrative and, who, as the subjoined genealogical data will show, is a representative of one of the historic families of western Massachusetts.

He was born February 11, 1865, in Richmond, Berkshire county, son of Deming Lewis and Sarah (Werden) Andrews, the former also a native of Richmond and the latter of Connecticut. Selden Deming Andrews completed his general education with his graduation in 1881 from the Pittsfield high school. Immediately thereafter he found employment in the hardware establishment of a brother-in-law, Mr. E. Williams, a one-half interest in which he purchased in 1898, this partnership association continuing to conduct an increasingly successful



S. D. Andrews

hardware business. Mr. Williams disposed of his interest therein to Mr. John H. Eells, in 1902, and it has since been conducted under the name of Berkshire Hardware Company, Mr. Eells being the office manager, and Mr. Andrews general manager. Mr. Andrews is a member of the Masonic fraternity and the Royal Arcanum.

He married, August 13, 1889, Carrie, daughter of Abraham Volk. Their children are Harold Volk Andrews, born June 9, 1892, and Edward Deming Andrews, born March 6, 1894. The family reside at 42 Clinton street, with summer home at Richmond, Berkshire county, Massachusetts.

The Andrews family of Berkshire county is lineally descended from John Andrus (or, as spelled in earliest land records, Andrews, a spelling generally adopted by his posterity) who was one of the eighty-four proprietors of the ancient town of Tunxis (the name of an Indian tribe), afterwards "ffarmingtowne," now Farmington, Connecticut. He died in 1681, and his wife Mary in May, 1694. Of their children, the youngest was Benjamin Andrews, who was married thrice, first on May 26, 1682, to Mary Smith, who died in January, 1707. Her eldest son

Benjamin Andrews, Jr., born August 20, 1683, died in 1729, married December 6, 1711, Elizabeth Gridley, born at Farmington, Connecticut, October 20, 1693. She was a daughter of Thomas and Elizabeth (Clark) Gridley, who were constituent members of Southington, Connecticut, Congregational church.

Jonathan Andrews, eldest son of Benjamin, Jr., and Elizabeth (Gridley) Andrews, was born at Southington, Connecticut, April 4, 1715. He married June 5, 1735, Susannah Andrews, born at Hartford, Connecticut, May 12, 1718, daughter of Thomas and Abigail (Turner) Andrews. Both Jonathan Andrews and his wife were admitted to the church in Southington, October 19, 1735. He died December 2, 1797, and his wife February 6, 1809. Jonathan Andrews was in 1779 appointed with the deacons to confer with Rev. Robinson to agree upon a church covenant, confession and discipline. His second son

Ozias Andrews, born at Southington, Connecticut, March 20, 1742; married December 28, 1768, Ann Nott (or Knott) of Berlin, Connecticut. They settled in 1781 in Richmond, Berkshire county, where he became a leading member of the Methodist Episcopal church. He had a short term of service in the patriot army during the closing years of the Revolutionary war. He died in April, 1812, and his wife, January 24, 1839. Of their children

Jonathan Andrews, born at Richmond, March 18, 1874, married, January 16, 1811, a lady of Canaan, New York, Betsey Rood, born in 1788, died in June, 1866. Their youngest child

Lewis Deming Andrews, born at Richmond, April 2, 1820, and twice married, first in 1848 to Rebecca Barney, who died two years later; second, in January, 1852, to Sarah A. Werden, of Richmond. Four children were born of the latter marriage, two of whom died in infancy; a son, Selden Deming Andrews, the immediate subject of these memoirs, and a daughter, Elizabeth Irene, born in September, 1857, who is the wife of Eleazer Williams, former hardware merchant of Pittsfield, and has four children: Florence; Eleazer, Jr.; Henry and Elizabeth.

ALMON AUBREY DESMOND.

Almon A. Desmond, a prominent and leading citizen of Pittsfield, Berkshire county, Massachusetts, where he was born in the year 1862, is a lineal descendant of a family of English origin, who settled in New York state at an early date. His parents were William and Phoebe (Mapes) Desmond, and his paternal grandfather was William Desmond, a mechanic of more than ordinary ability, who resided with his family in the vicinity of Stephentown, New York.

William Desmond (father) was born in Stephentown, New York, in 1830. He received the meager educational advantages afforded by attendance at the ungraded schools of that early period, and at the age of thirteen years was bound out to a farmer. During this period of time he became so thoroughly familiar with farming in all its details, and it proving so congenial to his tastes, he decided to follow that line of work throughout his active career. He drifted from New York state to Massachusetts, working for a time in Hancock, and about the year 1858 went to work for the Stearns family, after which he worked for J. P. Clark, of West Pittsfield, and for a number of years thereafter conducted a milk business on his own account. He was the head farmer for the Barker Brothers, of Barkersville, during the flourishing days of that concern, performing his work in a highly satisfactory and efficient manner. During his residence in Berkshire county, Mr. Desmond has witnessed the decline of the villages of Barkersville and Stearnsville, which at one time was the very hive of industry, with business booming and labor in great demand, but at the present time (1904) it is so different, ruin and destruction everywhere and the empty mills and tenements giving it the look of abandonment. William Desmond was united in marriage to Phoebe Mapes, of West Pittsfield, Massachusetts, and the following named children were born to them: William, 1858, is now a resident of Bristol, Connecticut; he married Amelia Beitzel, of Pittsfield, and they are the parents of two children. Almon Aubrey, mentioned hereinafter. Sanford L., 1867, a resident of Pittsfield; he married Effie Stickles, and three children are the issue of this union. The father of Mrs. Desmond died before her birth, and her mother when she was only three years of age, and thus her bringing up was entrusted to the Shakers of West Pittsfield, with whom she resided until she was sixteen years of age. The Shakers gave her a good education and taught her such things in the early years of her life as to make her an admired girl, a devoted and beloved wife and a mother that her three sons are proud to speak of. She passed away in 1895, and her death was bemoaned by all who had ever come in contact with her, especially was she missed in church circles, where she took an active and keen interest.

Almon A. Desmond acquired his preliminary education in the district school, and this was supplemented by a three years' course at the high school. When this was completed his father gave him the choice of continuing his studies or learning a trade, but he chose the latter, and at the age of sixteen years, as was the custom with the majority of boys reared in that town, went to work in Barker Brothers' Woolen Mills, where he remained two years. He then entered the employ of William Whiting, ex-mayor, who was engaged in the wholesale stationery business, remaining with him for a period of four years. The following two years he was employed at the woolen business in Rockville, Connecticut, after which the longing for home came upon him and he returned to Pittsfield, securing employment with Joseph D. Shearer in the stationery business, with whom he remained for seven years. In 1901 Mr. Desmond was appointed caretaker of the high school of Pittsfield, which is one of the most beautiful structures in that vicinity of the county, and the citizens of Pittsfield, especially those who have children attending that school, are to be congratulated in having such a trustworthy official on duty. In 1902 he was appointed a member of the city council, and for several terms served on the school board of Pittsfield. He is prominently identified with the Improved Order of Red Men, Knights of Pythias, Royal Arcanum, and the Daughters of

John H. Eells

Pocahontas. In 1885 Mr. Desmond married Mary S. Beitzel, daughter of John and Amelia Beitzel, a highly respected German family of Pittsfield. Their children are: Amy Amelia, born 1888, in Rockville, Connecticut, and Aubrey Mordaunt, born 1893, in Pittsfield, Massachusetts. The former named is now attending the high school of Pittsfield, and the latter is a student in the grammar school. The family are members of the Baptist church of Pittsfield. They reside in a comfortable home on East street, where the utmost hospitality is extended to their numerous friends.

JOHN HENRY EELLS.

A leading merchant of Berkshire county, half-owner of the Berkshire Hardware Company, Pittsfield, is he whose name is the caption for this article. He was born in Lenox, October 1, 1846, son of the late David B. and Sarah (Wells) Eells, both natives of Berkshire county, and descendants of early English settlers of New England.

John Eells, founder of the American family of this name, came from England in 1634. Of his children

Samuel Eells, who was born June 23, 1639, had a large family, among whom was

Rev. Nathaniel Eells, born November 26, 1677; settled at Scituate, Massachusetts, and died August 25, 1750. Of his sons

Rev. Edward Eells was born June 3, 1712, or 1713, settled at Middletown, Connecticut, where he was pastor of the North Society from 1738 until his decease, October 12, 1776.

An amusing incident in the history of Rev. John Eells, a cousin of Rev. Edward Eells, which is in substance contained in the record of the clerk of the Congregational church of New Canaan, Connecticut. It narrates that upon being aroused late upon a stormy night by a couple desirous of being married, Rev. Eells appeared at a window opening upon a piazza where the couple stood and summarily tied the knot with these words:

"Under this window in stormy weather,
I join this man and woman together.
Let none but Him who made this thunder
E'er part these married two asunder."

The dominie then remarked: "It is the custom to offer prayer, but under the circumstances we will dispense with that," then adding, "It is also the custom to have music, but that will be omitted," and after a moment's pause, "and it is the custom also to kiss the bride, but that will likewise be dispensed with." Here the new made Benedict tucked his bride under his arm, and remarking "It is also customary to fee the parson, but under the circumstances that will be dispensed with," disappeared into the storm.

John Eells, son of Rev. Edward Eells, born July 20, 1753, was a soldier in the patriot army during the War of the Revolution. A copy of the official record of service is as follows: "John Eells, Lanesboro, private, Capt. Ebenezer Newell's Co., Col. Symond's Regiment; service 21 days; company marched from Lanesboro to Manchester, July 9, 1777, on an alarm; also same company and regiment, service, six days; company marched from Lanesboro on an alarm, Aug. 14, 1777, also Lieutenant Joseph Farnum's Co., Col. Benjamin Symond's regiment; enlisted Sept. 5, 1777, discharged Sept. 30, 1777; service 26 days. Company marched from Lanesboro to Pawlet; also on list of men mustered by Truman Wheeler, muster master for Berkshire county, dated Great Barrington, June 5, 1778. Residence, Lanesboro; term, nine months." Of his children

John Eells born in Connecticut, May 11, 1780, located in Berkshire county with his parents, and died October 17, 1826. He was a farmer, as was his son, who died July 30, 1879, and who was David B. Eells, father of the immediate subject of these memoirs.

John H. Eells was educated in the schools of Lenox and under the tuition of George P. Bradley, near Stockbridge. For a short period thereafter he assisted his father in the cultivation of the homestead farm, and from 1875 to 1880 was in the employ of an uncle, Richard P. Eells, an insurance and real estate agent of Nyack, New York. Returning to Berkshire county in the latter year, he became bookkeeper for the shoe manufacturing establishment of Robbins & Kellogg, and remained with this company and its successors until the shutting down of the plant in 1900. A short period of service as tax collector of Pittsfield was followed by his purchase in September, 1902, of Mr. E. Williams' half-interest of the hardware business on North street, Pittsfield, since operated under the name of the Berkshire Hardware Company.

Mr. Eells married, October, 1892, Harriet, daughter of the late Erastus Parker, of Lenox. Mr. Eells has been a member of South Congregational church, Pittsfield, since 1882, one of its board of deacons since 1894, and clerk of the parish since 1884. Mrs. Eells is a member of St. Stephen's Protestant Episcopal church, Pittsfield. The residence is 364 South street.

REV. CLOVIS N. BAUDOUIN.

The French Catholics of Pittsfield, Massachusetts, have been fortunate in having appointed to attend to their spiritual and religious needs the Rev. Clovis N. Baudouin, who since he has come among them has endeared himself to them in an extraordinary degree. He was born in the village of Repentigny, province of Quebec, Canada, in the year 1854, a son of Pierre and Marguerite (Hetu) Baudouin.

The family were among the earliest French settlers that came from the Fatherland and settled in the Canadian wilderness. They are supposed to have come from the district of Normandie, France. Among the early records we find that Guillaume Baudouin was a settler in the village of Repentigny as early as 1700, and he reared his family in that vicinity. Among his descendants was Pierre Baudouin, aforementioned, who by his marriage to Marguerite Hetu became the father of the following named children: Pierre, born 1831, now deceased; he was a practicing physician in St. Jean, where he died. Philibert, born 1836, a resident of Montreal, Canada, where he is engaged as notary. Delvina, born 1841, died at the age of seventeen years. Joel, born 1843, deceased; he was a man of excellent education and sound judgment, and his entire life was spent on the old homestead. Osina Marguerite, born 1845, became the wife of Joseph La Rose; they made their home in St. Paul, Canada, where she died. Albert, born 1848, died when only eighteen years of age, when in the sixth year of his college course. Clovis N., mentioned at length in the following paragraph.

Clovis N. Baudouin early evinced a desire to extend his educational advantages as far as possible, and at twelve years of age entered L'Assomption College, where he pursued the full course, completing the same in the year 1876, and thus he gave the best years of his life in endeavoring to secure the knowledge that he is anxious and willing to impart to all people who come in contact with him. After his graduation from L'Assomption College he entered Varennes Seminary, where he pursued his studies for four years, and on December 20, 1879, he was ordained to the priesthood in Montreal. The following two years he taught French literature in Varennes College, and then was assigned to assist the pastor at St. John's, Quebec, where he labored for about two years. He was then successively assistant pastor in St. Paul and

John S Adams

Montreal, in 1884 was sent to North Adams, Berkshire county, Massachusetts, as assistant pastor, and in 1885 was transferred to Ware, Massachusetts, where he was located for about one year. In 1886 he was given a pastorate at Fitchburg, Massachusetts, where he organized a parish, which today stands as a monument to his labor. After four years' work in Fitchburg he went to Indian Orchard, Massachusetts, where he spent seven years, during which time he established schools and a convent. He was then transferred to Williamstown, Massachusetts, and after three years in that field was appointed pastor of the Notre Dame church, Pittsfield, Massachusetts, assuming charge in January, 1901, this house of worship being for the French speaking residents of Pittsfield. Since that time, a period of almost five years, he has accomplished remarkable achievements. He has purchased a parochial residence for the parish, has purchased a parcel of land for school purposes on Pearl street, whereon will be erected a Catholic school for French people about the year 1906, and has reduced the church debt some seven thousand dollars. There are about seventeen hundred attendants in three hundred and seventy-five families, all of whom are faithful and conscientious in the performance of their duties, and loyal to their church, and the work done by Father Baudouin was successful. During the past years he has had an assistant in the person of the Rev. A. J. Jacques. Father Baudouin is greatly beloved by his parishioners for his earnestness and untiring labors in their behalf.

JOHN SEELEY ADAMS.

For nearly fifty years the late John Seeley Adams was closely identified with the manufacturing interests of Adams, and he was one of the most prominent factors in developing the natural resources of that locality, thus bringing it forward to the position of importance it now occupies in the industrial world. He came from a family of manufacturers, being a son of Washington and Laura (Seeley) Adams, and is, therefore, a representative of two well known western Massachusetts families.

Washington Adams came from Great Barrington to Adams about the year 1852 and engaged in the manufacturing of cotton warp, as a member of the firm of Adams & Seeley, which erected the factory and inaugurated the business now conducted under the style of the Adams Brothers Manufacturing Company. He was one of the leading business men of Adams in his day, and resided here for the remainder of his life. Washington and Laura (Seeley) Adams were the parents of seven children, namely: George Washington, John Seeley, Mary, Charles, Henry, Frank and Ruth. Of these the only one now living is Henry, who resides in Adams.

John Seeley Adams was born at Vandeusenville, in the town of Great Barrington, February 3, 1832. He attended school in southern Berkshire and resided there until the removal of his parents to Adams, and as a young man he entered the employ of his father. After the death of his father he entered the firm which became known as Adams Brothers and Company, the partners being George W. and John S. Adams. They produced large quantities of cotton warp of a superior quality which is extensively used in the textile industries, and the high standard of their products were never allowed to deteriorate, thus giving them a prestige in the market which has been steadily maintained to the present time. The business expanded into such large proportions as to necessitate the superseding of the individual partnership concern by a corporation, which was duly organized as the Adams Brothers Manufacturing Company, and John S. Adams eventually became its president, a position he was superabundantly qualified to occupy. He continued to direct the affairs of the concern for the remainder of his life, and his business career was marked by a spirit of enterprise and optimism which not only brought substantial profits to his own corporation, but proved exceedingly beneficial to the general business interests of the town. In politics Mr. Adams acted with the Republican party and for two terms represented the third Berkshire district in the lower branch of the state legislature, serving with credit to himself and his constituency upon several important committees. He also served the town of Adams in various capacities, notably as water commissioner for a number of years, and for a period of six years in succession served as assessor without political opposition. He was prominently identified with the Masonic order, and one of the leading members of St. Mark's (Protestant Episcopal) church, in which latter he was for many years the senior warden; was one of its most liberal supporters financially, and was annually chosen to represent it in the diocesan convention. To the church as well as to his other trusts he gave the benefit of his superior business ability, and his death, which occurred September 13, 1903, was regarded as an irretrievable loss to the entire community. On November 10, 1857, Mr. Adams was joined in marriage with Miss Mary King, daughter of Dr. King, a well known Greek missionary of his day. Mrs. Adams is still living, as are also their three children, namely: John S., Edith S. and Elizabeth.

John S. Adams, son of John Seeley and Mary (King) Adams, is a native of Adams and was educated in the public schools of that town. At the conclusion of his studies he entered his father's factory in a subordinate capacity and acquired a complete knowledge of the business in all of its details. He married Miss Frances E. Judd. Their children are: Arthur K. and Myrtle Irene.

WILLIAM AUGUSTIN DALY.

William Augustin Daly, of Pittsfield, Massachusetts, is an excellent representative of that class of men who, born abroad, came to the United States at so early an age that, while he preserved his national characteristics of energy, industry and indomitable resolution, his rearing was distinctively American, and when he came to enter upon his life's career it was with ample equipment and full knowledge of the conditions confronting him and of the obstacles to be conquered in the achievement of success.

He was born in Dublin, Ireland, in 1833, son of Joseph A. and Elizabeth (Kennedy) Daly. The father was a woolen weaver, and he followed his calling in Dublin, where he married and where his children were born. The woolen industry there having suffered great depression, he sought to improve his condition by removing with his family to Leeds, England. Here, however, he also failed to find sufficient employment and after an arduous struggle of nine years he sailed for the United States. He brought with him a strong letter of recommendation testifying to his skill as a workman and his worth as a man, and soon found employment—New York City was his landing place. He labored with a hearty will and strong determination, having as his stimulus the hope of soon sending for his family. In the course of two years he was enabled to consummate his purpose, and in 1844 his wife and family of children were again about him. It was in the days of the old fashioned sailing vessel, and the little family suffered serious discomfort during their long voyage of nearly two months. while the husband and father, knowing of the time of their departure, was meantime filled with anxiety lest some fearful disaster should overtake them. For a short time the family made their home in Lebanon, New York, whence they removed to Pittsfield, Massachusetts. There Mr. Daly found work in the Stearns Woolen Mills, in West Pittsfield. Shortly afterward he took employment in the mills of L. Pomeroy & Sons, for whom he worked for a period of fourteen years. Mr. Daly then removed to Canaan, Connecticut, where he engaged in woolen manufacture on his own account. He entered upon this undertaking under auspicious circumstances, but was soon doomed to bitter disappointment, his mill taking fire and burning down, sweeping away all his property and means. The family then removed to Queensbury, New York, and here Mr. Daly died, in 1862, leaving the following children: John, born in 1823, who married Nora O'Brien, of Stockbridge, Massachusetts, and is now deceased; Jane, born in 1825, who married James Glennon, of Pittsfield, and they reside in Taconic, Pittsfield; Joseph, born in 1827, who is deceased, and whose first wife was Maria Denney, and his second wife was Eliza Farrell; James, born 1829, who married Susan McDonough and reared a large family; William A., to be further referred to; Eliza, and Sarah, who never married and live together in Pittsfield.

William Augustin Daly, of the family before named, was a lad of eleven years when he accompanied his mother to this country. He brought with him all the fresh anticipations and buoyant hopes of youth, and also the energy and sense of responsibility of a man. He aided his father to the utmost by his labor, in order to provide for the wants of the numerous children. At the same time he did not lose sight of what was needed for his own advantage and his future usefulness, and, unable to avail himself of the advantages of the day school, he pursued his studies at night, and acquired a good practical education, paying particular attention to those branches which he deemed as most advantageous. After the death of his father he and his brothers established themselves in a woolen manufactory at Queensbury, New York.

They conducted a successful business for a period of eight years, when misfortune paid them a second visit, their mill being burned down, as had been one during the lifetime of their father, then removed to Fair Haven, Vermont, but after a short stay there in 1870 William A. Daly returned to Pittsfield, Massachusetts, where he entered the employ of E. B. Whittlesey, and subsequently became superintendent in the mill of J. L. Peck. After a sojourn here of eight months he returned to the mills of L. Pomeroy & Sons, to take the position of overseer in the weaving room. He acquitted himself in this capacity most usefully and creditably for five years, then removing to Middlefield, Massachusetts, where he accepted a similar position in the mills of J. K. West & Company. He was so employed when (in 1880) he had premonitions of failing health, and he went south in hope of beneficial results, remaining eight years, and during a portion of this time serving as superintendent of a woolen mill near Atlanta, Georgia. Returning in 1888, he entered the Taconic mills at Pittsfield, where he remained for three years, and for the following seven years worked in the Pontoosuc mills at Pittsfield. In 1902 he again went south and again entered the employ of the same company for which he had served more than twenty years before, and with which he yet remains. Mr. Daly is known as one of the most capable woolen manufacturers in the country. He has witnessed and participated in every stage of the development of the woolen industry from its primitive to the most advanced methods, and is able to point back to many improvements in processes as the fruits of his own labor and thought. His life has been one of phenomenal industry, and a census of the laborers in his peculiar field would discover few whose experiences would equal his own, and none who could surpass him. His personal traits are such as are befitting one with so excellent a business record. Like the others of his family, he has been strictly temperate through his life, and to this fact he attributes in large degree the success which he has achieved and the vigor which has enabled him to continue in a life of unremittent effort, not unattended with disappointments and sorrow. A Roman Catholic in religion, he has always taken an active interest in the maintenance of St. Joseph's church, Pittsfield, and its large and varied benevolences, while at the same time he is liberal in his response to the call of the individual distressed and afflicted. In politics his affiliations are with the Democratic party.

In 1857 Mr. Daly married Miss Mary Donohue, daughter of James and Margaret (Hughes) Donohue. Of this marriage were born eight children, of whom six survive: 1. Margaret, born in 1858, died at the age of eighteen years. 2. Augustin J., born 1861, who is a lawyer by profession and mayor of Cambridge, Massachusetts, years 1904 to 1905. 3. William, born in 1863, died when three and one-half years old. 4. Elizabeth, born in 1867, who is unmarried, and makes her home with her brother, Augustin J., in Cambridge. 5. Jennie, born in 1870, who married John Reneenhausen. 6. Frank, born in 1872, who is a printer, and a member of the firm of Gorman & Daly, and makes his home with his father. 7. William, born in 1876, who is an overseer in the Taconic Mills. 8. Annie, born in 1880, married Edward Hall, a contractor of Pittsfield.

The mother of these children, a most exemplary woman, and devoted wife and mother, departed this life in 1898. The bereaved husband has never ceased to suffer under this deep affliction, and it has left its impression upon his health, notwithstanding his robust appearance. The parents have reared to manhood and womanhood a noble family of children, all of whom have entered upon lives of usefulness and enjoy the esteem of a wide circle of friends.

REV. HOWARD MURRAY DUMBELL.

The Rev. Howard Murray Dumbell, rector of the Protestant Episcopal Church of St. James, at Great Barrington, Berkshire county, Massachusetts, comes of an excellent English stock, and members of the family are borne upon the titled rolls of Great Britain. His paternal uncle, Sir Alfred Dumbell, was high bailiff (or chief magistrate) of Ramsey, Isle-of-Man, deemster, and clerk of the rolls. He was knighted by Queen Victoria shortly before the death of that most excellent sovereign. A paternal aunt of Mr. Dumbell is Lady Cuyler.

Howard Murray Dumbell was born December 12, 1864, in Liverpool, England, son of George William and Georgiana Mary (Cox) Dumbell. The father, born November 6, 1832, son of George William Dumbell, banker, of Douglas, was educated at the Rugby school (so well known to American readers through "Tom Brown's School Days"), by Hon. Thomas Hughes, M. P., and at the University of Cambridge. He was secretary of the Hull Dock Company, in Hull, England, for ten years, and held a commission as captain in the First East York Rifles. He came to the United States in November, 1876, and settled in Texas, where he acquired a large ranch near the Mexican frontier. He was brought up in the Church of England, and in 1878 received priest's orders in the Protestant Episcopal church. He built two church edifices in Chattanooga, Tennessee, remodeled one in Jackson, in the same state, and built a church in Sherbrooke, Quebec. His wife, Georgiana Mary Cox, was a daughter of the Hon. Austin Cox, one of the Puisne judges of British Honduras.

Their son, Howard Murray Dumbell, received his early instruction under a governess and tutors in England, and further pursued his education under tutors in his home on the Texas frontier. He entered the

University of the South, at Sewanee, Tennessee, and made his theological studies in the Theological Seminary of the same institution. As a young man he entered the service of the Gulf, Colorado & Santa Fe Railway Company, at headquarters, Oscar G. Murray, Esq., general freight agent, now president of that corporation. He also aided in running the line over the International and Great Northern Railway from San Antonio, Texas (the first line in Texas to use the steel rails), to Laredo, Mexico. In 1891 Mr. Dumbell was ordained to the priesthood of the Protestant Episcopal church, and at once entered upon a career of great usefulness. He was dean of the Cathedral of Tennessee from January, 1893, until February, 1895. In that year he was called to the rectorship of St. Paul's church in Brooklyn, New York city. He served with this church until Christmas day, 1899, when he accepted a call to the rectorship of St. James' church at Great Barrington, Massachusetts, and has since that time devoted his energies to the interests of his parish. Inheriting the best traditions of the historic old church of time-hallowed memories, and familiar with its practice and usages through his early associations in a section where it flourished without contamination, he came to his service as a clergyman with deep-rooted principles as well as an admirable mental equipment. He has endeared himself to his people perhaps more closely than had he been "Native here and to the manner born," though it is to be said is a thorough American by free choice and out of an ardent appreciation of American institutions and opportunities for usefulness. He became a naturalized citizen shortly after coming to Great Barrington. It is worthy of remark that under the Rev. Dumbell's efficient rectorship St. James parish has materially increased its membership, property interests and service attendance, particularly the last named, having developed a power for good in the community that cannot be overestimated. He has allied himself with no political organization, but inclines toward Republicanism. His energetic services as first president of the board of trade attested his interest in local affairs. He is a member and chaplain of Cincinnatus Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons.

Mr. Dumbell married, April 8, 1890, Miss Anna Pattison Sherrod, daughter of Dr. John I. Sherrod, who was a veteran of the great civil war, and niece of the Hon. Henry Sherrod, who was United States senator from Tennessee. Mrs. Dumbell is a graduate of Tipton Female Seminary at Covington, near Memphis, Tennessee. The children of the Rev. Howard Murray and Anna Pattison (Sherrod) Dumbell are: Howard Murray Dumbell, born in Memphis, Tennessee, July 3, 1891; George William Dumbell, born in Memphis, Tennessee, September 5, 1893; Eric Sherrod Dumbell, born in New York City, March 4, 1896; Edith Dumbell, born in Great Barrington, April 17, 1903.

CHARLES GIDDINGS.

A prominent member of the legal profession of Berkshire county is Charles Giddings, of Great Barrington. Mr. Giddings is a representative of an old New England family, tracing his descent from George Giddings, who came from England about 1700 and settled in the eastern part of Massachusetts. His descendants participated in the colonial wars.

Edward J. Giddings was a minister of the Congregational church and filled pastorates at different places in Massachusetts. He married Rebecca J. Fuller, a lineal descendant of Dr. Fuller of the "Mayflower" company. Of the five children born to them four are now living: Franklin H., a member of the faculty of Columbia College, occupying the chair of Sociology; Edward F., a lawyer in New York;

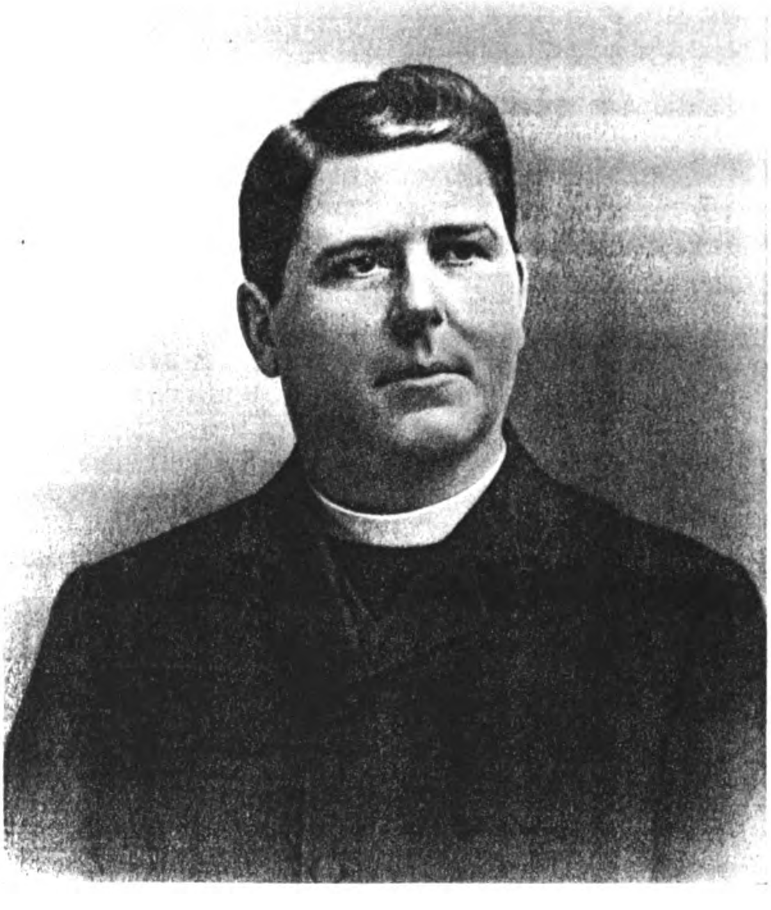
Carrie L., of Chicago; and Charles, mentioned at length hereinafter. Some time before his death Mr. Giddings retired from the active work of the ministry, and closed his life of unostentatious usefulness April 15, 1904, at Boston, while visiting his son Charles, then a member of the legislature.

Charles Giddings, son of Edward J. and Rebecca J. (Fuller) Giddings, was born May 10, 1867, at Housatonic, Berkshire county, where he received his preparatory education in the Great Barrington high school, and afterward entered Williams College, class of '89. He was prepared for his chosen profession in the law department of New York University, from which he received his degree in 1891, and in 1893 was admitted to the bar. January 1, 1895, he entered upon the active practice of his profession. Mr. Giddings has always taken a leading part in public affairs and is well and favorably known as a political speaker. In 1892 he was actively engaged in the Cleveland campaign. He has acted as moderator at town meetings, and served as delegate to Democratic state conventions. In the autumn of 1893 he was elected to the legislature, and again in 1902 was elected to the legislature and also in 1903. In the latter named year he served on the judiciary committee, and in 1904 on that committee and also on the committee on rules. He was his party's nominee for congress in the first congressional district of Massachusetts, 1904. Notwithstanding the constant pressure of urgent professional and political demands Mr. Giddings takes an active interest in local affairs, and is chairman of the school committee of Great Barrington. It was Mr. Giddings' vigorous work as a member of the legislature in the face of equally vigorous opposition that led to the removal from the heart of the village of Housatonic its progress blocking relic of a former day, the ancient burying ground. He is a member of the Masonic order, and the college Greek letter societies.

He attends the Congregational church. Mr. Giddings married, September 20, 1899, Edith M., daughter of the late Theodore G. Ramsdell, of Housatonic, and they are the parents of two children: Mary R. and Janet F. Joshua R. Giddings, the noted Ohio abolitionist, was a collateral connection of the family of which Mr. Giddings is a representative.

REV. THOMAS H. McLAUGHLIN.

It is reasonable to infer that there were Catholic people residing in Adams prior to the year 1840, as mention is made of a considerable number of Irish families having established themselves in North Adams as early as 1825, and some of them no doubt found homes within the precincts of the present town of Adams. The first Roman Catholic religious service in Adams, of which there is any record, was held in the dwelling house of Michael Madden, where the Rev. Bernard Cavanagh, then pastor of the Pittsfield parish, celebrated mass in 1845. On various occasions afterwards, as opportunity permitted, the same clergyman continued to keep alive the religious spirit among the Catholics by celebrating mass in a house located on the mill grounds until a small hall on Main street was secured for this purpose. During the rectorship of Father Cuddihy and that of his successor, Father Purcell, the mission was fostered by these zealous Pittsfield priests, who gave to it as much time as could be spared from their regular duties, which in those early days were exceedingly arduous. In 1863 the Rev. Father Charles Lynch was appointed pastor at North Adams, and that clergyman was able thereafter to give Adams more attention. This fact he soon manifested by purchasing the old Congregational meeting house, which he removed to a lot on Park street and remodeled into an edifice suitable for Roman Catholic worship. On September 12, 1875, Adams



Thos. H. McLaughlin

was raised from a mission to the dignity of a parish, which became known as that of St. Thomas, and the Rev. E. F. McCourt was appointed its first rector. Father McCourt purchased for the sum of sixteen thousand dollars the land on which the church and rectory now stand, and he continued to labor in the interests of the parish diligently and along progressive lines for the remainder of his life. He died in January, 1880, deeply regretted by his parishioners, and in February, 1881, was succeeded by the Rev. Dennis C. Moran. For some years the old church had been inadequate to the needs of the parish, and Father Moran continued the work of his predecessor leading to the erection of a larger church edifice, the corner stone of which was laid by the Rt. Rev. Bishop Beaven, of the Springfield diocese, May 17, 1896, and the building, sufficiently advanced in construction for purposes of worship, was dedicated with appropriate ceremonies by the same prelate, May 9, 1897.

Rev Father Dennis C. Moran, who labored so earnestly and successfully in behalf of St. Thomas' church, was born in Luffaney, parish of Carrigan, county Kilkenny, Ireland, July 11, 1841. His education, which was begun under the direction of the Christian Brothers, was continued at St. John's College, Waterford, from whence he came to the United States and resumed his studies at Holy Cross College, Worcester, Massachusetts, in 1863. He studied theology at St. Sulpice, Paris, for two years, at the expiration of which time he entered St. Patrick's College, Carlow, Ireland, where his theological preparations were completed, and he was ordained to the priesthood there for the Boston diocese, November 5, 1865. Returning to America he was in April, 1866, assigned to duty as curate under his uncle, Rev. William Moran, then rector at Ware, this state, and five months later was transferred to Lowell. In May, 1868, he began the duties of his first pastorate, that of Uxbridge, Massachusetts, where he remained until selected to organize the parish at Winchendon, this state, July 31, 1871, and he continued his labors there until appointed to the rectorate of St. Thomas' church, Adams. His labors in that town during the succeeding nineteen years are fully attested by the importance acquired by the parish under his charge, and the successful culmination of its building operations, and his passing away, which occurred on Sunday morning, July 23, 1899, as the result of a lingering illness brought on by long continued overwork, not only saddened the hearts of his devoted parishioners, but was regarded by all classes, irrespective of race or creed, as a severe loss to the entire community.

Rev. Thomas H. McLaughlin, present rector of St. Thomas' church, was born January 1, 1861, in Clinton, Massachusetts, which has furnished the Roman Catholic church with so many able and energetic clergymen. His parents, Patrick J. and Honorah T. (Kittridge) McLaughlin, were natives of county Mayo, Ireland, who sought a new home in the United States, where labor received a more adequate remuneration, and they were worthy, industrious people, who, in spite of their arduous toil, devoted much time to the moral training of their children. Patrick J. McLaughlin died October 29, 1904, surviving his wife, whose death occurred July 31, 1897. Their son Thomas was educated preliminarily in the Clinton public schools, and having decided at an early age to devote his life to the service of the church, he began his preparations at the Ottawa (Canada) College, from which he entered Boston College, where he took his bachelor's degree with the class of 1882. Two years later (1884) he received the degree of Bachelor of Theology at the Catholic Theological Seminary in Montreal. On December 19, 1885, he was ordained to the priesthood in Springfield, this state, by the Rt. Rev. P. J. O'Riely, then bishop of that diocese, who was the officiating priest at his baptism, and as a bishop had confirmed him when a boy. That prelate certainly performed his duty toward him, spiritually speaking, and it may be added that in America, at least, it seldom falls to the lot of a clergyman to officiate at so many religious rites extended to one whom he had been called upon to receive into the church at the baptismal font. On January 5, 1886, he was appointed assistant rector of St. Joseph's church, Pittsfield, in which capacity he continued to labor zealously and without interruption for a period of eleven years, endearing himself to the parishioners not only as their spiritual counselor, but also for his kindly interest in their every-day life, which has ever since been one of the chief characteristics of his professional labors. In 1897 Father McLaughlin went to Huntington, Massachusetts, as rector of St. Thomas' church, where he remained for two years and eight months or until called to the rectorship of St. Thomas' Parish, Adams, August 27, 1899, to succeed the lamented Father Moran. His six years of ministerial work in this town have been productive of so much visible benefit to the parish, both individually and as a whole, as to cause the hope that his rectorship may continue for many years to come, and with a priest of his superabundant qualifications at its head it may be expected to still further increase in importance and usefulness.

The present St. Thomas' church edifice is of Gothic architecture somewhat modified, and was built according to plans furnished by James Murphy, an architect of Providence, Rhode Island. It is of brick with white stone trimmings; is 135 feet long and 61 feet wide; the main portion is 75 feet high and the main tower from the sidewalk to the cross on the top measures 130 feet. Its surroundings are exceedingly attractive and the rectory occupies one of the most picturesque sites in this locality. The basement, wherein the parishioners are now worshipping, seats seven hundred and forty, but the upper portion, or church proper when completed will have a seating capacity of nine hundred and fifty. The parish contains nineteen hundred souls, and the average attendance at Sunday school is two hundred and eighty. Connected with it is the Holy Name Society, having a membership of one hundred and seventy-five; the League of the Sacred Heart with six hundred and sixty-five members; and the Rosary Society. There is also connected with it a mission chapel in Cheshire known as the Church of St. Mary of the Assumption, which was dedicated August 8, 1879, under the pastorate of Father McCourt.

Father McLaughlin is considered one of the best church financiers in the diocese. When he took charge of St. Thomas' parish there was a debt upon the church property amounting to fifty-one thousand seven hundred and twenty-one dollars, which he has entirely cancelled and there is now five thousand dollars in the treasury. He is state chaplain of the Ancient Order of Hibernians, and deputy grand knight of the Catholic Order of Foresters, of Berkshire county.

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TITUS E. EDDY.

Since 1875 the gentleman whose name introduces this article has been a summer resident of Pittsfield, one of that interesting and constantly increasing group of summer home builders in the Berkshires—the New York city contingent.

Mr. Eddy was born November 2, 1834, in Troy, New York, son of Titus Eddy, a native of Vermont and descended from early English settlers of Rhode Island. Mr. Eddy was engaged in the white lead business in New York and is now retired. His New York residence is No. 13 East Forty-seventh street.
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W.T.Bather.N.Y.

Clifford S. Chapin

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He married Mary, daughter of the late David L. Seymour, a leading lawyer of Troy, and of the historic Seymour family of Connecticut and New York, whose ancestors were English colonial settlers of New England. The parish house, St. Luke's, at Lanesboro, near Pittsfield, a memorial to the late Mrs. Maria L. Seymour, mother of Mrs. Titus E. Eddy, was the gift of Mr. and Mrs. Eddy.

CLIFFORD SAMUEL CHAPIN, M. D.

Among the younger members of the medical profession in Berkshire county whose successful practice has demonstrated especial fitness and equipment therefor, Clifford Samuel Chapin, of Great Barrington, may be appropriately numbered. He is descended in both paternal and maternal lines from early English colonial settlers. The founder of the Chapin family in America,

Deacon Samuel W. Chapin, landed in Boston in 1637, and was one of the founders of Springfield, Massachusetts. Of his descendants,

Caleb Chapin was a captain in the French and Indian war, and his son

Caleb Chapin (2) had the same rank in the Patriot army during the Revolutionary war.

Curtis Chapin, grandson of Caleb Chapin (2), was a prosperous farmer and leading citizen of Bernardston, Massachusetts. He married Jeannette, daughter of John Nelson, also prominent in business and social circles of Bernardston, and who held numerous local offices. Curtis Chapin died March 28, 1875. Of his children,

Clifford Samuel Chapin, born January 25, 1873, in Bernardston, attended the public schools and Powers' Institute, Bernardston, and Williston Seminary, Easthampton. For three years thereafter he taught school, and during this period took up the study of medicine, determining upon the adoption of that profession as his life work. He was graduated from Bellevue Hospital Medical College, New York city, in 1896, and two years later established offices at Great Barrington, where he has won recognition as a capable and conscientious physician, and is in the enjoyment of a lucrative practice.

He is a member of the Berkshire Medical Society, the Massachusetts Medical Association, and the American Medical Association; of the Masonic fraternity, Berkshire Automobile Club, Sons of the American Revolution, and Chapin Family Association of America.

He married, June 29, 1899, Mary Redfield Wright, daughter of William Wright. Two sons born of this marriage are Curtis W. and Clifford S. Chapin. Mrs. Dr. Chapin is lineally descended from John and Priscilla Alden, the story of whose courtship has been immortalized by Longfellow.

CONSTANT SOUTHWORTH.

One of the honored citizens of Berkshire county whose names belong to the past was Constant Southworth, who was for more than half a century a resident of Great Barrington. The Southworth family is a celebrated one in the annals of New England. The founder was Mrs. Alice (Carpenter) Southworth, who came with her children to the Plymouth colony in the early years of its history. Before her marriage one of her suitors had been William Bradford, afterward governor of the Plymouth colony, and everything seemed to point to a favorable termination of the courtship. Separated by the force of circumstances, Alice Carpenter became the wife of Edward Southworth, of London, England, and their marriage was consummated in Leyden, Holland, in May, 1613. William Bradford, having also married, sailed with his wife in the "Mayflower." Losing his wife by death shortly after their arrival in Massachusetts, and hearing that Mrs. Southworth had become a widow, he requested her to join him, and she arrived at Plymouth on the ship "Anne" about August 1, 1623. Her marriage to Governor Bradford, August 14, 1623, was the beginning of a long and happy union. Her descendants were prominently identified with the subsequent history of the colonies.

Constant Southworth, son of Constant and Statira (Adams) Southworth, was born in 1802, in Berlin, Connecticut. From childhood he lived in Berkshire county, and subsequent to 1825 made his home in Great Barrington, where he passed the remainder of his life, dying November 14, 1876. He was a public-spirited citizen, taking a keen interest in all township and county affairs, and giving his influence always on the side which appeared to him to be that of right and justice. To all projects which in his judgment had a tendency to promote the welfare of the community, he gave his hearty support and concurrence. In the sphere of politics his influence was strongly felt, and invariably in a way which made for the general good. He belonged to the Masonic fraternity, in the affairs of which he took a prominent part, and was an active member of the Protestant Episcopal church, holding the offices of warden and vestryman.

Mr. Southworth married Juliette Maria, daughter of Captain Eber Yale, of a very old New England family. Captain Thomas Yale lost his life at Louisville, Prince Edward's Island, during the colonial wars. Mr. and Mrs. Southworth were the parents of six children, two of whom are living, a son and a daughter. The son, John H., is a railroad engineer, residing in New Haven. The daughter, Grace Elliott, became the wife of James K. Parker, a member of a New York family of English origin and ancient pedigree. Of the five children born to

Mr. and Mrs. Parker three are now living: James Southworth, of Salem, New York, who is a member of the legislature; Constance Elizabeth, who is the wife of Benjamin D. Ticknor, of Great Barrington; and Edward Constant Southworth Parker, who is an ensign in the navy, second in command of the "Chauncey," when in Chinese waters during the Japanese-Russian war. He is an active member of the Protestant Episcopal church. The deceased children of James K. and Grace Elliott (Southworth) Parker were: Charles and Carolyn Yale Parker.

The death of Mr. Southworth, which occurred in 1876, when he had reached the age of seventy-four, was mourned by all classes of the community in which he had so long resided. It was felt that both the town and the county had lost one whose life had been an example, the memory of which would be an inspiration to those coming after him. Mrs. Southworth, who was a woman universally beloved, survived her husband a number of years, passing away in 1892.

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THOMAS P. WELCH.

The genial and popular proprietor of the Greylock hotel, Adams, is a native of Berkshire county and was born in the town of Cheshire, August 2, 1860. His parents were the late Patrick and Charlotte (Ryan) Welch, who were natives of county Tipperary, Ireland, and emigrated to the United States at an early age. Soon after their arrival they came to Berkshire county, where they resided for the remainder of their lives, and died in Cheshire, which had been their home for many years. Patrick Welch was a tanner by trade and followed that useful calling industriously during his active life. His wife, Charlotte (Ryan) Welch, became the mother of seven children, namely: Richard, who is

Jno. P. Welch

residing in Adams; Alice, who died in childhood; James, also deceased; Thomas P., the principal subject of this sketch; Ellen, who is now the wife of Martin McShehan; Mary, the wife of John Ford; and Frank Welch, whose heroic death while endeavoring to save property at a fire in Cheshire some ten years ago is well remembered by residents of that town. Thomas P. Welch was educated in the Cheshire public schools. During the early years of his active life he was engaged in agricultural pursuits in his native town, but life upon a farm was far too sluggish for a young man endowed with an earnest desire for a more rapid advancement, and he accordingly utilized his inherent resources for the purpose of adopting a more congenial calling. In 1883 he opened a cafe in Adams, which was a successful venture from the start, made so in no small measure by his genial nature and open-handed hospitality, and he immediately acquired a wide spread popularity as a public caterer in the way of refreshments. That establishment, although profitable and congenial to him, proved entirely inadequate to conform to his advanced ideas of business expansion, and when a favorable opportunity presented itself he donned the habiliments of a full-fledged boniface, becoming in 1895 proprietor of the Hoosac Valley House, Cheshire, which is now known as the Cheshire Inn. He next acquired possession of the Adams House, Adams, which he conducted successfully for a few years or until 1901, when he purchased his present hotel property in that town. Under his able management the Greylock Hotel has obtained a high reputation with the traveling public for its open hospitality and genuine good cheer, and one of its most prominent features is the genial landlord himself, whose pleasant manner of greeting his guests and kindly interest in providing for their comfort are heartily appreciated by the numerous commercial tourists and other travelers who make the Greylock their headquarters during their sojourn in Adams.

Aside from his popularity as a hotel man Mr. Welch is a general favorite in social and fraternal circles. He is an active member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Ancient Order of Hibernians, the Robert Emmet Benevolent Association, Alert Hose Company (volunteer firemen), and the Veteran Fire Company of Pittsfield. Though not an aspirant for public office he takes a conspicuous part in the councils of the local Democratic party organization, has been a member of the state committee and a delegate to state conventions, also delegate to national Democratic convention at St. Louis, 1904.

On July 26, 1882, Mr. Welch was united in marriage by the late Rev. Father Moran, with Miss Marcella Roman, daughter of Michael Roman, of Pittsfield, Massachusetts. Of this union there are two children, namely: Charles P. and Stella.

JAMES M. BURNS.

Among the residents of Pittsfield retired from the activities of business life whose careers are recognized as having been contributory to the substantial business, social and general development of the community is the gentleman whose name introduces these memoirs.

He was born in Thompsonville, Connecticut, in 1848, son of William and Elizabeth (Stevens) Burns (see sketch of Louis Burns in this publication).

James M. Burns completed his education at Wilbraham Academy and shortly thereafter with an elder brother, David, entered into the grocery business in the store formerly occupied by Burns-McLean. Subsequently a department for the sale of house-furnishing goods was added to the operations of Burns Brothers, and this branch soon became the especially significant and profitable feature of the business of the firm and led to its establishment of a house-furnishing goods store in the Upper Burbank Block, North street, Pittsfield. After some years of association of unusual pecuniary advantage, Messrs. David and James M. Burns dissolved partnership and divided their business properties, the latter retaining the Pittsfield store. He subsequently removed from the Burbank to his own structure, the Burns Block, on North street, and continued in successful conduct of the business until its disposal by him to H. P. Wellington. He was for a short time thereafter engaged in the private banking business with Mr. Rollin H. Cooke, under the firm name of Burns & Cooke, at Pittsfield, a business which was abandoned when Mr. Burns accepted the cashiership of Schoharie County Bank, Schoharie, New York, where he resided with his family until the decease of his daughter, Miss May Burns, when he severed his Schoharie bank connection and returned to Pittsfield, where he has since lived in retirement.

He married Lilla Daniels, of Hartford, Connecticut. They have had two children: William A. Burns, hereinafter mentioned, and the daughter deceased, as above set forth.

WILLIAM A. BURNS.

Of the younger members of the Massachusetts bar practicing at Pittsfield, who have won the respect of their professional colleagues and the confidence of the public, William A. Burns finds appropriate mention. He is a son of James M. and Lilla (Daniels) Burns and was born at Thompsonville, Connecticut, January 9, 1875.

His initial schooling was obtained at Pittsfield and his general education completed at Williams College, from which institution he was graduated with the class of 1897. He then entered Harvard Law

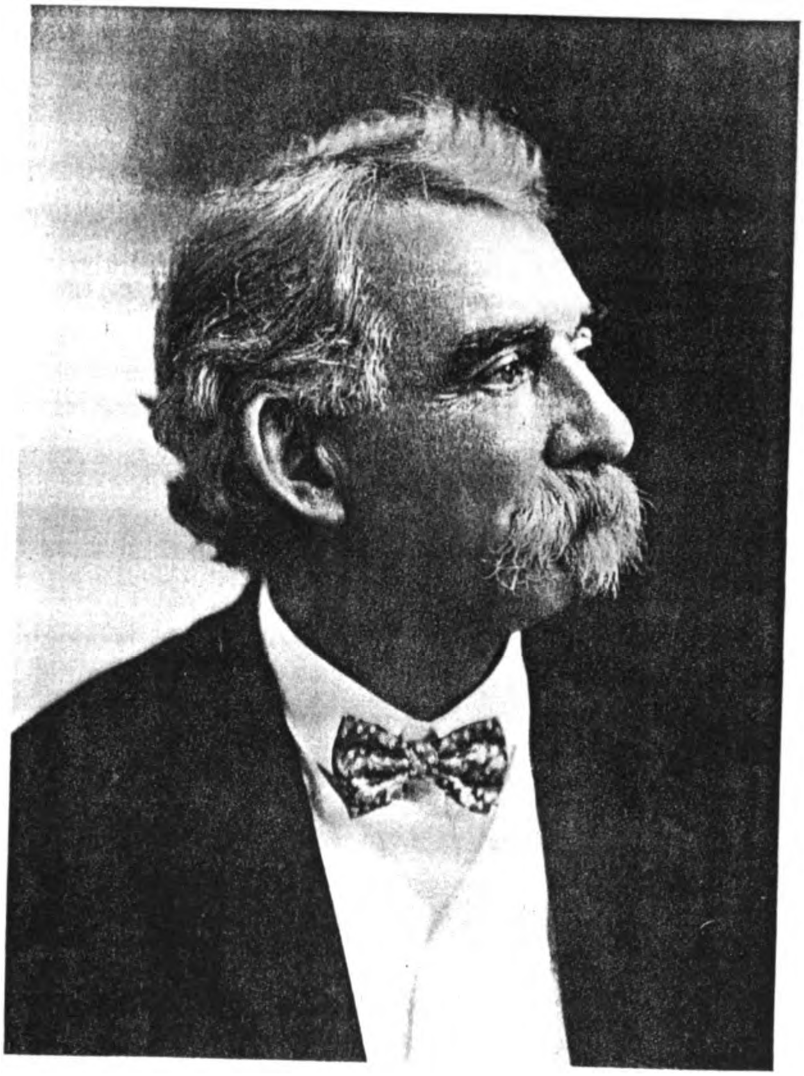
School, graduating therefrom and being admitted to the bar in 1900. Returning to Pittsfield he entered the employ of the law firm of Dawes & Burke, an association which continued until July 1, 1901, when Mr. Burns established himself in the practice of his profession with offices in the Backus Block.

As a stalwart and active Republican Mr. Burns has already obtained party recognition, being elected as a representative from Pittsfield to the state legislature in 1903, and re-elected in 1904, serving acceptably during the former year on public service and engrossed bills committees and as a member also of the special recess committee on compensation of state and county officials. During 1904 he served on engrossed bills and street railway committees, being chairman of the former. Mr. Burns is junior warden of Crescent Lodge, F. & A. M., and was a charter member of the Country Club. He belongs to the Methodist Episcopal church of Pittsfield.

THOMAS HENRY HAYDEN.

A member of a very valuable class of Berkshire county's foreign-born citizens is Thomas Henry Hayden, a well known resident of Lee. He was born in county Mayo, Ireland, in 1843. His parents came to the United States in 1847, locating at Lenox Furnace (now Lenoxdale), where the father, John Hayden, followed the blacksmithing trade until 1852. In that year he moved to Lee, where he passed the remainder of his life, his death occurring in 1856.

At the age of twelve the son Thomas H. went to work in the old woolen mill known as the Saxony mill, owned by Plattner & Smith. This firm also operated a paper mill and were the founders of the great Smith Paper Company of today. After working about six years in the woolen mill Mr. Hayden went to the firm's machine shop to learn



Yours truly,
Thos. H. Hayden.

his trade, and how well he acquired it is shown by the fact that in 1878 he took charge of the shop and has been the foreman ever since. He holds the position of master machinist of the Smith paper mills. The fact that he has worked for nearly half a century for the same firm speaks volumes for his ability and integrity. Mr. Hayden has always manifested a commendable public spirit, and in nothing has this been more evident than in his devotion to the Lee fire department. His connection with this organization began in 1856, when as a boy he used to carry the flag of the company in parade. During a period of more than twenty years he served successively as fireman, foreman and first assistant engineer, and on the death of Captain Shannon, the chief engineer, was chosen to fill the office, which he still retains. Mr. Hayden is a member of the Knights of Columbus, and holds the office of president in the Lee Cornet Band, of which he has been a member for the last twenty-five years. Both as a citizen and a neighbor Mr. Hayden is deservedly popular. He is a Democrat in his political affiliations, and a member of St. Mary's Roman Catholic church of Lee. Mr. Hayden was married, November 26, 1870, to Magdalena Stumpf, daughter of Philip Stumpf, an old resident of Lee, who died from the effects of wounds received in battle as a Federal soldier. Mr. and Mrs. Hayden are the parents of the following children: Thomas H., deceased; Magdalena (Hayden) Moran, deceased; Katharyn E.; Ellen J.; John P.; Robert H.; Francis S.; Mary G.; Agnes P.; Joseph T.; and William L. They are the grandparents of the following children: Magdalen M. Moran, T. Joseph Moran, and Gertrude E. Moran, deceased; A. Magdalen Hayden and Cathleen M. Hayden.

LEVI MORRIS HOLMES.

Levi Morris Holmes, proprietor of the Berkshire Business College and leading instructor of the faculty of that important and progressive educational institution, was born in Adams county, Indiana, August 11, 1864. His primary education was derived from the public schools of his native place, and this was supplemented by a full course at the Normal University, Lebanon, Ohio. Added to this and in further preparation for his subsequent career as teacher, he pursued special studies at the Eastern Indiana, Central Indiana and Northern Indiana Normal schools, and also took the full course at Oberlin (Ohio) Business College. His inceptive work as teacher was in the public schools of Adams, Jay and Delaware counties, Indiana, and following this was for eight years principal of the business and elocution departments in Central Indiana and Eastern Indiana Normal schools. For two years immediately prior to coming to New England, he was employed as an expert accountant for individual, company and corporate interests. In 1897 he came to Massachusetts, and for one year was one of the instructors and in charge of the business department of Bliss Business College, North Adams. One year later, July, 1898, he purchased from Mr. A. S. Friese the Berkshire Business College.

This institution is the development of a small school founded in Pittsfield in the '60s by a Mr. Carter, and was then known as Carter's Commercial School. Mr. Carter was succeeded by Benjamin Chickering, who changed its name to Chickering Commercial College, and upon the latter's demise it was conducted by his widow. She in turn sold it to one of her teachers, Miss Carrie Weaser, and her successors were Messrs. Shaw and Tangye, who changed the name of the institution to that by which it has ever since been known. Upon the decease of Mr. Tangye, Mr. Friese, above named, purchased the business from the surviving partner, Mr. Shaw, who was conducting a similar institution at North Adams. From the outset of Mr. Holmes' management the sphere of usefulness has been broadened by a constantly increasing patronage and an added demand for the services of its graduates, and has incidentally contributed in no small measure to the well deserved reputation of Berkshire county for superiority in her educational resources. An interesting fact in connection with the work of the college is that fourteen of the graduates from one of its classes, that of 1903, were added to the staff of office employes of one of Berkshire county's greatest manufacturing plants. The curriculum of the college includes thorough instruction in all of the studies essential to a complete business education, namely: The business course, shorthand and typewriting course and the English course. The first includes bookkeeping, double and single entry, business forms, rapid calculations, business arithmetic, business penmanship, business law, practical grammar, business practice, general office work, commercial paper, banking, spelling and definitions and office customs. The second includes shorthand, spelling, penmanship, typewriting, punctuation, letter-press copying, business correspondence, business forms, practical office work, arrangement, filing letters, invoices, and court work. The third includes arithmetic, grammar, reading, spelling, penmanship, letter writing, business forms and rapid addition. These courses are distinct and separate. A student may take either the business or shorthand course, or combine the two. The English course may be taken for itself or as a preparatory to the others. Mr. Holmes is of a quiet, unassuming, unpretentious disposition; careful in methods and habits and thoroughly alive to the practical and modern ideas which enter into all the work under his charge. He is an earnest and firm believer in the power and success of individual efforts, holding that great benefit is derived for both parties from the placing of good, well-prepared help with good, well-meaning employers—the right person in the right place meaning brilliant success for both. From the many young men and women who have gone out from his care and tuition into the active duties of business life in every avenue, making success for themselves and employers, thus with his plan of solving the labor problem, Mr. Holmes derives the greatest pleasure in placing his energies and institution at the service of the business world. With these sterling qualifications and exalted methods of organizing and presenting a course of study for an active business life work it makes the environment of Berkshire Business College most fitting to inspire zeal, energy and higher business motives. Mr. Holmes was married November 8, 1888, to Amanda Merrill, daughter of J. S. Merrill, of Jay county, Indiana. Mr. and Mrs. Holmes have three children: Eva Beatrice, Arthur William and Clarence Merrill. They reside at 20 Wallace place, Pittsfield, Massachusetts, and are members of the Methodist Episcopal church. Mr. Holmes is a member of the Indenendent Order of Odd Fellows.

WILLIAM ANDREW FAHEY.

Among the younger merchants of Pittsfield whose private enterprise and public service have alike appealed to the favor of the citizens of the county seat, the gentleman whose name introduces these memoirs may be appropriately mentioned. Born in Pittsfield, July 26, 1875, educated in the public schools of that city, and finding his initial and all subsequent employment there, he is essentially a home product. Early recognized by his political associates as a man to whom the duties and responsibilities of office could be safely entrusted, at the age of twenty-

Wm A Fahey

seven he was nominated by the Democratic party and elected to the State Legislature, and re-elected the following year. He demonstrated the wisdom of his constituents by serving acceptably during the first year upon the Fisheries and Game committee, and the second year upon the Mercantile Affairs committee.

As a boy of fourteen William A. Fahey entered the employ of J. H. & J. J. Enright, shoe merchants of Pittsfield, and continued with this firm up to September, 1905, having been promoted from time to time to increasingly responsible duties, until he was recognized as the leading salesman in the employ of the firm, buying as well as selling therefor, and thus gaining such general insight into the business as well equipped him for his entrance into the same line on his own account. At the date last mentioned Mr. Fahey, in association with Mr. Francis A. Farrell, opened an admirably fitted and thoroughly well stocked retail shoe house in the Merrill Block, on North street, an enterprise which met with most gratifying success from the outset, and which gives promise of attaining a position second to none in that trade.

Among the local organizations which have had an especial interest for Mr. Fahey and for which his services have been valuable is the Retail Clerks' Protective Association, in affiliation with the American Federation of Labor, Mr. Fahey serving one year as its president. He is also actively interested in the work of the Father Matthew Total Abstinence Society, a branch of the Diocesan Union, and has served as its president, is now (1905) treasurer of the society, and has served as delegate to all of the temperance conventions that have been held in the Springfield diocese for the past fifteen years. He is a member of the St. Vincent de Paul Society of Pittsfield, of St. Joseph's church, and the Ancient Order of Hibernians, Division No. 12.

The parents of Mr. Fahey, Patrick and Anne (Hynes) Fahey, both of whom are deceased, were married in the county Galway, Ireland, and came to the United States in 1864, locating in Pittsfield, where he was for thirty years in the employ of the Boston and Albany railroad. Five of the brothers of the late Patrick Fahey also came to Berkshire county, and three of these are still residents of Pittsfield, viz: John, Edward and Michael—John for thirty-four years also an employe of the Boston and Albany railroad; Michael, a member of the police force of Pittsfield; and Edward, employed in mercantile pursuits.

ALMON EVERETT HALL.

Almon E. Hall, of Williamstown, Massachusetts, is a representative of one of the old New England families. His paternal grandfather was Loton Hall, a native of Enfield, Connecticut, who removed to Vermont and settled upon a farm in Halifax. He married Rhoda Nichols and they became the parents of four sons and five daughters.

Obed Hall, son of Loton and Rhoda (Nichols) Hall, was born in Halifax, Vermont, October 12, 1821. He spent his boyhood days under the parental roof, while in the public schools he acquired his education. He taught school for several terms, learned and followed the trade of blacksmith and then entered mercantile life in Stamford, Vermont, but afterward turned his attention to the manufacture of lumber. He served for a time as town clerk and filled other local offices, taking an active part in the management of the town affairs and rendering capable services because of his patriotic and progressive spirit that desired first the welfare of his community. His fellow townsmen recognizing his worth and ability called him to still higher offices, and he acted as associate judge of Bennington county, also served as a delegate to the constitutional convention, where he aided in framing the organic law of the state, and was also chosen as a representative to the general assembly of Vermont. He acted as superintendent of schools in his home town, and contributed to the material, political, intellectual and moral activities of the place. He served as class leader and steward of the Methodist Episcopal church for fifty years, and was superintendent of the Sunday school for thirty years. He died in Montpelier, Vermont, October 27, 1898, while attending the legislature as a member. His influence was ever given on the side of reform, right and progress, and he was known as one of the distinctly representative men of Bennington county, honored and respected by all with whom he was associated. Judge Hall married Miss Susan Everett, a native of Halifax, and a daughter of Jacob Everett, a prosperous farmer. Her grandfather was Dr. Jeremiah Everett, a physician of Westminster, Massachusetts, who served as a surgeon in the Patriot army during the Revolutionary war. He is descended from a common ancestor with Governor Edward Everett. Mrs. Hall, who survived her husband, made her home with her son, Almon E., up to the time of her decease, October 7, 1900. Of her children, the daughter, Adelia M., is the wife of Rev. Fayette Nichols, a Methodist minister belonging to the New England conference.

Almon E. Hall, the elder of the children, was born in Stamford, Vermont, December 6, 1846, and was educated in the public schools of that town and at the Wesleyan Academy, at Wilbraham, Massachusetts, subsequent to which time he entered the Wesleyan University of Middletown, Connecticut, from which institution he was graduated with the class of 1872, winning the degree of Bachelor of Arts. Later he received the degree of Master of Arts from the same institution. He is a member of the Phi Beta Kappa Society, with which he became affiliated during his college days. After completing his course in the

Boston University Theological School, he joined the New England Southern Conference in 1874 and was assigned to a church in Dighton, Massachusetts, the pulpit of which he had supplied during the previous year. A year later he took charge of St. Paul's church in Providence, Rhode Island, and afterward went to West Dennis, Massachusetts, where his labors were attended with gratifying results, but in 1878, owing to ill health, he was forced to relinquish the work of the ministry and for the next few years was obliged to abstain from active labor. After a period of rest on the farm at Stamford he took charge of a grist mill and small store at Clarksburg, Massachusetts, where he remained for two years. In 1886 he purchased S. T. Mather's general store, which he enlarged and conducted until December, 1901. He then sold that property to Arthur G. Bratton, of Williamstown, and in November, 1901, he turned his attention to the manufacture of brushes under the firm name of the Hall-Hefferman Brush Company, at 46 Lincoln street, North Adams. The firm manufactures power rotary brushes which are used in cotton mills, print works, shoe and brass factories, and for general polishing. Mr. Hall is president of the Williamstown Savings Bank, of which he has been a trustee since its incorporation. During the summer of 1904 he was elected to the former office to fill out the unexpired term of Dr. John Bascom, who retired on account of ill health, and in November of the same year was regularly elected president for a full term. He is thus actively identified with the financial interests in Williamstown, as well as with the productive industries of northern Berkshire. As his moneyed resources have increased with his success in business he has invested quite largely in real estate, having developed a tract of land and laid out Hall and Maple streets, Windsor. He has erected several dwellings on this and other property in the town. Aside from his business interests

Mr. Hall has contributed in large measure to various activities of Williamstown. He is a Republican in his politics, active in the work of the party and has been a delegate to various Republican conventions. He takes a special interest in educational matters, assisting materially in improving the public schools of Stamford, Vermont, and is also chairman of the committee that erected the Williamstown high school; while as a member of the school board he rendered signal service in advancing the standard of public education. He was postmaster of Williamstown station from the time the office was opened in 1889 until 1896, when he was elected to represent his district in the state legislature and his son succeeded the father as postmaster. In 1897 Mr. Hall was reelected to the general assembly, and during the two years he spent in the house was active on the floor and in the committee rooms. He served on the ways and means committee, the liquor law commission, and was clerk of the committee on education. He assisted in passing an act requiring all liquors carried by express companies from license to no license towns to be properly labeled and a record kept of same. He was also instrumental in securing the passage of the Greylock Park bill, in securing the North Adams Normal School appropriation, and in passing the law for the further protection of song birds. He also assisted in defeating a bill to exempt college property from further taxation.

On April 2, 1874, Almon E. Hall was married to Caroline E. Beard, of Dighton, Massachusetts, a daughter of Captain Elisha D. Beard. He has two children, Damon Everett Hall, who won the degree of Bachelor of Arts upon his graduation from Williams College with the class of 1897, and who, having studied law at the Boston University Law School, was admitted to the bar and is now with the law firm of Hurlburt, Jones & Cabot in Boston. He married Miss Isabel

Leighton, in October, 1902, a daughter of John Leighton, of Somerville, Massachusetts. Elizabeth M. Hall is at home with her parents. The family reside at Williamstown, where they are prominent socially. Fraternally Mr. Hall is a Royal Arch Mason and also one of the Sons of the American Revolution. Controlling extensive business interests, his efforts along public lines have at the same time been far-reaching and beneficial and he is to-day honored and respected throughout the state. His efficient labors on behalf of the public good have won for him general recognition.

FRANKLIN BURT COOK.

Although alien to Berkshire county the gentleman whose name forms the caption of this article has been for so long a period identified with one or other of its important interests as to have long since been accepted as a son of its soil, his general education having been completed at Hinsdale and a very large share of his business career having been within the borders of the county.

He was born in Chester, Hampden county, Massachusetts, March 16, 1835, son of the late John J. and Lucy S. (Taylor) Cook, also natives of Chester and descendants of early English settlers of New England.

The late John J. Cook was a son of Parley Cook, a Guilford, Connecticut, farmer, who settled in Chester toward the close of the eighteenth century. His wife was Lovina Burt, whose father was a soldier in the patriot army during the Revolutionary war.

The late John J. Cook, born July 13, 1806, owned and operated a small cotton mill at North Chester, where he was also engaged in other manufacturing. He died in March, 1890.

F. B. Cook.

John J. and Lucy S. (Taylor) Cook had three children, a son (the immediate subject of this sketch) and two daughters, Marion L. and Anna E. Cook, both deceased, the former dying in July, 1887, the latter in April, 1884.

Franklin Burt Cook received his initial schooling in North Chester and attended Hinsdale Academy for one year, during the latter period being a member of the family of the late Charles H. Plunkett, whose wife, Nancy (Taylor) Plunkett, was a maternal aunt of the young student.

His schooling finished he returned to Chester, where he remained in his father's employ until 1855, when he returned to Hinsdale to enter the service of Charles H. Plunkett, in the latter's general store at that place, acting latterly as manager of the business. Upon the latter's decease five years later Mr. Cook and Amory E. Taylor purchased the store in question and continued its successful conduct in partnership association under the firm name of F. B. Cook & Company, up to April 1, 1864, when Mr. Cook sold his interest therein to his partner.

The following year he entered the employ of Hayden, Gere & Company, water faucet, gas and steam valve manufacturers, of Williamsburg, Massachusetts. Three years later the firm located a branch plant at Springfield and the company was incorporated, Mr. Cook purchasing stock therein and being installed as manager and treasurer of the Springfield branch, which was operated under the name of the E. Stebbins Company.

In 1873 Mr. Cook, in connection with Mr. W. A. Taylor, purchased the remainder of the stock of the company not owned by Mr. Cook, and operated the plant in partnership association up to its destruction by fire in 1875. Additional capital was then secured and a new plant built and operated at Brightwood, Mr. Cook selling his interest therein in 1879.

The following year, having returned to Hinsdale, he re-established himself in general merchandising and continued to be thus engaged until 1894. A period of rest and recuperation was followed in 1896-7 by his charge of the Albany office of L. M. Payne, General Agent New England Mutual Life Insurance Company.

In 1898 he was appointed to office, of which he is incumbent, deputy collector of internal revenue for the Ninth Division Massachusetts.

Mr. Cook's name is a synonym for uncompromising integrity, and his friends are only limited by the number of his acquaintances.

He married, June 8, 1870, Aurelia W., daughter of Charles H. and Mary Granger of Saco, Maine. One child born of this union died in infancy; Mrs. Cook died April 7, 1871. Mr. Cook is a member of Hinsdale Congregational Church and was its treasurer for a number of years. He was one of the founders and for eight years treasurer and general manager of Hinsdale Co-operative Creamery Company.

ORLANDO CURTIS BIDWELL.

The legal profession of Berkshire county has an able and active representative in Orlando Curtis Bidwell, of Great Barrington. Mr. Bidwell belongs to a family which was founded in America by Thomas Bidwell, who came to and located at Hartford, Connecticut. His son, the Rev. Adonijah Bidwell, came thence in 1749 to western Massachusetts, locating in Tyringham, then known as township No. 1, and soon became conspicuous in that section of Tyringham which now constitutes the town of Monterey. He was a man of property and pastor of the first Congregational church in that vicinity. His son and namesake, Adonijah Bidwell, great-grandfather of Orlando C. Bidwell, was a farmer. Another of the sons of Rev. Adonijah Bidwell, while a resident of Stockbridge, served as one of the early treasurers of Berkshire county and also as attorney-general of Massachusetts. Adonijah Bidwell (2) had a son, Barnabas Bidwell, who also followed agricultural pursuits.

Marshall S. Bidwell, son of Barnabas Bidwell, was the largest landowner in the town of Monterey, using his estate as a stock farm and raising great numbers of horses and cattle. He took a prominent part in public affairs, served several years as chairman of the board of selectmen, and represented his town in 1881 in the state legislature. He was one of the trustees of Hampton Institute, Virginia. In religious matters he adhered to the Congregational denomination, and was one of the trustees of the church of which he was an active member. He married Sophia P., daughter of John D. Bidwell, a farmer, and they were the parents of two sons: William S., who resides at Monterey, Massachusetts; and Orlando Curtis, mentioned at length hereinafter. Mrs. Bidwell died in 1901, and the death of Mr. Bidwell occurred in July, 1902.

Orlando Curtis Bidwell, son of Marshall S. and Sophia P. (Bidwell) Bidwell, was born March 17, 1862, in Monterey, Massachusetts, and received his preparatory education at the Lehigh school. He then entered Williams College, from which he was graduated in 1886. Choosing to devote himself to the profession of the law, he began its study under the preceptorship of Judge Seymour Dexter, at Elmira, New York, and in 1889 was admitted to the bar. In 1890 he settled in Great Barrington, where he has since remained and where he has been actively engaged in the practice of his profession, in which he has secured for himself an honorable standing both for legal penetration and fair-minded dealing. He also negotiates transactions in insurance and real estate. He is a member and chairman of the prudential committee of the fire district and a member of the school committee. He is a member of the Library Association, in which he holds the office of clerk. Since 1895 he has been treasurer of the Housatonic Agricultural Society, and since 1900 one of the trustees of Great Barrington and a member of the investment committee and attorney for the Great Barrington Savings Bank. He is a member of Cincinnatus Lodge, F. & A. M., and Monument Chapter, R. A. M., and has served as district deputy grand master of the Fifteenth Masonic District of Massachusetts. He is a Republican politically and a member of the Congregational church. He married, in 1891, Helen B., daughter of Rev. Henry M. Higley, a Congregational minister of Salamanca, New York. Mr. and Mrs. Bidwell have four children: Margaret, Marshall, Gertrude and Helen. Both Mr. and Mrs. Bidwell are active in church work.

WILLIAM J. DE VALL.

A machinist of exceptional ability, a merchant of enterprise and a citizen of excellent repute is he whose name is the title of this narrative. He was born in Ulster county, New York, June 22, 1848, son of the late William and Hannah (Purdy) De Vall, also natives of Ulster county, the former of French, the latter of Dutch lineage.

George De Vall, the grandfather of the late William De Vall, emigrated from France and came to the American colonies some years prior to the War of the Revolution, locating in Ulster county, New York, where he purchased and cultivated a farm. Of his children, John De Vall succeeded to the homestead farm, married Betsey Longyer and reared a large family of children, of whom the second in order of birth

C F J-Hovale

was William De Vall, born 1786. He, too, tilled the soil of a farm in Ulster county, purchased for him by his father, and to this he added to his holdings other adjoining farming lands until he had become the leading realty owner in the valley which early became and is still known as De Vall Hollow. He was a leading man in community affairs and held various local offices. He met his death in 1859 through being thrown by a restive young horse. Of his children, William J. De Vall received a public school education and as a young man was employed in the freight carrying business on the Hudson river. He subsequently found employment in the mills of the A. T. Stewart Company, at Catskill, New York, where he served as overseer in the shawl making plant and incidental to this—being of a decided mechanical turn of mind—acquired a very thorough knowledge of sewing machine construction.

Through this his services were sought in 1883 by John L. Brady, then agent at Pittsfield for the Singer Sewing Machine Company, and for two years Mr. De Vall assisted Mr. Brady in both the sales and repair departments of his establishment.

In 1885, upon the recommendation of Mr. Brady, Mr. De Vall's services were secured for the charge of the numerous Singer machines in the D. M. Collins Company's Knitting Mills at Pittsfield, an association which was maintained to the mutual satisfaction and profit of employers and employed up to 1896. In the latter year, when the merits of the then new safety bicycles were the subject of press and general comment, Mr. De Vall, believing that there was a promising future for that industry, established himself in a bicycle salesroom and repair shop on Bank Row, Pittsfield, remaining in that exclusive business at the location named until 1900. By this time the automobile had usurped the first place in popular favor at the expense of the bicycle, and Mr. De Vall decided upon engaging in mercantile pursuits in conjunction with the old business. He consequently removed the latter to the rear of 277 North street, stocking the large store—the front of the premises named—with miscellaneous merchandise, having as specialties news, magazine, stationery and phonograph departments. He also established a circulating library, *the* institution of its kind of the county seat.

He married, January 23, 1868, Mary, daughter of the late John Van Steenberg, a farmer of Delaware county, New York, of Holland extraction. Two daughters born of this marriage are Barbara, wife of Charles Linberg, patternmaker for E. D. Jones Sons' Company, and Georgianna De Vall. The family residence is 265 West street and its members belong to the Methodist Episcopal church, Pittsfield.

GEORGE BROWNING.

The Browning family are of English descent, and first settled in this country in what is now the state of Rhode Island.

Ephraim Browning, of Charleston, Rhode Island, the founder of the family in America, and Rebecca Clark, of South Kingston, Rhode Island, were married on March 1, 1787, and were the parents of the family of children who settled in this section of the country. Their children were: Gideon C., born in 1788; Rebecca, born in 1792; Charles, born in 1795; Betsey, born in 1797; Matilda, born in 1799; John C., born in 1801; Anson, born in 1804; and

Horace Browning, born December 31, 1808, married, December 31, 1834, Catherine R. Wells, of Rowe, Massachusetts, and this marriage united the most prominent family of the neighboring county of Franklin and the Browning family of this vicinity. They made their home in Rowe, Massachusetts, and were the parents of the following named children: Noah Wells, born March 15, 1836; Sarah Reid, born April 3, 1838, became the wife of Pratt Stone, and they reside in Florence, Alabama; Frederic, born July 11, 1840, and his death occurred in New Orleans in 1869; Arthur, born January 6, 1843, died at Rowe in 1882; Catherine W., born February 15, 1846, became the wife of Dr. D. W. Deane, of Washington, D. C.; George, born July 6, 1848, mentioned hereinafter; John W., born February 24, 1851, is married, and resides with his family in Washington, D. C.; Helen, born November 2, 1853, died at the age of four years.

George Browning, of Dalton, Berkshire county, Massachusetts, was born July 6, 1848, at Rowe, Massachusetts, and spent the first nine years of his life there. He attended the public schools of the town, which was then an enterprising village, in which his grandfather operated a mill and his father was a manufacturer of wooden planes such as carpenters use. George spent four years of his life in Deerfield, where he attended school, and at the age of thirteen years he went to live with John Wells, late judge of the Massachusetts supreme bench, in Chicopee, Massachusetts. For two years he was an employe of the First National Bank of Chicopee. When only seventeen years of age he formed a partnership with D. C. Colby in the harness business in Holyoke, and this is the trade he has followed more or less ever since. On account of impaired health he has tried to secure lighter work, but each time has been compelled to relinquish his position. He was clerk in the patent office in Washington, D. C., for a short period of time; traveled for W. B. Lyht, a whip manufacturer of Westfield, Massachusetts; in 1872 he settled in Cheshire, buying out the shop of W. R. Scrivens, which he conducted for nine years, and it is now occupied by the postoffice; for a number of years he managed a branch store for a large Waterbury concern at Thompston, Connecticut; in 1886 he returned to Cheshire, resided there until 1891, during which time he was in poor health, and in 1892 built a home in Dalton, where he has since resided. February 18, 1873, Mr. Browning married Imogene Bryant, born September 1, 1852, a daughter of James and Jennette (Ryder) Bryant, of Cheshire, Massachusetts. Their children are: Imogene Bryant, born March 12, 1875, died in infancy; Julian, born July 23, 1877, deceased; Roy, born December 23, 1880; and Robert Wells, born June 8, 1884. The two boys reside with their parents on John street, Dalton, Massachusetts.

EARLE GREY BALDWIN.

The gentleman whose name introduces this narrative was principal of the high school of Pittsfield from 1877 to 1881, and is accredited with having rendered as efficient service in that capacity as any of the educators who had preceded or have succeeded him. Immediately following his retirement from the principalship named he established a preparatory school, the Wendell Hall School, which was successfully conducted for several years.

Earle G. Baldwin was a native of Coventry, Orleans county, Vermont, born December 9, 1847, son of John and Emeline (Thrasher) Baldwin, the former a native of Westminster, the latter of Coventry, Vermont, and both descendants of early English settlers of New England. The late John Baldwin was a Baptist preacher whose ministerial services, covering more than a quarter of a century, were given to various charges in the state of his nativity. He was born in 1808, married in early manhood and died in 1875. Of his children, Earle Grey Baldwin received a liberal general education, which was completed at Amherst College in 1871. Immediately thereafter his services were sought for the position of principal of the high school at Norwalk, Connecticut, whence he went to Palmer, Massachusetts, to occupy a similar position

Earle G. Baldwin

for the following year. In 1877 he accepted the Pittsfield position as above mentioned. Since the close of his school connection Mr. Baldwin has been variously engaged in journalistic work, for four years of the period publishing a Lenox society paper, *Lenox Life.* He served as president of the Berkshire County Teachers' Association in 1879 and 1880, and during this time a number of the most distinguished educators of the period lectured before that body.

He married in 1872, at Amherst, Margaret E., daughter of Rev. Pliny H. White, a former Congregational minister of Coventry. Rev. White was widely and favorably known in Vermont as one of the most able and brilliant pulpit orators, a trenchant, forceful writer, and with an especially wide range of historical knowledge. For some years prior to his decease he was president of the Vermont Historical Society, and it was during his incumbency of that office that some of the most valuable acquisitions to its archives were secured. Mrs. Margaret E. (White) Baldwin is registrar of Peace Party Chapter, Daughters American Revolution, of Pittsfield.

Mr. and Mrs. Baldwin have two children: William Earle Baldwin, one of the proprietors of the New York weekly magazine known as "Automobile Topics." He married Edith Brigham, a young lady of Dorchester, Massachusetts. The second child, Winifred May Baldwin, is an operatic singer with a mezzo-soprano voice, now (1905) under engagement with that well-known impresario, Henry W. Savage. The family reside at 66 Pomeroy avenue and attend the First Congregational church.

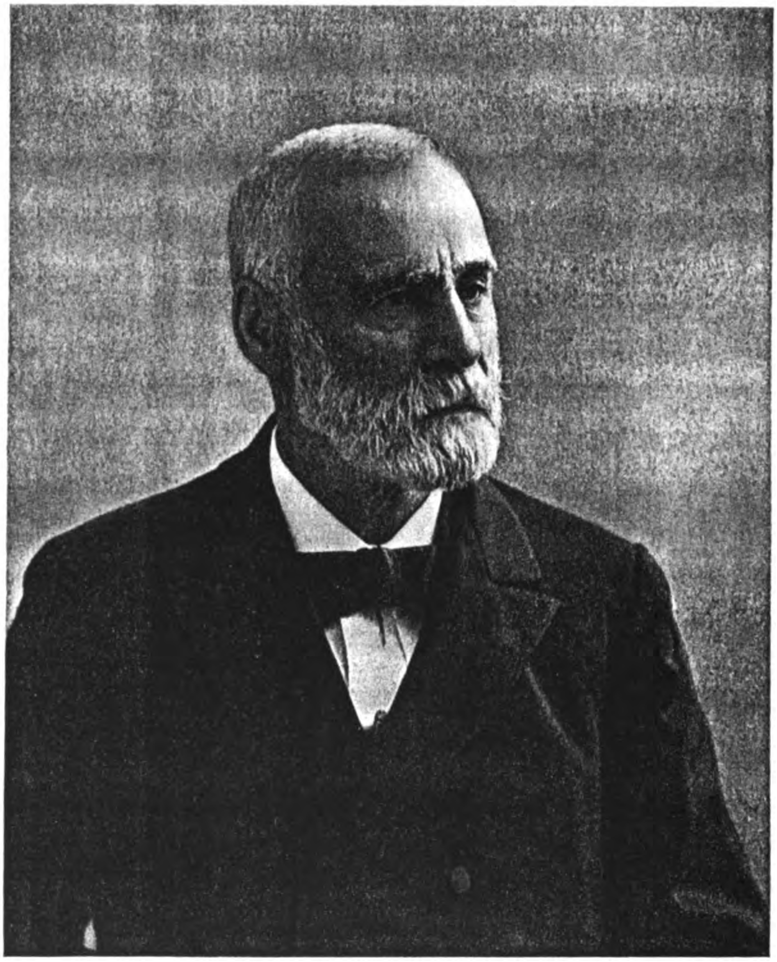
MARTIN M. BROWN, M. D.

This successful medical practitioner and prominent citizen of North Adams is of early New England origin on both sides, being a lineal descendant in the ninth generation of Chad Browne, through Daniel, Jabez, William, Eleazar, Jonas, Harvey and Russell D. Brown. He is also descended, directly and collaterally, from several of the Mayflower Pilgrims, namely: Governor William Bradford, through William, William, William, Israel, Abner, Elisha and Susanna, who married Jonas Browne; Richard Warren, Elder William Brewster, John and Priscilla (Mullins) Alden, through their daughter Elizabeth, who married William Pabodie, and her daughter Ruth, Edward Dotey, George Soule, John Howland and John Tilley. The Hearnden, White, Scott, Jencks, Ballard, Smith, Angell, Mowry, Inman, Cook, Thompson, Reed, Porter, Bartlett, Delano, Peterson, Edson, and Bennett families were also among his ancestral connections. Daniel Brown, son of Chad Browne, married Alice Hearnden, daughter of Benjamin Hearnden.

Martin M. Brown, M. D., son of Russell D. Brown, was born in Jacksonville, Windham county, Vermont, July 13, 1863, son of Russell D. and Eliza (Millard) Brown. His grandparents were Harvey and Lucinda (Fuller) Brown, the former of whom was born December 8, 1801, and his wife was born August 14, 1808. Both were natives and life long residents of Vermont, belonging to early settled families of that state. Harvey Brown was one of the prosperous farmers and prominent residents of Jacksonville in his day, having served upon the board of selectmen, represented his district in the legislature and acted as a justice of the peace. His death occurred February, 1873, and his wife, whom he married in 1827, died July 8, 1882. They were the parents of eight children, namely: Philo Harvey, born January 16, 1829, died November 29, 1856; Horton Lewis, born September 12, 1830; Elliott Alvin and Alma Eleanor, twins, who were born August 16, 1832; Russell D., whose birth will be recorded presently; Frederick P., born March 31, 1840, died January 14, 1887; Nancy A., born February 28, 1842; and Orland J., born February 2, 1848. Philo H. Brown married Lucy Sophia Dalrymple, who is no longer living. Horton Lewis Brown, who is now an extensive produce merchant in Chicago, Illinois, married Cassendana L. Hicks. Elliott A. Brown, who is residing in Jacksonville, Vermont, married Mary Hamilton. Alma E. is now the widow of Charles Franklin Griffin, of Halifax, Vermont. Frederick P. Brown married Ella Preston. Nancy A. is the wife of William M. Sanford, of Stamford, Vermont. Orland J. Brown is now a leading physician and surgeon of North Adams.

Russell D. Brown, the father of Dr. Martin M. Brown, was born in Jacksonville, August 18, 1835. Having acquired a good education he taught in the district schools of his native town for some time during the winter season, but with this exception the active period of his life has been devoted to agriculture, in which he has realized excellent results. In 1899 he retired from the activities of life and is now residing in North Adams. He was married in Clarksburg, Massachusetts, August 28, 1862, to Miss Eliza C. Millard, a native of Stamford, Vermont. The children of this union are: Martin M., M. D., the principal subject of this sketch; Eugene Henry, born April 9, 1865, married Angie Bishop; Edgar Russell, born March 10, 1870, married Helen Miner, of New Haven, Vermont; Effie Loretta, born August 31, 1871, is now the wife of Burton B. Fitch, of North Adams; and Rufus Leslie, born May 24, 1877, also a resident of that city.

Having studied preliminarily in the district schools of Jacksonville, Martin M. Brown went to Chicago when sixteen years old and was employed in his uncle's store. At the expiration of two years he returned to New England for the purpose of preparing himself for a professional life, and took up the preliminary study of medicine under the direction of his uncle, Dr. Orland J. Brown, of North Adams, at the same time attending the high school in that city, from which he was graduated in 1886. He immediately entered the Rush Medical College, Chicago, where he took the degree of Doctor of Medicine two years later, and was at once appointed house physician and surgeon to the Chicago Presbyterian Hospital. Resigning that post a year later to accept one of a similar character in the Cook County Hospital, he served that institution with marked efficiency for one year, at the end of which time he resigned and for the succeeding fifteen months served as surgeon to the Union Hospital at Ironwood, Michigan. In 1891 he returned to North Adams, where he has ever since practiced his profession with gratifying success, and his ability as a general practitioner has obtained wide-spread recognition. Although practicing with equal skill both medicine and surgery he has a decided preference for the last named branch of his profession, and is now serving as visiting surgeon to the North Adams Hospital. Dr. Brown is quite active in civic affairs, especially in matters relative to public education, and has served two terms upon the school board, a portion of that time as its chairman. He is a member of the Massachusetts State, the Berkshire District, the North Berkshire and the Union Medical Societies, having served as president of the two county organizations, and in addition to the above he affiliates with Lafayette Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons; Composite Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; St. Paul's Commandery, Knight Templars, of North Adams, and Melha Temple, Ancient and Accepted Nobles of the Order of the Mystic Shrine, of Springfield. He is also a member of Onega Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of Wells Encampment, and



H. L. Dawes

of Olympian Lodge, Knights of Pythias. Aside from his endeavors to safeguard as far as possible the health of the community, he is actively interested in its moral and religious welfare as well, being a leading member of the Universalist church, and for the past twelve years he has served upon its executive board, and as superintendent of its Sunday school. On June 3, 1893, Dr. Brown was united in marriage with Miss Mary L. Blakeslee, daughter of Lorenzo S. and Lestina (Bemis) Blakeslee. They have had two sons, Lawrence and Orland B., neither of whom are now living.

HON. HENRY LAURENS DAWES.

Henry Laurens Dawes was born at Cummington, Hampshire county, Massachusetts, October 13, 1816. His family is a branch of that of the same name which is distinguished in politics and literature in eastern Massachusetts. He graduated at Yale University in the class of 1839. While a student at law he taught school and edited the *Greenfield Gazette*. He was admitted to the bar in 1842, and commenced practice at North Adams, where, for a time, he edited the *Transcript*. He also represented the town in the legislatures of 1848, 1849 and 1852, and in the constitutional convention of 1853. In 1850 he was elected to the state senate. From 1853 until 1857 he was district attorney for the western district of Massachusetts. In 1857, there being a very decisive contest pending regarding the future status of political parties, Mr. Dawes, being the exponent of Republican principles in the westernmost district of Massachusetts, was chosen by a large majority over the Democratic and American candidates. And he represented this district until 1874, when he declined a renomination. In the following session of the legislature he was chosen a senator of the United States, and served in that capacity for many years. Upon the expiration of his last term he declined re-election, and Henry Cabot Lodge was his successor. Hon. Henry L. Dawes was for many years a citizen of Pittsfield, Massachusetts. His death occurred February 5, 1903.

GEORGE FRANKLIN MILLER.

George Franklin Miller, whose business activity, extensive connections with fraternal interest and efficient labor in behalf of public good have brought him a general recognition in North Adams and western Massachusetts, was born in Schaghticoke, Rensselaer county, New York, January 16, 1847. His father, Joseph Miller, the carriage manufacturer of Greenwich, New York, resided at that place for seventy years, a period exceeding that of any other inhabitant, and died there in the spring of 1905.

George F. Miller acquired his preliminary education in the schools of his native town, and subsequently attended Union Village Academy, Greenwich, of which institution Chester Arthur was also a pupil. He arrived in North Adams in 1867, when a young man of twenty years, and here received the appointment of internal revenue collector, acting in that capacity for three years, on the expiration of which period he became bookkeeper for Mr. Walden, one of the selectmen of the old town. Later he turned his attention to the line of insurance, conducting a general fire insurance business on Main street from 1867 to 1878, and since then in the Burlingame Block. In public affairs he has continued prominent, serving as treasurer of the North Adams fire district for five years, while for eleven years he was chairman of the board of assessors. Mr. Miller is identified with various fraternal organizations. He belongs to Greylock Lodge A. F. & A. M.; Composite Chapter, R.

A. M.; St. Paul Commandery, K. T.; and is chairman of the board of trustees of the Masonic Hall. He has held office of district deputy grand high priest of Berkshire county, and was one of the charter members of his lodge, chapter, and commandery, while of the chapter he is a past master, past high priest and past commander. He is in thorough sympathy with the work, the tenets and teachings of the order, and in him is exemplified the beneficent spirit of the craft. Mr. Miller was married to Miss Idella Adams, a daughter of Jasper Hyde Adams, who was a prominent and highly respected business man of North Adams and was a descendant in the eighth generation of Henry Adams, of Braintree, Massachusetts. Mr. and Mrs. Miller had two children, Harry A., and Elsie, but the son died in his twenty-fourth year. He was a graduate of Amherst College, and following the completion of his education joined his father in business, but died very suddenly about a year later.

GEORGE COFFIN HUBBEL.

A conscientious and skillful dental practitioner and a good citizen is he whose name introduces this sketch. He was born June 1, 1870, in Hudson, New York, son of Edgar G. and Josephine (Groat) Hubbel, both natives of Hudson and respectively of English and French descent. Edgar G. Hubbel, a former resident of Pittsfield, and for sixteen years librarian of the Athenaeum, is now a resident of New Haven, Connecticut, where he represents the New York Mutual Life Insurance Company as special agent. Mr. Hubbel served in the civil war as second lieutenant in the One Hundred and Fifty-ninth New York, the famous regiment known as "Molineux Bears."

George Coffin Hubbel was graduated from Pittsfield's high school, class of '87, then entering the dental department of the University of

Pennsylvania, subsequently attending and being graduated from Philadelphia Dental College, class of '90. The first year of his practice was spent in Bristol, Connecticut, following which he was engaged in practice at Torrington, Connecticut, up to 1895, when failing health manifest in pulmonary weakness, caused by too close application to a large and growing practice, necessitated his temporary withdrawal from his profession. Two years of out-door life and exercise, spent largely in Florida, restored him to good health, and in 1897 he returned to Pittsfield, resuming his dental practice, in which he has continued to be successfully engaged. He is a member of the Massachusetts and Western District Dental Societies; the Berkshire Automobile Club, and Pittsfield Rod and Gun Club, being secretary and treasurer of the last named organization. A trophy belonging to Dr. Hubbel, of which he is justly proud, is the stuffed skin of a nine pound and two ounce black bass taken by him, the largest fish of its kind that has ever been caught in Berkshire county. Dr. Hubbel married, October 5, 1892, Love Le-Baron, daughter of Hon. John H. Manning (see sketch, this work). Dr. and Mrs. Hubbel have two children: Huelat Newton and Grace Josephine Hubbel. The family reside at 104 Elizabeth street, and attend St. Stephen's Episcopal church.

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SALMON BURLINGAME.

Salmon Burlingame, at one time a prominent business man of North Adams and a prominent representative of the manufacturing interests, was a native of Rhode Island, his birth having occurred in Scituate, February 11, 1800. He was the son of Cyrus and Mercy (Salisbury) Burlingame. When a youth of twelve years his parents, with their six children, came to North Adams, Massachusetts.
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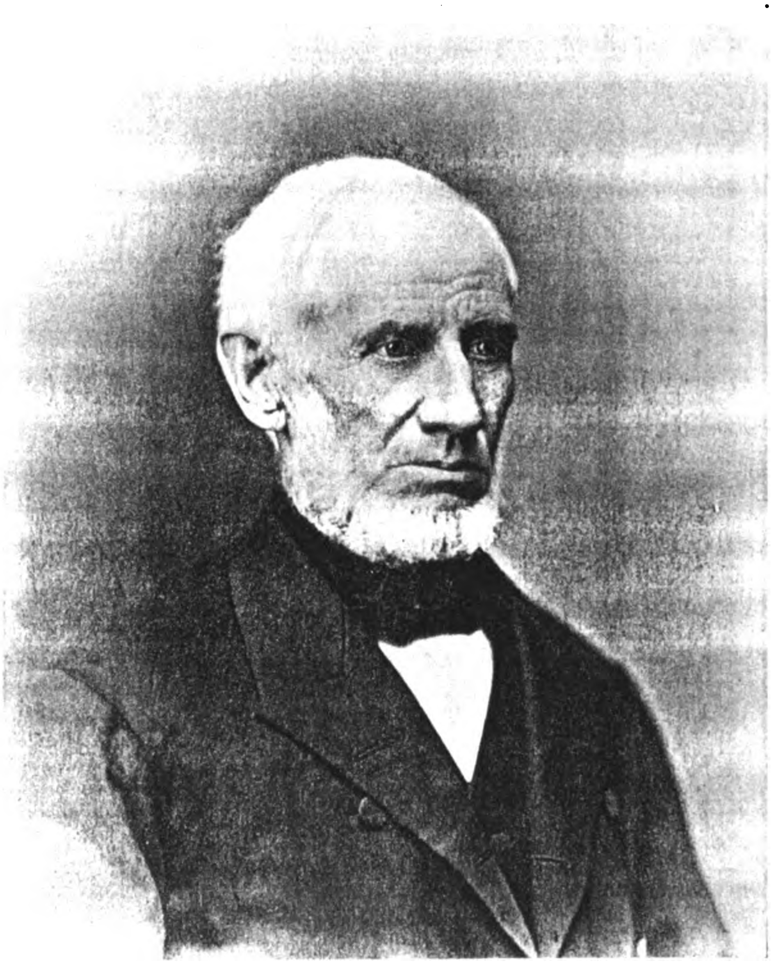


Salmon Burlingame

At the age of seventeen Salmon Burlingame went to Pownal, Vermont, where he entered upon a two years' apprenticeship with Mr. Artemas Crittenden, in order to learn the trade of making satinet. When he had completed his term of indenture he returned to North Adams. In 1826, in connection with Mr. Crittenden, he built a mill on the present site of the Miner school at the "Union." Here they conducted business until 1829, when he sold out. He afterward occupied a mill owned at the time by Turner and Laflin, subsequently the Gould mill, situated on the river bank between the Eagle mill and Union street. Here he manufactured woolen goods, principally satinets, and was conducting a prosperous business when the year 1837 involved the country in a disastrous financial panic, and Mr. Burlingame, together with many others, met with serious business reverses. The failure of others caused his own failure. All which he had invested, together with the manufactured products of the business, was lost, and he was left almost penniless. There was also the burden of a large indebtedness still upon him, but years afterward he discharged this to the full extent, paying both principal and interest. It became the one great object of his life, and although there was no legal obligation that he should follow this course, he found it to be a moral duty, and was not content until he had fully recompensed every one to whom he was indebted. Following the failure of his business as a woolen manufacturer he started out again in life, the second time without capital. He was resolute and determined, however, and this proved the basis of the success which came to him in later years. In 1839 he purchased the drug store of Dr. E. Norman, which was kept in a building belonging to Captain Edward Richmond on Main street, and for eight years conducted this mercantile enterprise alone. In 1847 Mr. G. W. Bradford was admitted to partnership, and at the same time, he having bought the real estate of Mr. Richmond, erected on the same site a large three-story brick building known as the New Bradford block, in the lower story of which their business was located. They dealt in drugs and medicines, hardware, mill supplies and building materials. In 1850 Addison J. Ray purchased Mr. Bradford's interest and became one of the proprietors, under the firm name of Burlingame & Ray. At this time the store was removed to a building owned by E. Southwick on the opposite side of the street. A fire in 1851 nearly destroyed the establishment. Burlingame & Ray then purchased the property, also an adjoining building, and replaced the wooden structure with a three-story brick block. In 1868, when Mr. Ray sold his interest in the company, Mr. Burlingame became sole proprietor of the real estate, and George M. Darby a partner in the business. Later W. F. Darby became a member of the firm, which has since been known as Burlingame & Darby.

September 18, 1822, Mr. Burlingame was married to Miss Sophia Darby, a daughter of Joseph Darby, who was one of the early settler of North Adams. They had one son and four daughters. The son died in infancy, Julia in 1877, and Fannie in 1903, the others, Phebe and Cynthia, are still living. The last named became the wife of W. H. Dumville in 1867. The death of Mr. Burlingame occurred in 1882. Almost fifty years before that time he had joined the Baptist church of North Adams and remained a worthy member there until his death. For twenty-one years he served as church treasurer and was always active and helpful in the church work. In matters of citizenship he was patriotic and progressive, served as selectman for several terms, twice represented the town of North Adams in the general court and was also one of the state valuation committee. He was a trustee and vice president of the North Adams Savings Bank and treasurer of the Hoosac Valley Agricultural Society. He was a most conscientious man, true to every trust reposed in him and every obligation that devolved upon him, and his course was so straightforward and honorable that he left to his family an untarnished name.

F. W. WHITLOCK.

Among those who found among the Berkshire hills a place of restful retirement after the cares and excitements of business, was F. W. Whitlock, of Great Barrington. Mr. Whitlock belonged to an old New York family, the male members of which have been for generations merchants and sailing masters. His grandfather and great-uncle saw service in the war of 1812.

M. Ludlow Whitlock was a man of great enterprise and was remarkably successful in his undertakings. He organized the first line of clipper ships which crossed the Atlantic. He took an active part in public affairs, and about 1868 was a candidate for the legislature. In 1857 he retired from business and in 1859 came to reside in Berkshire county. He married Lucy A., daughter of Thomas J. Chew, an officer in the United States Navy, and of the four children born to them only one is now living, F. W., mentioned at length hereinafter. The death of Mr. Whitlock occurred in 1887, and his wife passed away in 1890.

F. W. Whitlock, son of M. Ludlow and Lucy (Chew) Whitlock, was born December 19, 1849, in Havre, France, and received his early education under a private tutor, by whom he was prepared to enter Trinity College, Hartford. He afterward studied at the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute in Troy, New York, and in 1872 entered upon the active practice of his profession as a civil engineer. From that year until 1878 he was assistant at the Boston water-works. He assisted in the construction of the New York and Brooklyn bridge and the Metropolitan elevated railroad. For ten years he filled the position of assistant city engineer at Waterbury, Connecticut. Mr. Whitlock was a member of the American Society of Civil Engineers, the Connecticut Association of Civil Engineers and Surveyors, in which for three years he held the office of secretary, the Masonic order, and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. Mr. Whitlock died September 18, 1904.

Mr. Whitlock married Zella A., daughter of Rollins A. Kempton, who died October 23, 1896, and they had one child, Pauline W., who is the wife of Leon A. Goodsell.

THOMAS ENRIGHT.

Ever since the birth of the greatest of republics the tide of emigration from the Emerald Isle has been toward its shores. And these Celtic settlers have furnished in all communities throughout the United States men who have proved valuable factors in their development. Their stout hearts, strong and willing hands and natural business acumen have been everywhere in evidence. Among the number of these in Berkshire county was the gentleman whose name introduces these memoirs.

He was born September 9, 1827, in the town of Glin, county Limerick, Ireland, where he received a rudimentary education and mastered shoe-making, and with this trade as his sole capital embarked in 1847 for America, temporarily locating in Albany, New York.

The following year (1848) he came to Pittsfield, Massachusetts, and found immediate employment with the Weller Brothers, John and Frederick, who then practically monopolized the making of boots and shoes in Pittsfield. This connection continued a period of ten years, when, with money saved from his wages and an ample fund of ex-

Thomas. Enright

perience, he entered into partnership association with Oliver W. Robbins under the firm name of Robbins & Company to conduct a retail boot and shoe business, with custom department, on the west side of North street, Pittsfield. Upon the dissolution of this partnership in 1866 Mr. Enright became associated with James A. Burbank, and the firm of Burbank & Enright establishing a similar business in the immediate vicinity of the old store. The personal popularity of both these gentlemen and the old-fashioned honesty of their methods of doing business resulted in their house speedily becoming the leading one in its line in Berkshire county, a position which the successors to the business have been able to maintain. Owing to failing health Mr. Enright retired from business in March, 1889, the date also of the retirement of Mr. Burbank, Mr. James J. Enright, son of Mr. Thomas Enright, succeeding to his father's interest, and Mr. John H. Enright, nephew of Mr. Enright, purchasing the interest therein of Mr. Burbank. The profits of this successfully conducted shoe business were very judiciously invested by Thomas Enright in local real estate, much of which was held and improved by him in the erection of substantial dwelling houses, still the property of his estate. He died September, 1889, leaving three children: Ellen Enright; Maria, the wife of Dr. J. H. Tobin, of Schuylerville, New York, and James J. Enright, the son above mentioned. He was born July 3, 1869, in Pittsfield, attended its public schools and was a high school student at the time of his father's decease, when he entered into business as narrated.

ANDREW L. HUBBELL.

Among those citizens of Berkshire county who, though not sons of the soil, have by long residence and public-spirited services thoroughly identified themselves with their place of abode, is Andrew L. Hubbell, of Great Barrington. The family of which he is a representative was founded in America by Richard Hubbell, who, in 1647, came from Plymouth, England, and settled in New Haven. In 1690 he was one of the grantees of the town of Fairfield, Connecticut. He enjoys the honorable distinction of having been the founder of a race eminent for patriotism. It is estimated that the descendants of Richard Hubbell, who served in the Revolutionary army, outnumbered those of any other individual. One of these descendants was Silleman Hubbell, grandfather of Andrew L. Hubbell, the present representative of the family.

Luman Hubbell, son of Silleman Hubbell, was a member of the firm of Coe & Hubbell, merchants of Winchester, Connecticut. He was a man of great strength of character and was popular with all classes. He held the office of selectman and was an active member of the Universalist church. He married Jane, daughter of James Boyd, of a very old Connecticut family, and they were the parents of two sons: Andrew L., mentioned at length hereinafter; and James B., a late resident of St. Paul, Minnesota. These children were early deprived of their mother. Mr. Hubbell, the father, is also deceased.

Andrew L. Hubbell, son of Luman and Jane (Boyd) Hubbell, was born in 1834, in Winsted, Connecticut, and attended common schools and academies in various places. He came to Great Barrington as a young man, and for a short time was employed by B. F. Durrant. He then engaged in the clothing business, in which he continued without interruption until his retirement in 1894. His marked success as a business man was due to a thorough understanding of the demands and requirements of his calling, and to the reputation which he established at the very outset of his career for perfect reliability and strict honesty in all his dealings. For fourteen years he was one of the directors of the National Bank. He always took an active part in township affairs, doing all in his power to advance the best interests of the community. He was at one time president of the Agricultural Society, and for three years held the office of selectman. He was an old-time Republican, having been one of that historic band who cast their votes to place Lincoln in the presidential chair. He was prominent in the affairs of the organization, and acted as delegate to state Republican conventions. He was a charter member of Monument Chapter, Royal Arch Masons, and at the time of his death was president of the Berkshire County Chapter, Sons of the American Revolution.

Mr. Hubbell married, in 1857, Martha, daughter of Edward P. Woodworth, of Great Barrington. They had no children. Mr. Hubbell died at his home in Great Barrington, Massachusetts, February 3, 1905. His brother, James B. Hubbell, died at St. Paul, Minnesota, December 19, 1905.

WILLIAM HENRY FALLON.

Although a comparatively young practitioner in dental surgery, the gentleman whose name introduces this narrative finds his time quite completely occupied by a well satisfied clientele. He is a native of Berkshire county, born May 31, 1877.

He entered Philadelphia Dental College in 1897, and was graduated therefrom with the class of 1900. For a short time thereafter he was assistant with Dr. M. W. Flynn, Pittsfield, then establishing his present offices in the England Block, North street. He is a member of the Massachusetts Dental Society, of which he is executive committeeman in 1905.

ADOLPH FEINER.

Artistic tailoring is a recognized modern necessity, and it is the source of much openly expressed satisfaction on the part of a very large number of very excellent people that the subject of this sketch finally fixed upon Pittsfield as a permanent abiding place, for Mr. Feiner has abundantly demonstrated that he has a well-defined and most useful mission, and that in the fore-front of the merchant tailoring trade in western Massachusetts. He was born December 25, 1862, in Vienna, Austria, where his father was in governmental employ as one of its staff of military tailors.

The son received a liberal education, initially with a view to taking up the study of engineering, and to that end he for two years attended a preparatory school for that profession. Becoming disinclined to adopt that vocation he took up merchant tailoring under his father. The latter, desirous of equipping the former to the best possible business advantage, sent Adolph in 1881 to Dresden, Saxony, to enter what was at that time the best cutting school in Europe. But the son cherished another ambition, that of seeking his fortune in America, and he did not stop in his westward journey until the shores of the new world had been reached.

For two years he was employed in the city of New York, and the following two years in Cincinnati, Ohio. From 1886 to 1895 he was head cutter for the merchant tailoring establishment of Strauss Brothers, Lexington, Kentucky, and in 1896 came to Pittsfield to purchase a half interest in the merchant tailoring department of J. R. Newman & Sons, an association which continued for three years, when Mr. Feiner purchased the Newman Sons' interest and removed the merchant tailoring business to the store which he has since continued to occupy, No. 40

Eng. by E. G. Williams & Bro. N.Y.

Adolph Reiner

North street. Mr. Feiner has the distinction of being the only merchant in his line in the county seat who devotes a store to business purposes.

Mr. Feiner is a member of the Masonic fraternity and Knights of Pythias. He finds his pleasantest pastime with his books, and has one of the best selected libraries in Pittsfield.

AMOS SMITH.

Amos Smith, deceased, for many years one of the extensive land owners and prominent citizens of Dalton, Berkshire county, Massachusetts, was one of the direct descendants of Amos Smith, who was born in Ashford, Connecticut, November 21, 1758, was united in marriage to Ame Chaffee of Ashford, on May 18, 1779, and subsequently settled in the town of Dalton. Six children were the result of this marriage, viz: Alvah, Abner, David, Amos, Jr., Ame, and Avis. On March 19, 1801, Ame (Chaffee) Smith, aged forty-two years, died and May 5, 1802, Amos married Mary Colton, of Cummington, for his second wife, to whom were born five children: Roswell, Selinda, Sullivan, Mary, Cynthia. Amos died September 19, 1814. Mary (Colton) Smith died December 1, 1853, aged eighty-three years.

Abner Smith, second son of Amos and Ame (Chaffee) Smith, was born in Ashford, May 26, 1781, and came to the town of Dalton with his parents when a child of three years. He was reared and educated in this vicinity and here he also spent his active business career. On August 25, 1810, he married Mary Driscoll, born in Rhode Island, October 17, 1785, and the following named children were the issue of this marriage: 1. Julia, born February 12, 1812, was married three times, first to Abner Putnam, leaving three children; second to a Mr. Church, leaving one daughter Jennie (Church) Gardner, living in Dalton, and others; and third to John Hecox. 2. Electa, born December 26, 1813, became the wife of Marble Foote, of Pittsfield, Massachusetts, leaving two children, Kate and Charles. 3. David Chaffee, born January 14, 1817, was married March 25, 1841, to Permelia Comstock, of Stockbridge, who was born June 3, 1817, died October 7, 1894; David died May 22, 1888, and their children were, Ensign M., born in Dalton, August 19, 1842, married Lucy Branch, September 25, 1864, has two sons, Rupert and Russell A.; Ensign served in war of '61 to '65, was wounded in left lung, for several years was interested in granite works, St. Louis, Missouri, later resided in his father's home, North street, Dalton, where he died October 7, 1904. David C., Jr., born December 1,. 1845, was twice married, first to Lucy M. Root, April 14, 1867; second to Kate A. Fish, March 14, 1874; they have five children: Murray E., Roscoe J., Bessie B., Kittie B., Sarah P., still living. Robert Amos, born February 18, 1850, married Lucia M. Owen, of Lee; had three daughters: Blanth E., still living; Clara Belle, Clover Mildred, resides in Dalton. Permelia E., born May 11, 1852, married, March 8, 1871, Henry A. Hale, one child, Annie P., still living, August 17, 1885, became the wife of Clarence Cady, of Windsor, now resides in Pittsfield. 4. Abner Marshall, born May 29, 1819, who married for his wives two sisters, Betsey and Robie Evans; children by first wife: Grace, Carrie, Ethlin; Grace (Bowerman) died; Carrie, Ethlin unmarried; by second wife: Marshall, a physician; Kittie, Lulu, all living and married. Abner Marshall studied medicine while young, became a well known physician of Pittsfield, where he died May 23, 1889. 5. Eliza, born May 31, 1822, became the wife of James Lamblin, of Cincinnati, Ohio, after whose death, April 25, 1854, aged thirty-eight years and six months, she married George Campbell, residing in Maumee City, Ohio, whom she survived, dying

August 10, 1888, leaving no issue. 6. Amos, born July 2, 1823, mentioned hereinafter. 7. James Driscoll, born December 13, 1825, married Rachel Gleason, having two children: Nellie M., and Marshall, now deceased. Because of his natural rhymes upon local affairs he was termed "Dalton's Poet." He died April 22, 1895. Abner Smith died August 22, 1864, aged eighty-three years. Mary Driscoll, his wife, died April 30, 1854, aged sixty-eight years.

Amos Smith, sixth child of Abner and Mary (Driscoll) Smith, was born July 2, 1823. He received a common school education which thoroughly qualified him for the active duties of life. He possessed the same sterling qualities as characterized his ancestors, and he followed in their footsteps to some extent, that being the cultivation of the farm and the marketing of the extensive lumber under his charge. He worked for the Crane family of Dalton, Massachusetts, for a number of years, in fact nearly all his life. He was a just and conscientious employer, never expecting a man to perform more work than he was able to do in a day. He was actively interested in local affairs, and served his town as selectman eight years, besides filling minor offices and serving on committees, and in the performance of all these varied duties he gave the utmost satisfaction to his superiors and fellow citizens. He was upright and honest in all relations, both in public and private life, and thereby won and retained the esteem and confidence of all with whom he was brought in contact. May 20, 1851, Mr. Smith married Julia Flint, of Dalton, Massachusetts, whose parents were direct descendants from England. She was born February 16, 1822, died October 14, 1889. Their children are: 1. Edith, born August 7, 1859, who became the wife of Gideon L. Ferry, of Becket, Massachusetts, and their children are: Amos Smith, Walter A., and Julia C. Ferry; they make their home on the site of the old Amos Smith house on North street, Dalton. 2. Belle Lambdin, born May 13, 1863; she is unmarried and is one of the enterprising women of the state. Her father died in 1893, and left a large number of acres of valuable timber land. She purchased her sister's share and proceeded to conduct a sawmill, the cutting and sawing of the timber being performed under her own supervision. The lumber being sold for building purposes in Dalton and Pittsfield. She has been very successful in her undertaking.

MORTIMER T. CAVANAUGH, M. D.

One of the well-known physicians of Berkshire county is Dr. Mortimer T. Cavanaugh of Great Barrington. Dr. Cavanaugh is of Irish parentage. He is the son of Thomas J. Cavanaugh, who was a native of county Clare, Ireland, and in 1865 emigrated to the United States, landing in New York. He subsequently moved to Hartford, Connecticut, where he followed his trade, which was that of a blacksmith. In 1867 he established himself in the general blacksmithing and wagonmaking business at North Adams, Massachusetts. He was for a number of years proprietor of the American House at North Adams and conducted the establishment successfully until his retirement in 1893. He married Margaret Kehoe, and of the eight children born to them six are now living, among them being Mortimer T., mentioned at length hereinafter. Mrs. Cavanaugh, the mother of these children, died April 20, 1903, sincerely mourned by her family and friends. Mr. Cavanaugh, the father, is still living, esteemed by all who know him as a man whose success is the result not only of ability but also of strict rectitude.

Mortimer T. Cavanaugh, son of Thomas J. and Margaret (Kehoe) Cavanaugh, was born July 31, 1872, in North Adams, Massachusetts, and received his education at the Drury Academy. He was prepared

Mortimer T. Cavanaugh.

for the practice of his chosen profession at Baltimore Medical College, which he entered in 1895 and from which he received in 1898 the degree of Doctor of Medicine. After one year's hospital service in Baltimore (Maryland) General Hospital, and as demonstrator of pathology and bacteriology during sessions of 1898-99 at the Baltimore Medical College, he entered upon the practice of his profession at North Adams in 1899, and in May, 1901, established his present office in Great Barrington, where he has a large and constantly increasing practice of a general character. He is a member and secretary of the board of health, also a member of the Great Barrington school board.

REV. DANIEL F. CRONIN.

As the senior Roman Catholic pastor in Berkshire county, and chairman of the board of diocesan examiners, the Rev. Father Cronin, rector of St. Patrick's Church, Hinsdale, stands pre-eminent among the clergy of that denomination in western Massachusetts, and his long period of strenuous labor, which has now passed the quarter-century mark, forms no small part of the history and development of the Catholic faith in that locality.

Daniel T. Cronin was born in Ireland. He pursued the primary branches of his education in the Worcester public schools, and was graduated from Holy Cross College, that city, with the class of 1869. His theological studies were directed by the Sulpician fathers in Montreal, Canada, and his ordination to the priesthood took place in the winter of 1872. His first assignment was as curate at Brookfield, this state, where he remained for four years, and in 1876 he was appointed to the Hinsdale pastorate, which he has retained continuously to the present time.

St. Patrick's Church was erected in 1852 through the efforts of the Rev. Father Cuddihy, of Pittsfield, who had for some time prior to that date attended to the spiritual needs of the faithful in that locality. As early as 1832 Father Fitton, one of the first Catholic priests to visit Weston, Massachusetts, celebrated mass as far west as Great Barrington, and in other villages of Berkshire county, but makes no mention of having visited Hinsdale. As previously stated Father Cuddihy and other clergymen from Pittsfield attended the Catholic people there until their numbers were such as to warrant the establishment of a separate parish, and in 1868 the Rev. Father Romano became the first resident pastor. The new parish of St. Patrick included Dalton, Becket, Middlefield, Washington, Windsor and Peru. Father Romano was succeeded in May, 1872, by the Rev. P. V. Moyce, an able instructor, ripe scholar and eloquent preacher, who died in the following July. Rev. P. J. Sheehan, the curate at Pittsfield, was next assigned to the Hinsdale pastorate, which he retained until called to his reward the ensuing year, and he was succeeded by Rev. Patrick McManus in April, 1873. The latter died in December, 1874, and the parish was in charge of Rev. E. B. McKeeney, as " locum tenens " for a short time, or until the arrival, in the following January, of Rev. John B. Daley, who was succeeded by the Rev. Daniel T. Cronin, in July, 1876.

Young, energetic and vigilant, Father Cronin found ample opportunity to display his power of endurance as well as his indefatigable zeal, for the Hinsdale parish, together with its dependent missions, is far from being a sinecure, and the spirit of energy and optimism which characterized his labors in this locality have proved of inestimable value to the moral and religious welfare of the community. Next in importance to the parish seat is the village of Dalton, famous for its industries and the moral and intellectual superiority of its inhabitants. Here the Catholics and Protestants enjoy the blessings of neighborly unity, factional discord in religious matters being entirely unknown, and here the fruitage of Father Cronin's influence and labor is visibly apparent in the handsome church at St. Agnes, the somewhat unusual circumstances relative to the erection of which will be shortly referred to.

As a Catholic center of population, Dalton is about as old as Hinsdale. Mass was celebrated here as early as 1842, by the Rev. Father Brady, who from that time until his death made frequent visits to the town. Subsequently the Catholic residents received the attention of Fathers Cuddihy and Purcell, of St. Joseph's Church, Pittsfield, and it was one of the dependent missions of the Pittsfield parish from 1861 to 1873. In the latter year it was attached to St. Patrick's parish, Hinsdale, and when Father Cronin became conversant with the situation he comprehended the necessity for a church edifice which would be more in keeping with the advanced condition of the Catholic people of Dalton, and he acted accordingly. His efforts in that direction resulted in the erection of St. Agnes' Church, in 1883, at a cost of seventeen thousand dollars, and he not only received the sympathy and financial support of his own flock, but the Protestant residents as well entered heartily into the work in order to demonstrate in a substantial manner their interest in the religious work of their Catholic fellow-townsmen, and also their sincere appreciation of Father Cronin's endeavors in behalf of the high moral standing of the community. Among the latter were Messrs. Crane, Weston, Carson and Brown. Mr. Brown donated the land, the well-known Crane family, of which ex-Governor and now Senator W. Murray Crane is a distinguished representative, contributed the sum of one thousand dollars to the building fund, and the Hon. Byron Weston presented a fine church bell. The contributions as a whole were so liberal as to enable Father Cronin to present the Bishop with a new church which on the day of its dedication was but slightly encumbered with debt. St. Agnes' Church, which is considered the handsomest religious edifice in Berkshire county, is of the Gothic style of architecture, has a seating capacity of five hundred, and is located upon the handsomest street in the town.

Father Cronin is gentle in manner, intellectual in his tastes, and exceedingly domestic in his habits, taking special delight in his home and people. His moral and religious influence in both Hinsdale and Dalton is far-reaching, and his interest in educational matters has been productive of much public benefit. The curates who have labored at St. Agnes' include Revs. George M. Fitzgerald, 1883-85; Thomas J. Fitzgerald, 1885-87; John J. Nelligan, 1888-90; William C. McCaughan, 1891-94; James M. Pendergrast, 1894-98; and James A. O'Malley, 1898 to the present time.

Father O'Malley is a native of Clinton, Massachusetts, which is becoming quite famous as the birthplace of Catholic clergymen. He is a graduate of Holy Cross College, Worcester, this state, and studied theology at the Brighton Seminary, where his ordination to the priesthood took place. His first duty was as curate at St. John's Church, Worcester, and he was subsequently "locum tenens" at Cordaville and Florence, from whence he was assigned to Hinsdale and Dalton. He is a zealous, scholarly priest, and with his superior shares the love and confidence of both parishes.

LOUIS BURNS.

Prominent among the successful merchants of Western Massachusetts is Mr. Louis Burns, proprietor of the extensive house-furnishing goods establishment in the Burns block on North street, Pittsfield. He was born in Thompsonville, Connecticut, January 17, 1860, son of William and Elizabeth (Stevens) Burns.

Louis Burns

William Burns was a native of the county Monaghan, north of Ireland, where he was born in 1809 and whence he came to the United States, locating in New York city in 1830. After several years' residence in the latter city he was induced by Orin Thompson, the founder of the Thompson Carpet Company, to locate in Thompsonville, where he was installed as superintendent of a department of that gigantic industry, then and still the largest manufacturing establishment of its kind in the world. This connection continued for a period approximating fifteen years, when Mr. Burns retired therefrom and invested his considerable savings in establishing the Burns-McLean Grocery Company at Thompsonville. After years of successful business he sold out his interest to his partner and purchased a farm, upon which he continued to live in retirement throughout the remainder of his life.

William Burns was a prominent type of that large and splendid body of men from the north of Ireland whose brain and brawn, industry and integrity have wrought so beneficently to the commercial development of the United States. Mr. Burns was one of the founders of the United Presbyterian church of Thompsonville, and took upon himself a large share of the expense incident to the erection of the edifice in which that congregation worshiped. His wife was a daughter of James Stevens, who came from Scotland early in the nineteenth century and located at Thompsonville, where he was stove dealer, tinsmith and coal merchant.

Louis Burns received his general education in the public and high schools of Thompsonville and began his preparation for business life by taking the course at Hannum Business College, Hartford, Connecticut. Immediately thereafter he entered the employ of William Calderwood, who conducted a general store at Thompsonville; following this he clerked for A. Sloan & Sons at the same place.

In 1880 he went to Springfield to take charge of the draperies department of Forbes & Wallace. In 1882 he resigned the last mentioned position to purchase in conjunction with C. W. Wright the Sloan business heretofore mentioned. This partnership association was successfully continued for nearly five years, when Mr. Burns' impaired health led to his retirement from the firm and temporary withdrawal from business. In 1888 he reassociated himself with Mr. Wright, a house furnishing goods business being established by them on Fenn street, Pittsfield, under the firm name of Wright & Burns. In 1892 Mr. Burns sold his interest in this store to Mr. Wright for the purpose of embarking in business in Troy, New York. This project was abandoned, however, and a promising opportunity for investment presenting itself through the purchase of the Stockbridge House (now Red Lion Inn) livery, Mr. Burns availed himself thereof, holding and successfully conducting the same until its advantageous sale a year later. He then formed a partnership association with W. T. Petherbridge and re-entered the house furnishing goods business at Pittsfield in the Upper Burbank block, where the business was conducted until 1898, when a removal was made to the present location in the New Burns block, North street. Mr. Burns purchased his partner's interest therein in 1899 and is now its sole proprietor, the business conducted by him being the largest of its kind in western Massachusetts.

He married, in October, 1883, Elizabeth Ingraham Allen, daughter of Isaac A. Allen, manufacturer of Enfield, Connecticut.

Properly patriotic in his devotion to the land of his nativity, Mr. Burns cherishes with equal enthusiasm a love for Bonnie Scotland, whence his ancestors found their way to the north of Ireland, and his eloquent addresses have been the features of numerous anniversary occasions in Berkshire county in honor of the memory of Scotland's most distinguished and best-loved poet—Bobby Burns. He frequently quotes that beautiful tribute to the immortal bard from the inspired pen of the late Robert G. Ingersoll upon the occasion of the latter's visit to the humble cot, August 19, 1878:

THE BIRTHPLACE OF BURNS.

Though Scotland boasts a thousand names
Of patriot, king and peer,
The noblest, grandest of them all
Was loved and cradled here.
Here lived the gentle peasant prince,
The loving cotter king,
Compared with whom the greatest lord
Is but a titled thing.

'Tis but a cot roofed in with straw,
A hovel made of clay.
One door shuts out the snow and storm,
One window greets the day;
And yet I stand within this room
And hold all thrones in scorn,
For here beneath this lowly thatch
Love's sweetest bard was born.

Within this hallowed hut I feel
Like one who clasps a shrine,
When the glad lips at last have touched
The something deemed divine;
And here the world through all the years,
As long as day returns,
The tribute of its love and tears
Will pay to Robert Burns.

THADDEUS Z. AYERS.

The subject of this narrative, now living in retirement at his home in Pittsfield, passed his business life in the furniture trade, for some years as traveling representative for an eastern house, subsequently as senior member of the firms of Ayers & Jones and Ayers & Renne, in the conduct of a Fenn street (Pittsfield) store and latterly in the management of the furniture establishment of James Burns and his successors, H. B. Wellington, Burns (Louis) & Petherbridge, and Louis Burns. Impaired health led to his retirement in 1905. Mr. Ayers was generally recognized as one of the best informed and most capable men in his line of trade in western Massachusetts.

By his marriage to Harriet Harder he has three surviving children: Herbert and Robert Ayers, in the employ of the Pittsfield office of the American Express Company; and T. Z. Ayers, Jr., with the Stanley Electric Manufacturing Company, Morningside.

FREDERICK S. AYMAR.

Prominent among the progressive men of Berkshire county is the gentleman whose name forms the caption for these memoirs. He was born in the city of New York, March 24, 1839. His parents were Samuel and Mary (Seymour) Aymar, the former of French, the latter of English ancestry. Samuel Aymar was born in New York, and for many years carried on a successful ship-chandlery business. His wife, a native of Norwalk, Connecticut, was a descendant of Captain Thomas Seymour, who won his title by valiant service as a soldier of the patriot army in the Revolutionary war. Samuel Aymar removed his family from the neighborhood of the Battery, in New York city, where his son Frederick was born, to Brooklyn, when the latter was four years of age, and in private schools of that city the lad received his general education.

His business career began when he was but fifteen years of age as a clerk in a ship-chandler's establishment, and two years later he entered his father's employ in a similar capacity. In 1870 he was admitted to partnership in the concern which was known as William Aymar & Company. He retired from business in 1879. It was in 1878 that he took up his residence in Stockbridge, Massachusetts, where he has ever taken an active interest in all measures that have contributed in a substantial way to the development of the home of his adoption.

Obtaining early recognition as a most valuable member of society, his services have been almost constantly in requisition as an official, and he has discharged in fullest measure every duty that has devolved upon him. For a long term of years he was a member and chairman of the board of selectmen; served as overseer of the poor; chairman of the board of health; chief engineer of the fire department, for the organization of which he was largely responsible, and member of the executive committee of the Stockbridge Library Association. Mr. Aymar was the especially active executive committeeman in the securing of plans for and erection of the recently completed town hall of Stockbridge. Politically, he is a Democrat, and religiously an Episcopalian, and has served since 1884 continuously as clerk and treasurer of St. Paul's church. He was made a Mason in Montauk lodge, Brooklyn, and is an honorary member of Occidental Lodge of Stockbridge.

He married Mary Seymour, of Stockbridge. Four children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Aymar, of whom one, Frederick S. Aymar, Jr., survives.

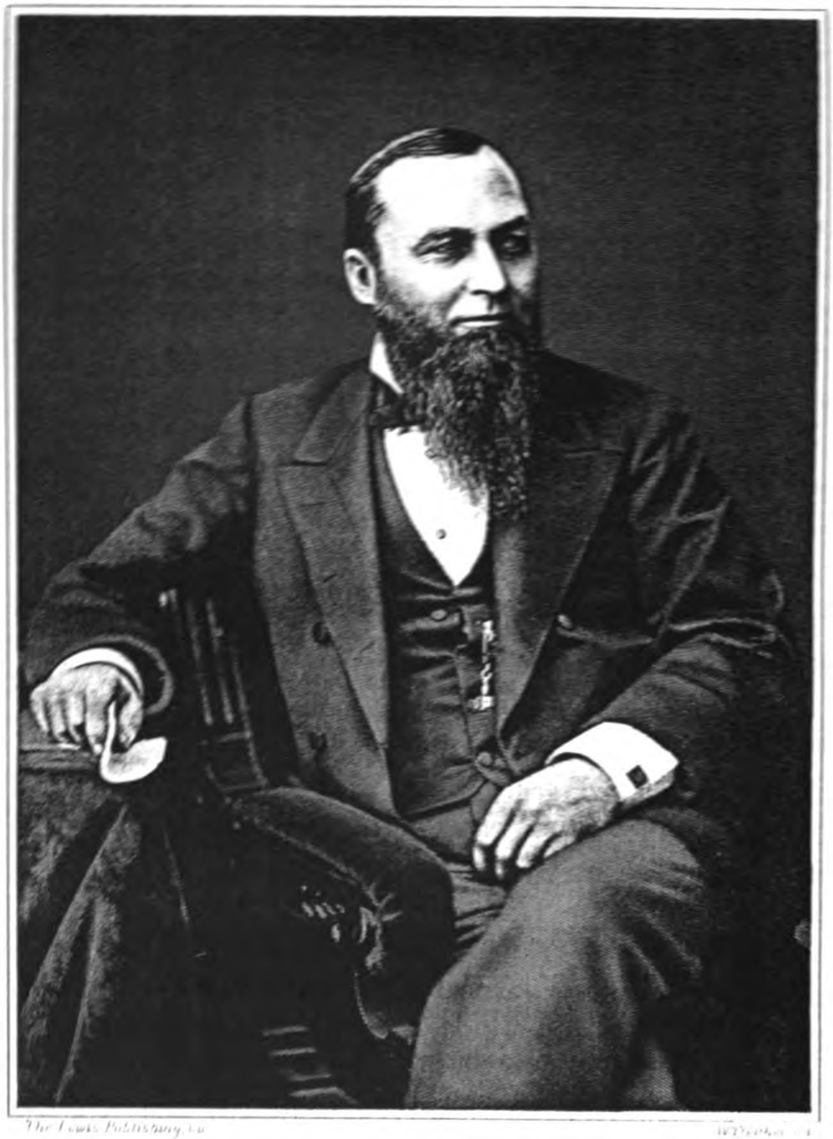
* * *

DR. GEORGE W. BRADLEY.

A graduate of a regular college of optical science, wherein is taught the proper adjustment of glasses as an aid to obstructed vision, is a recognized necessity in every progressive community, and the subject of this sketch, who is now devoting his energies to the useful calling of an optical specialist in North Adams, is a regularly equipped exponent of that science.

Dr. George W. Bradley, eyesight specialist, was born in Meriden, Connecticut, July 19, 1866. He is a son of Leonard H. and Martha M. (Talmage) Bradley, the former of whom was born in Branford, Connecticut, in February, 1839, and his wife's birth took place at Cheshire, that state, in January of the same year. Both are now residing in Meriden, and Leonard H. Bradley is a well known carriage manufacturer of that town. They have three sons living, namely: Oscar L., George W. and Arthur C. Bradley.

After concluding his attendance at the public schools of his native town George W. Bradley became connected with the silverware business, which he followed for a period of three and one-half years, and the ensuing three years he devoted exclusively to the interests of the Young Men's Christian Association. Becoming convinced that the profession of an optician offered extraordinary inducements to a young man desirous of a scientific as well as a useful calling, he decided to thoroughly prepare himself for the work. Entering the Philadelphia Optical College he pursued the regular course in optics as relating to the principles of human eyesight and the proper manner of protecting and increasing it by artificial means, graduating from that institution in 1890. Returning to Meriden he established himself in practice. In 1896 he removed to North Adams, and has ever since practiced his specialty successfully in that city. Dr. Bradley is a member of the Masonic order, in which he has taken the Royal Arch degree. He also affiliates with the Royal Arcanum, Foresters of America, New England Order of Protection and the Workmen's Benefit Association. In politics he is a Democrat. He attends the Baptist church. At Meriden, Connecticut, July 22, 1891, Dr. Bradley was united in marriage with Miss Alice R. Peck, daughter of Julius C. and Grace L. Peck. Of this union there is one son, Harold T. Bradley, born June 6, 1892.



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Byron Weston

WESTON FAMILY.

The Weston family, one of the best known in Berkshire county, has had four generations of its representatives located in Dalton, and in each of these generations one or more of its members has left the impress of an individuality standing for progress.

Rev. Isaac Weston, born in 1773, received a liberal education and became a Unitarian minister. By appointment of President Madison he filled the office of collector of the port of New Bedford, where he was aggressively active and successful in his measures for the protection of that coast against British cruisers. He married Sarah, daughter of Eliah Dean, of Taunton, who represented the Bristol district in Congress. Rev. Weston came in 1814 to Dalton, Massachusetts, where a brother-in-law, Colonel Thomas Green, had previously located. With the latter gentleman he immediately entered into business relations in the operation of a smelting furnace and foundry. The ore used in this pioneer plant was abundantly found in the brown hematite boulders of that vicinage, and its products were potash kettles, plowshares and stoves. He also in the same year built Dalton's first woolen mill. He died in 1821, leaving five children—Grenville, Franklin, Sarah, Isaiah and Josiah. Of these, Grenville (born in 1797), better known as "Colonel" Weston through his efficient military service, was a man of strong and winning personality, endowed, moreover, with excellent business capacity, which was utilized to the advantage of his native county by his capable discharge of the duties of numerous offices of trust, and latterly the county commissionship, wherein his services were especially valuable. He had a large property, most of which had to be sacrified to meet obligations incurred by him through the business failure of a friend for whom he had endorsed heavily. He died in 1866, leaving three children, Grenville, Sarah and

Harriet, all of whom removed to western states. Franklin, second in order of birth of Rev. Weston's children, engaged at Dalton in woolen manufacture. He took an especial interest in Free Masonry. He died in 1867. Josiah Weston, third son of Rev. Isaiah Weston, was a graduate of Berkshire Medical College, and was for a few years immediately following established in the practice of his profession in Natchez, Mississippi. Returning to Dalton he married Lucinda, daughter of Zenas Crane. In 1857 he was the Democratc nominee for congress, and although in enfeebled health he made a vigorous and brilliant canvass of his district. His opponents were the Rev. Mark Trafford of Westfield, the Know-nothing candidate, and Henry L. Dawes, of Pittsfield, who had been put in nomination by the new Republican party. The obnoxious Kansas-Nebraska bill had worked ruin to the Democratic party in Massachusetts, and Dr. Weston, although personally very popular, was defeated by his Republican competitor. A few months later Dr. Weston died in Washington, D. C., aged forty-seven years.

Isaiah Weston, fourth of the sons of Rev. Weston, had a partnership association with his brother Franklin in the woolen mill heretofore referred to, and the store operated in connection therewith. He was a man of means, and indulged to an extent a taste for agriculture. He removed in 1835 to Fremont, Illinois, where he died a few years later. He married, at Dalton, Caroline Curtis, by whom he had four children—Isaiah, who located in Colorado, two who are deceased, and

Byron Weston, born in Dalton in 1832, three years before the removal of his father to Illinois. The inception of his career as a business man put him in touch with that branch of manufacture with which he was destined to be identified throughout a useful and signally successful business life. He was a bookkeeper at Saugerties, New York, in a mill, the specialties of which were the making of news and book paper, and which was managed by one of his uncles. Interested from the outset in paper making, he determined to master its details, and supplemented his initial training along that line by terms of employment at Lindley Murray Crane's mill for the manufacture of fine writing papers, at Ballston, New York, and in some of the leading mills of Hartford, Connecticut, and at Lee, Massachusetts. Shortly after the breaking out of the war of the rebellion Mr. Weston proceeded to raise a company for the Forty-ninth Massachusetts Regiment, of which company he was chosen captain. This regiment, which was enlisted for nine months, served for one year in the Department of the Gulf, sharing its full measure of the arduous campaigns of 1862-63, including the siege of Port Hudson. Returning to Dalton, and restored after a brief period of rest from the debilitation incident to the hardships of army life, he set to work with characteristic energy to establish himself in the paper manufacturing business, and purchased the Messrs. Henry and A. S. Chamberlain plant, located in the center of the town, which was the outgrowth of the old "Defiance" mill built by David Carson in 1824. Captain Weston enlarged and practically rebuilt this structure, and equipped it with the latest and best machinery for its proposed product—linen record and ledger papers. He also bought from General William F. Bartlett and Colonel Walter Cutting the mill site about six hundred feet distant from Defiance mill, where, in 1855, Captain A. S. Chamberlain had built and subsequently operated a paper making plant. This mill, which was burned in 1875, was not rebuilt. Here Captain Weston erected the extensive mill known as "the Centennial." The operation of these mills has been among the conspicuously successful achievements in the great manufacturing interests of western Massachusetts, because of both the quantity and quality of the output. Placed in competition with similar products of the greatest mills of the world, the ledger papers of the mills have received gold medals and other testimonials of super-excellence wherever exhibited, notably at Philadelphia, in 1876; Paris, 1878; Australia, 1882; at similar expositions in New York, Boston, Cincinnati, Louisville, Atlanta; World's Fair, Chicago, in 1893; and the Pan-American Exposition, Buffalo, 1902. Mr. Weston was the author of a comprehensive and most instructive and entertaining history of paper making read by him at the request of the Berkshire Historical and Scientific Society at a meeting of that body in 1881, and which he subsequently used in part in occasional lectures. Among the noteworthy features incident to the growth of this industry at Dalton, has been the sinking of great artesian wells in obtaining the necessary supply of absolutely pure water. In 1892 the present company was formed, being incorporated under the name of the Byron Weston Company, of which Governor Weston was president until his decease, November 8, 1898. In addition to the multiple benefits which have been the direct outcome to this community of these enterprises, such as the laying out of streets and the building of many homes for employes, Governor Weston has done much to contribute to the healthy and rapid development of the town, notably in the erection of his own spacious home, with its beautiful grounds, and the substantial business block, with public hall, built in 1882. His business counsel was highly esteemed and his association secured in the directorates of numerous important institutions, and his service to the commonwealth embraced a term in the state assembly of 1874 as senator from northern Berkshire, and his efficient and dignified discharge of the duties of the office of lieutenant-governor of the state, to which he was elected in 1879, 1880, and 1881, with Hon. John D. Long as the candidate for first gubernatorial honors.

Governor Weston was as happy in his marital relations as he was successful as a business man. The lady of his choice was Miss Julia Mitchell, to whom he was married in 1865. To them were born seven children: Franklin; Ellen, wife of Hale Holden, of Kansas City, Missouri; Louisa B., Julia Caroline, Philip, Dorothy D., and Donald M. Weston. Mrs. Weston was beloved and honored by all, and her demise on September 4, 1902, was a profound grief in the community which she had for so many years graced with her presence and beneficence. Of her children the first born was

Franklin Weston. Although the decease of Governor Weston was a recognized great loss to Berkshire county, and was naturally felt with especial force in the place of his nativity, where his life work was so splendidly contributory to its well being and development, he most fortunately left, as a heritage to that community, a son trained under his own wise counsel to assume the burden of large responsibility which he laid down.

Franklin Weston was born August 13, 1866. He attended Greylock Institute, Phillips Academy and was graduated from Andover with the class of 1887. With this substantial general education as a foundation, he immediately entered his father's mill, there to obtain that practical knowledge of paper making in all its branches that equipped him for his subsequent business career. Upon the incorporation in 1892 of the Byron Weston Company, of which his father was president, the son became treasurer, and in 1899, the year following Governor Weston's decease, was elected to its presidency. The continued prosperity of this great industry is a sufficient attestation of the business capacity and is as well a certain indication of the business integrity of its efficient representatives. The recognized equipment of Mr. Franklin Weston for valuable service in the business world is further suggested by his directorship in the Berkshire Life Insurance Company, the Third National Bank of Pittsfield, and as trustee of the Berkshire County Savings Bank. He was one of the incorporators and original stockholders and is one of the board of directors of the Berkshire Street Railway Company. He takes an active interest in Grace Episcopal church, of Dalton, of which he has been a warden since its establishment in 1892.

He was married, June 14, 1893, to Edith C., daughter of Edward S. Brewer, of Springfield, Massachusetts. Mr. and Mrs. Weston have four children: Corinne, Byron, Elizabeth, and Julia Caroline.

WILLIAM HENRY DEMONT.

William Henry Demont, who occupies a high place in the business circles of Pittsfield, Berkshire county, Massachusetts, was born July 26, 1841, a son of John Demont (sometimes spelled Dermont), and one of six children, namely: Elizabeth, who married William Miller; they make their home in Bridgeport, Connecticut; Jeannette, who married Joseph Horne, of Adams, Massachusetts; William H., mentioned at length hereinafter; Ann, who married Henry Waters, of Adams; James, who married Adeline ————, of Adams; Marion, the wife of Edward Andrews; they reside in Adams, and have one child, Lena, who is the supervisor of drawing in Huntington, Massachusetts, and a very talented young woman. The father of these children, John Demont, was a native of Renfrewshire Bridge, Scotland, who in 1854 emigrated to this country, locating in Adams, Berkshire county, Massachusetts, where he was engaged for a year in the cotton industries. In 1855 he was enabled to send for his family.

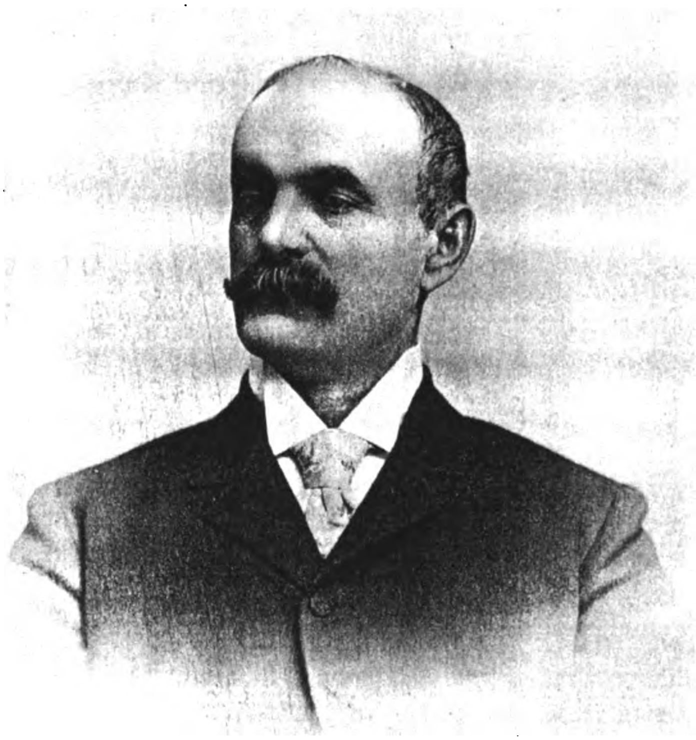
William Henry Demont acquired but a limited education. At the age of nine years he was in actual employment as assistant to a cotton and silk printer in his native land, and three years later was employed in a cotton mill. After his removal to Waterbury, Connecticut, he learned the trade of machinist, which occupation he followed during the remainder of his active, working life. In 1873 he removed to Pittsfield, where he was engaged at his trade in the Taconic mill. After a few years' service in the latter place Mr. Demont entered the Bell Ais mill, remaining there for eleven years, and the succeeding fifteen years he was engaged in the Pontoosuc Woolen Company as millwright and machinist. Mr. Demont is a first-class mechanic and excellent business man. He was one of the pioneer builders of the North street heights, which is now covered with many beautiful attractive homes. He is extensively interested in real estate, and since his retirement from active business life in 1898 has devoted his attention to his real estate interests. Mr. Demont is a man who has reached a high place in business circles through his own exertion and perseverance. He started in life with very few advantages, a limited education, and no capital except those success-bringing qualities, unfailing energy, determination and perseverance, and has reached an enviable place in the ranks of successful and prosperous business men. Politically, Mr. Demont affiliates with the Republican party. He and his family are regular and consistent attendants of the South Congregational church. In 1864 William Henry Demont was united in marriage to Elizabeth Meal, and the following named children were the issue of this union: Carrie, born 1865, married Thomas Holmes; they reside in Pittsfield and have one child, Florence E.; Fred Albert, born in 1871, married Annie Wright, of North Adams; they make their home in Watervliet, New York, and have one daughter. In 1871 Mrs. Demont died, and William H. Demont married for his second wife Eliza O'Brien. One son, William Henry, Jr., was born to them. He married Jessie Dickie and they live in Watertown, New York. In 1880 Eliza (O'Brien) Demont died, and Mr. Demont took for his third wife Susan E. Teeling, a daughter of Charles and Susan Teeling, of Rensselaer, New York.

FRANK MORTIMER WATERS.

That the gentleman whose name introduces this narrative has been a valuable citizen of the place of his nativity, is attested by many monuments of a most enduring kind there and elsewhere in Berkshire county—beautiful homes and imposing business edifices, the stone and brickwork of which were erected by him; and this work is standing the test of time, silent but forceful tokens of the rugged honesty which is the crowning characteristic of the builder.

He was born in Adams, April 27, 1844, son of the late William and Harriet (Kane) Waters, natives of Berkshire county, of Scotch-Irish descent. The late William Waters was for many years the leading mason of Adams, and the son, Frank Mortimer Waters, inherited the father's mechanical skill. The latter attended the public schools in Adams and began the learning of the mason's trade under his father and continued it at Waterbury, Connecticut, whither he had gone with the expectation of remaining. Visiting Adams in 1864, his patriotism was aroused and he enlisted in the Eighth Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry Regiment, with which command he served until the close of the civil war.

Returning to Adams, he was employed as a journeyman mason until 1870, when he entered into business as a contractor for mason work, which vocation he has followed continuously since, meeting with the success to which honest workmanship, honest materials and general business integrity entitled him. His own home is located upon one of the most charming sites for residences in the Berkshires, and near it are a number of dwelling houses erected and owned by him. His building operations have extended throughout western Massachusetts, including numerous large structures in Pittsfield and North Adams. Mr. Waters was one of the original stockholders of the Greylock National and Co-operative



F. M. Haber

Banks of Adams. He is a member of Berkshire Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, and Berkshire Chapter, Royal Arch Masons. The family church connection is Methodist. Mr. Waters having been for ten years one of the board of trustees of Adams Methodist Episcopal church.

He married, in 1867, Mary A. Andrews, of Cambridge, New York, who died in 1890, her son, George L., having been born in 1876 and died in 1878. Mr. Waters married (second) February 27, 1894, Elizabeth, daughter of the late Daniel and Elizabeth (Baum) Goettel, of Syracuse, New York. Mr. and Mrs. Waters have a daughter, Frances Louise Waters, born May 31, 1896. Mrs. Waters is a sister of the Rev. Philip Goettel, who was pastor from 1893 to 1898 of Adams Methodist Episcopal church, and is now in the ministry in Troy, New York. He is a graduate of Drew Theological Seminary.

WILLIAM AUGUSTUS FULLER.

Dr. Samuel Fuller (1), the progenitor of the Fuller family in America, was of English birth, had been a deacon in John Robinson's church in Leyden, Holland, and in 1620 came to Plymouth Colony in the "Mayflower," being one of the signers of the famous compact in the cabin of that memorable ship. He was accompanied by his brother, Edward Fuller, who is said to have been a lawyer, and to have drafted that historic instrument. Edward Fuller died during the first terrible winter at Plymouth, leaving one son, who was brought up by his uncle, Dr. Samuel Fuller, as shown in the will of the latter.

Dr. Samuel Fuller was the first physician in Plymouth Colony, and his will, the first to be recorded there, can still be seen in Plymouth Colony Records, volume 1, part 1, page 22. Dr. Samuel Fuller was married three times; his first wife, Elsie (Glasscock) Fuller, died in England; his second wife, Agnes (Carpenter) Fuller, died in Leyden; his third wife, Bridget (Lee) Fuller, whom he married in Leyden in 1617, did not accompany him on the "Mayflower," but came over in the "Anne" in 1623. Two children were born to Dr. Fuller: Samuel and Mercy.

Samuel Fuller (2), son of Dr. Samuel Fuller, was born in 1624 and died August 17, 1695. He had been deacon of the church at Plymouth and was the first pastor of the Congregational church at Middleboro, Massachusetts. He was ordained December 26, 1694, but under a license to preach and exhort he labored sixteen years prior to his ordination. He married Elizabeth Brewster.

Dr. Isaac Fuller (3), son of Samuel and Elizabeth (Brewster) Fuller, died in 1727.

Samuel Fuller (4) was a son of Dr. Isaac and Mary (Eddy) Fuller.

Zadock Fuller (5), son of Samuel and Elizabeth (Thompson) Fuller, was born in Halifax, Massachusetts, September 19, 1744, and died in Lanesboro, Massachusetts, September 17, 1818. The name of Zadock Fuller appears with rank of private on muster roll, company returns, and among signatures on order for bounty in Captain John Bradford's company, Colonel Theophilus Cotton's regiment, eight months' service, in 1775. (Massachusetts Records, volume 14, page 36; Volume 56, page 71; volume 57, file 8.) He married Alice Porter, December 3, 1767.

Jabez Fuller (6), son of Zadock and Alice (Porter) Fuller, was born January 27, 1773, in Halifax, Massachusetts, and died July 31, 1855, in Lanesboro, Massachusetts. He acquired a common school education, followed the quiet but useful calling of agriculture, was a Congregationalist in religion, and a Democrat in politics. He married Hannah Tuttle, born in Hamptonburg, Orange county, New York, 1780, in the first house erected in that township. She was a descendant of one of the first settlers of Orange county, and belonged to the Bull family, well known in the history of Orange county.

William Augustus Fuller (7), son of Jabez and Hannah (Tuttle) Fuller, was born in Lanesboro, Massachusetts, April 29, 1815. After completing a common school education he served in the capacity of teacher many years, a position for which he was well qualified. Later he was superintendent of works for the digging of white quartz sand at Cheshire and at Berkshire, Massachusetts. From 1856 to 1868-69, a period of between twelve and thirteen years, he was a merchant in Lanesboro, was identified for many years with the Berkshire Glass Company, and from 1875 to 1897, a period of twenty-two years, was the manager of the Page & Harding Glass Company's store at Berkshire. He was a Democrat in politics, and at various times filled the offices of town clerk, assessor, a member of the school committee, and justice of the peace. He joined the Lanesboro Congregational church in 1846, in which body he served as clerk for thirty-eight years, deacon for twenty years, and superintendent of the Sunday school. He was one of the founders of Union Chapel at Berkshire, erected in 1888, and was superintendent of Berkshire Sunday school from 1875 to 1897. He belonged to Upton Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, Cheshire, Massachusetts.

William Augustus Fuller married (first), 1837, Adelia Weed, of Lanesboro, Massachusetts, daughter of Enoch and Sila Weed, and two children were born to them: 1. Rose Ellen, born in 1841, died November 22, 1848; 2. Herbert Augustus, born June 6, 1842, died April 20, 1893; he was register of deeds in Northern Berkshire District, at Adams, Massachusetts. He married Gertrude Allen, September 25, 1864, and their children were: Emma Adelia, Eva Lillian, Ella May, and Katie Benton Chamberlain. Herbert A. Fuller married (second) Nellie

T. Moore, March 5, 1884, and they were the parents of one child, Ninon Letice Fuller. William A. Fuller married (second), at Cheshire, Massachusetts, October 14, 1856, Mary Cole, daughter of David and Polly (Rice) Cole, and they were the parents of one child, Mary Anna (Bennett), born December 1, 1861, graduated from Wellesley College, 1884, and follows the vocation of teacher. William Augustus Fuller died June 5, 1897.

VALMORE AUGUSTUS WHITAKER.

Valmore Augustus Whitaker, treasurer of the North Adams Savings Bank, and honored and respected in financial and business circles in western Massachusetts, was born March 14, 1835, in the city which is yet his home. He is a representative of one of the old families in this part of the state. His paternal grandparents were Ezra and Mary Whitaker, who occupied a house on the Peter Tower farm on the west road to Adams. They belonged to the Society of Friends.

Ezra D. Whitaker, father of Valmore A. Whitaker, was born in North Adams, June 21, 1797, acquired his education in the public schools, after which he engaged in teaching for some time in Hancock, Massachusetts, and The Notch. From 1829 until 1835 he was engaged in the grocery business in Troy, New York, but with the exception of that period he was for fifty years identified with business interests in North Adams. He was associated at different times with Ezra Brown and Giles Tinker and was identified with various interests, industrial and commercial pursuits in North Adams. He was engaged in merchandising, was also the first expressman and insurance agent in the town, and was the treasurer of the North Adams Savings Bank for fifteen years. He continued in the insurance business until he transferred this to his son Clarence, and he was succeeded in the treasurership in the bank by his son Valmore A. In 1874 he retired from business, after a long, useful and active career, having acquired a handsome competence that classed him with the substantial citizens of western Massachusetts. He was not alone prominent, however, as a representative of commercial and financial interests, but was also influential in public, political and military circles. From 1845 until 1855 he held the office of trial justice in North Adams, and in 1840 represented his district in the state legislature. He was an advocate of the Whig party until its dissolution and the formation of the Republican party, and continued one of the stalwart supporters of the latter until his demise. In 1830 he was commissioned a captain in the state militia, and was thus closely connected with the military interests of the state. He was a Master Mason and at the time of his death, which occurred May 4, 1889, was the last surviving charter member of LaFayette Lodge. On July 9, 1845, he united with the Baptist church, of which he remained an active and consistent member until his death. Ezra D. Whitaker was twice married. In 1818 he wedded Julia A. Lapham and they had one daughter, Mrs. D. W. McElwain. On September 30, 1824, he married his second wife, Amanda M. Jones, who had six children, but two, Eugene and Julia, died in infancy. Those who lived to maturity were Mortimer, who was judge of the district court of Chicopee and died in 1863; Valmore A.; Ezra J., who ranked as chief engineer in the United States navy and died August 20, 1895; and Clarence, who succeeded his father in the insurance business and died March 19, 1886. The parents celebrated their golden wedding September 30, 1874, and the mother died August 20, 1875.

Valmore A. Whitaker was educated in the public schools and at Drury Academy, from which latter institution he was graduated in 1851. He entered upon his business career as a salesman in a store in North

Adams, where he remained for three years, and was then employed in the same capacity by his cousin, L. W. McFarland, a cloak dealer in New York city, with whom he remained until 1855. In that year he returned to North Adams and was clerk and bookkeeper for Austin Magee. In April, 1857, he took a course at Comer's Commercial College at Boston, and in the following July accepted a position as bookkeeper for the New York dry goods jobbing house of J. A. Sweetser & Company. Owing to a business depression he was idle for a few months, but was recalled January 1, 1858, and remained with this firm until its dissolution in 1863. In the meantime he had been advanced through consecutive stages until he was head bookkeeper for the house. Mr. Whitaker was next employed by the large woolen commission house of John Slade & Company, with whom he remained for five years. Going to Huntington, Massachusetts, in 1868, he was engaged in the cotton manufacturing business with his brother Clarence until December of that year, when, on account of his father's advanced age, he returned to North Adams to accept the position of assistant treasurer in the savings bank. He succeeded his father as treasurer on the 15th of October, 1872, at which time the deposits of the bank amounted to two hundred and fifty thousand dollars. He was soon afterward elected a trustee of the institution, and for many years has had full charge of its financial affairs. Under his capable guidance the bank has steadily developed, its business growing to extensive proportions. The deposits now amount to nearly five million dollars, and the bank is one of the largest savings institutions in western Massachusetts. Mr. Whitaker stands prominent as a representative of financial interests in this part of the state, possessing a thorough knowledge of the banking business and the keen foresight and executive ability that enable him to so control the affairs of the institution as to make it one of the leading, reliable, moneyed concerns of the community. He is also a director in the North Adams National Bank and North Adams Trust Company. He was formerly chairman of the prudential committee of the North Adams Fire District, and actively interested in the welfare and progress of his city. He has been the champion of many measures for the general good and has assisted in many movements that have resulted beneficially for North Adams. He was a member of the city council, and for some time acted as chairman of the finance committee after the incorporation of North Adams. For five years he was president of the city council, and exercised his official prerogatives in the material advance and substantial improvement of the municipality. His political support is given to the Republican party and he is unfaltering in the advocacy of its principles, believing that they contain the best elements of good government. He has been a student of the signs of the times, has informed himself concerning the needs and possibilities of his city, and his efforts have been discerningly directed along lines resulting in successful accomplishment for North Adams.

In 1867 Mr. Whitaker was married to Miss Sara Reins, of New York city, who died in November, 1871, and in December, 1873, he was joined in wedlock to Miss Emma L. Beckwith, of East Lyme, Connecticut. She was a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John L. Beckwith, and at the time of her marriage accompanied her husband to North Adams, where she continued to reside until her demise. In her early girlhood she joined the Baptist church, and was a consistent member of that denomination for more than half a century. She was active in the work of the church and its societies until her health forbade further labors in that direction. Her interest centered in her home, and while her life in many respects was quietly passed, she, nevertheless, possessed a charming personality, a familiarity with literature and a kindly spirit that gained her warm and enduring friendships and caused her death to be deeply deplored. She was a charter member of Fort Massachusetts Chapter, D. A. R., and continued her connection therewith up to the time of her death, November 29, 1904. Mr. and Mrs. Whitaker had one son, Ezra D. Whitaker, who is the assistant treasurer of North Adams Savings Bank, and who was elected a member of the city council, December 20, 1904. Mr. V. A. Whitaker was made a Mason at Greylock Lodge in 1871, and became a member of the Composite Chapter, R. A. M. He was at one time trustee of the public library, and was actively connected therewith until the city charter went into effect. Since 1850 he has been a member of the Baptist church, and he was elected its clerk on March 17, 1876, while on the 23d of May, 1887, he was chosen one of its deacons. Largely instrumental in securing the erection of the present edifice, he is now serving as one of the church trustees and for twenty-five years was connected with the Sunday school. He was largely influential in founding a local branch of the Young Men's Christian Association, and acted as chairman of the first meeting assembled for that purpose. Whatever has tended to promote the material, intellectual and moral advancement of the community has received his endorsement and co-operation and he, therefore, stands to-day as one of the representative and valued citizens of North Adams, He resides at the corner of Ashland and Quincy streets.

WILLIAM STERLING MORTON.

William Sterling Morton, engaged in the practice of law at Adams, Massachusetts, was born November 5, 1865, in Paisley, Scotland. He comes of one of the old families of Scotland, and his grandfather was engaged in the weaving of shawls at Paisley. The family were identified with the Presbyterian church in the land of the heather, but in America became connected with the Congregational denomination.

Alexander Morton, father of William Sterling Morton, was born in Paisley, Scotland, May 28, 1842. He was a self-educated as well as self-made man, acquiring his knowledge largely through his reading, observation and experience after he had passed the period of early youth. In December, 1868, he emigrated with his family to America and settled in North Adams, Massachusetts, where he secured employment in a mill and was thus engaged for ten or more years. Eventually he removed to the west and followed farming in Crawford county, Iowa. His wife bore the maiden name of Ellen Logan, and was also born in Paisley, Scotland, November 10, 1842, her parents being William and Catherine (Emery) Logan. The parents were identified with the Presbyterian church in their native land, and in America joined the Congregational church.

William Sterling Morton was a little lad of only two years of age when brought to America by his parents, arriving at Briggsville, Massachusetts on the 10th of August, 1867. When he was only eleven years of age he was employed in the old Broadley mill at Adams, Massachusetts, and subsequently removed with his parents to Crawford county, Iowa, living upon the old farm there. He attended the district schools during the winter months, and in the summer seasons was largely engaged at the work of the fields and meadow. He taught school for a year, and in 1884 entered Drake university at Des Moines, Iowa, being graduated from the law department of that institution with the class of June, 1889. He then entered upon the practice of law at Castena, Iowa, but in the fall of that year abandoned his practice and removed to Chicago, where he entered the employ of the Pullman Palace Car Company in its machinery department. Returning to Crawford county, Iowa, he again became engaged in teaching school and in September, 1891, re-entered the practice of law at Guthrie, Oklahoma. In June, 1893, he relocated in Adams, Massachusetts, and from February, 1894, to the present time has been a member of the bar and enjoys a distinctively representative clientage. He has been connected with much of the important litigation tried in the courts of his district, and has long since demonstrated his right to rank with the leading members of the bar here. In his political views Mr. Morton was a Democrat until the campaign of 1896, when he endorsed the Republican platform and has since been an advocate of the principles of that party. In 1900 he was a candidate for representative from this district, but was defeated. In 1901 he was appointed special justice of the fourth district court of Berkshire. He is regarded as one of the leading men of his community. He belongs to the First Congregational church of Adams, and in 1891 became a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows at Dow City, Iowa. He belongs to the Benevolent Caledonian Club, of which he is past chief. On the first of October, 1902, Mr. Morton was married at Adams, Massachusetts, to Miss Edith Williams Marsh, a graduate of the high school of this city and afterward a successful teacher here. Her parents are Oscar W. and Delia (Williams) Marsh. Her father was employed by the Boston & Albany Railroad Company at the time of his death. He enlisted in the Forty-ninth Massachusetts Volunteers at the time of the civil war and served until the close of hostilities. His wife is a descendent of one of the first families of Lanesboro, Massachusetts, and among her collateral ancestral connections was the founder of Williams College. Mr. and Mrs. Morton have a daughter, Edith, born April 18, 1905.

PATRICK HENRY BOSSIDY.

Patrick Henry Bossidy is the genial and popular proprietor of the Morgan House, Lee, Massachusetts, who in 1902 thoroughly repaired the interior, built a new veranda and put in electric lights, steam heat, bath rooms, and made the house in every respect a modern and comfortable place for the traveling public. Since these changes the house has become more popular and its patronage has greatly increased. The Morgan House has always borne a good reputation, even in the days when the landlords were handicapped for want of modern conveniences, and to-day its bill of fare is abreast with public houses far more pretentious in size and location. The Morgan House has been a public house in Lee for nearly half a century, and clustered about it are many pleasant memories of a bygone generation, of stories told before its hospitable fireplace, of suppers by lodges, societies, and private parties enjoyed about its board, and many things of a public nature which have made it a center of interest from the days when it was a country tavern to its position to-day as a modern, commercial hotel. Before it became a tavern, even as the private residence of Esquire Porter, it had an attraction beyond that of an ordinary dwelling house, for Esquire Porter was the leading man of the town in his day, the most hospitable and influential.

There are many things in the past history of Lee's taverns and hotels which our histories are silent about, and the few facts we are able to give concerning the Morgan House are from deeds and the memories of older residents. The first hotel or public house was a log cabin, sixteen feet square, located in the hollow near the residence of B. H. Taintor, and there was a similar structure in East Lee. The first building deserving the name of a tavern was the Red Lion Inn at the corner of Park and Housatonic streets. This was built in 1778 by Nathan Dillingham, and conducted as a public house until 1834. This old tavern was situated at what was a vantage point in those early days, near the confluence of the stage road to Cape street and beyond, now known as Maple, and roads leading north and south. Housatonic street was not cut through in those days. The Red Lion Inn was in the corner of Pease's yard, near the big elm, and after it outlived its usefulness as a hotel was moved south of the school house, at a point now between E. B. Ramsdell's and F. A. Phelps' residences. In 1778 a man by the name of William Coal built the Housatonic house where Memorial Hall now stands. The Housatonic house was bought by Mr. Hicks and remodeled in 1864 to a large and fine looking hotel. Two years later it was burned and never rebuilt. In 1803 Jedediah Crocker had a public house in East Lee. Pliny Shaylor had won a mile or two farther east, and in 1820 " Sam " Sturgis opened the Strickland house. In old stage coach times the Merrill, T. L. Foote and Jared Bradley houses were used for some years as hotels.

In 1854 George Van Deusen opened the Center hotel in the Ives house at the north end of Main street and conducted it until 1871 or '72, when it was bought by Thomas Norton and continued until his fancy cake manufacturing business grew to such proportions as to claim all his time and attention. William Porter came to Lee in 1817, and from that time to 1853 was the leading lawyer. When he came into possession of his residence, or how, we have been unable to find, even after much research. Edward Morgan, a stone cutter, came to Lee in 1852, and a short time after the death of Mr. Porter he went to live in his house and began taking boarders, one of them being the late Lieutenant Governor Byron Weston, then learning the paper business in May & Rogers' Mill.

After the Hicks house was burned in 1867, Mr. Morgan opened his residence as a hotel. He enlarged the house in 1868 and again in 1871, and conducted it until August, 1880, when he sold the business to H. C. Winegar & Son. He bought it back, however, in November of that year and continued as landlord to the time of his death in January, 1885. Lee was a horse town of much note in those days, and Mr. Morgan was a lover of horses and kept a stable in connection with the house. We find that the building was deeded to Benjamin Dean by Benjamin Bosworth, March 29, 1858; by Benjamin Dean to William Taylor, in 1860; by William Taylor to Edwin Morgan, August 26, 1864; by Edwin Morgan to F. S. Gross, March 3, 1883; by F. S. Gross to Henry M. Pitt (W. P. Burbank), September 28, 1891; by Henry M. Pitt to P. H. and E. H. Bossidy, April 15, 1902. The landlords following Edward Morgan were W. C. Winegar in May, 1883; C. E. Morgan in January, 1884; John Benjamin, October, 1885; C. E. Morgan, February, 1887; J. H. Wood, May, 1889; C. E. Morgan, October, 1892; P. H. Bossidy, April, 1902.

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HENRY MARCELLUS SMITH, M. D.

As that of an able physician and public-spirited citizen the name of Dr. Henry M. Smith, of Lee, is familiar throughout Berkshire county. He is the son of Eli and Mary (Chapin) Smith, and was born March 12, 1852, in Sheffield, Massachusetts.

Dr. Smith received his primary education in the common schools, afterward attending the Berkshire Institute at New Marlborough. On leaving school he became clerk in a drug store, where he remained fourteen years, thus gaining experience which proved no doubt of great value to him in his professional career. Dr. John Swinburne, of Albany, was the preceptor of Dr. Smith and the latter was matriculated in the medical department of the University of Vermont, and 1885 received from that institution the degree of Doctor of Medicine. He has since been engaged in the active practice of his profession. For sixteen years he has served on the board of health and is still a member of that body. Although devoted to his profession, he participates actively in community affairs and for the last seven years has held the office of selectman. He is also a member of the Lee fire department. Dr. Smith was induced to enter for a brief period the wider field of state politics and in 1895 represented the Sixth Berkshire District in the legislature of Massachusetts, serving on public health and agriculture committees. He is a member of Evening Star Lodge, F. and A. M., (Lee) Royal Arch Chapter, Great Barrington; Berkshire Council, Pittsfield; Berkshire Commandery, and Lenox Consistory. He is a charter member of the Lee Grange, and belongs to the Shaw Pond Fishing Club. Dr. Smith married, November 3, 1875, Mary, daughter of John Cahill, formerly of Lee. Dr. and Mrs. Smith have one son, Edgar M., who is a member of the grocery firm of Smith & Smith, of Lee.

HENRY MORGAN WHITE.

There are probably few persons in the state of Massachusetts who would not at once recognize the name of Henry Morgan White, of Lee, as that of the editor and proprietor of the *Berkshire Gleaner*. Through both his parents Mr. White comes of good colonial and Revolutionary stock. His family is allied to that of the Hookers, and his ancestors were among the first settlers of Springfield, Massachusetts. He is of the blood of Miles Morgan, whose statue adorns the court square of that historic city.

Henry Morgan White was born June 24, 1847, in Elba, New York, and is the son of the late George Hall and Eliza (Morgan) White. He was educated in the public schools and Franklin Academy, Shelburne Falls, Massachusetts. At the age of eighteen he obtained employment with the Northampton Cutlery Company, by which he was successively promoted until he had attained a position second to that of its superintendent, having charge of three of the departments of that estate. Subsequently he became a traveler for a New York hardware firm, with which he continued to be associated for a period of five years. In 1882 he purchased a half interest in the *Torrington* (*Connecticut*) *Register,* a weekly newspaper, shortly thereafter purchasing the remaining interest. He continued this work with a constant increase of success, and in seven years recognized the wisdom of establishing a daily in conjunction with the weekly publication, and the *Torrington Daily Register* was the first daily paper in a town of like size in the state. Under his skillful management the journal grew until it attained to the size of an eight-page paper and gave employment to twelve persons. During this period Mr. White took an active interest in literary work, being one of the founders of the "Twenty-One Club," the membership of which grew to about eighty active workers. In 1898 Mr. White disposed of the paper to a syndicate and went to Boston, where he bought the *Dorchester Beacon.* After the expiration of two years he returned to Torrington, where he accepted a position in the office of an electric company. November 15, 1902, Mr. White purchased the *Berkshire Gleaner.* This paper was founded in 1857 by Charles French and Josiah A. Royce, and in the hands of the present editor and proprietor is fully sustaining its reputation as a vigorous and able publication. Mr. White has once and only once been prevailed upon to exchange the field of literature to enter the political field. In 1891 he was elected on the Republican ticket to the general assembly, and served on the committee on education, of which John Addison Porter was chairman. For nine years he was a director in the Young Men's Christian Association of Torrington. He was superintendent for five years of a Baptist Sunday school in Northampton, Massachusetts, and held the same position in a Sunday school in Torrington for four years, the latter school being attached to a Congregational church. At one time he presided over the social work of the Hanson Place Baptist church, Brooklyn, New York. Personally Mr. White is extremely popular. He was married December 8, 1874, in Brooklyn, New York, to H. Minnie, daughter of the late John B. Cole.

WILLIAM HENRY WEASER.

William Henry Weaser, a leading optician in the city of his nativity, was born in Pittsfield, Massachusetts, July 31, 1869. He is a son of Frank and Veronica (Siegfried) Weaser, natives of Bavaria, whence they came in youth to the United States, resided for a few years in New York, were there married and came thence to Pittsfield.

William H. Weaser attended the public and high schools of Pittsfield, and then entered Pernin Business College of Detroit, Michigan, for the special purpose of acquiring the Pernin system of stenography. Two interests served to divert him from a half-formed purpose to enter mercantile life, the one an ardent love of music, the other a strong inclination to study medicine. The first led to his early connection with the Pittsfield band and other semi-professional musical organizations, and he subsequently became a member of the Musicians' Union and as an accomplished cornetist made his last professional appearance in 1893 during the World's Fair at Chicago. His inclination to the study of medicine led to his devotion to that science of his spare time from musical culture, and this was subsequently supplemented by two years of close and constant application under competent medical preceptorship. Concentrating his attention upon diseases of the eye and disordered vision generally, he eventually determined upon the profession of an optician as his life work, and to this end entered the New York College of Optics and was graduated from that institution in September, 1900. Immediately thereafter he returned to Pittsfield, where he established himself in business in the Wright block, and has met with substantial success in his chosen profession. An invention of Mr. Weaser's, recently patented, which obtained instant recognition as a most valuable addition for optical appliances, is an eye-glass mounting designed to prevent a change in the axis of the lens. With the mounting in question the lens may be raised or lowered by placing the guards above or below the stud, enabling the best results obtainable in correcting astigmatism. An additional valuable feature of this mounting is that there are no side screws to loosen or to cause irritation to the nose, as is the case with all other mountings.

ERNST OSCAR ENGSTROM.

Ernst O. Engstrom, a pharmacist of Pittsfield, Massachusetts, was born at Trelleborg, the extreme southern town of Sweden, August 7, 1865. His father, a leading merchant of Trelleborg, died during the early childhood of the son, and his mother remarried and came to America with her family in 1882, locating in Boston, Massachusetts.

Ernst O. Engstrom received his initial schooling in his native town and completed his education by a four years' high school course, latterly at Malmoe, the third largest city of Sweden. The following three years were spent as one of the office force in the salvage and commission business of his father's former partner, and this was interrupted by the removal of the family to America. Upon his arrival here he found immediate employment with an uncle, Mr. Franz L. Braconier, a pharmacist of Brockton, Massachusetts. During the period of this service he entered the Massachusetts College of Pharmacy and was graduated from that institution with first honors in 1887. In that year his uncle, aforementioned, concluded to retire from business and to return to his native land, and his nephew being equipped to succeed him at once entered the pharmacy at Brockton and conducted the business successfully for three years. At the end of this period of time his uncle returned to the United States, repurchased his old store, and Mr. Engstrom applied the money that he had made and saved in the drug business in establishing, in conjunction with others, a shoe manufacturing business at Brockton under the name of the Brockton Shoe Co., of which Mr. Engstrom was elected president. Depressed business conditions of 1892 led to the dissolution of this company in that year, paying, however, one hundred cents on every dollar of its indebtedness, and leaving Mr. Engstrom with little save a dearly purchased experience and an untarnished reputation for business integrity. He then accepted a position as traveling salesman for Fox, Fulz & Co., wholesale druggists' sundries, dealers of New York and Boston, and this connection continued until July 1, 1899, the date of his purchase of a half-interest with Carl Hydren of a pharmacy which the latter had opened at Pittsfield, nine years earlier. Two years later Mr. Engstrom purchased his partner's interest in the business, and he has since continued to conduct the same with a satisfactory measure of success. He is a member of Mystic Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons; Berkshire Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; Osceola Lodge, No. 125, Independent Order of Odd Fellows: Onota Lodge, No. 90, Ancient Order of United Workmen; and Onota Council, No. 568, Royal Arcanum. Mr. Engstrom was married in September, 1896, to Mida Louise Hooper, daughter of the late William Hooper, late president of the Ticonderoga National Bank and manager of the Dixon Graphite Company's mines at Ticonderoga, New York. Mr. and Mrs. Engstrom are members of the Pittsfield Methodist Episcopal church, the latter named taking an especial and active official interest in the work of the home and foreign missionary societies of that congregation.

GEORGE BARKER.

The mandolin of song and story and that of modern workmanship differentiate as markedly as do the old and new devices in utilitarian directions, and from being used solely as a crude accompaniment to the voice, it has been demonstrated to contain rare possibilities of instrumentation under the touch of cultured musicians. In tonal qualities more penetrating, yet daintier and sweeter than the guitar, the mandolin has long since supplanted that instrument in popular favor and is fast gaining ground upon its most formidable rival, the violin. Its study is now one of the special features of all well-equipped conservatories of music. Among the master minds along this line of modern musical development a first place must be accorded George Barker, of Pittsfield, who has the distinction of having been the author of the first mandolin instructor and the composer of the first music published in the United States for that instrument, and the first teacher of the mandolin in New England.

He was born March 9, 1852, in Boston, Massachusetts, a son of Thomas T. and Jane L. (Fuller) Barker, the former a native of Nottingham, England, and the latter of Dorchester, Massachusetts, a lineal descendant of Samuel Fuller, one of the Pilgrim Fathers. Thomas T. Barker (father) was a lace merchant, a business to which he naturally turned as a native of one of the most famous of lace manufacturing towns, and in which he continued to be engaged up to the time of his decease. He was born in 1813, and died in 1873; his wife was born June 17, 1830, and died December 4, 1888.

George Barker acquired his general education and early business training in Boston, his first employment being with the Henry Tolman music house, with which he was associated for several years. He then yielded to a youthful longing for travel and adventure, and shipped as an ordinary seaman on the whaling vessel "Alcyone" bound for the Indian Ocean, the smallest American schooner (92 tons burthen) that up to that time had rounded the Cape of Good Hope. His seafaring career of two years and a half and his subsequent travels completed his circumnavigation of the globe, and involved him in varied experiences in many lands and satisfied to the full his thirst for adventure. He recalls with especial vividness a landing effected by the little craft upon which he sailed at a point in Tulu Bay, Madagascar, where the vessel was boarded on a sultry summer day by the native king, whose royal costume consisted solely of a heavy winter overcoat and a plug hat. The king condescended to accept as port charges a bucket of hard tack and a roll of calico, and he took personal charge of the goods. It is strikingly illustrative of civilization's giant strides that at this very point there now flourishes a town containing many fine dwelling houses and business blocks, and which is supplied with such up-to-date equipments as trolley car lines and electric light plants. The captains of such vessels as the "Alcyone" were anything but tender in the treatment of their crews, and the hardships and brutality to which he was subjected led young Barker to put into execution a long cherished plan for desertion of the whaler, and when at a port in the Island of Mauritius he succeeded in stowing himself away in the hold of an English vessel bound for Melbourne, Australia. His Australian experiences embraced four years' employment in a Melbourne mercantile establishment. After his return to America he entered into business relations with a brother and they established a laundry in Boston, Massachusetts, and at the same time he resumed his interest in music and again took up the study of the same. In 1882 he determined to devote his entire time to the vocation of musical instructor, and it was in that year that he opened a studio in Boston and instructed pupils on the guitar and shortly thereafter on the banjo and mandolin. In 1886 his first mandolin music and his mandolin instructor, mentioned above, were published. He acquired instant recognition as a capable writer of music, and speedily won an enviable reputation for ability as a teacher, securing a large patronage from individual pupils, also classes, and was successively employed as instructor of mandolin, guitar and banjo in the music departments of Harvard, Wellesley and Tufts Colleges and Groton School for Boys. His Pittsfield studio is in the Wright block.

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